REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR

1869-70.

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MADRAS:
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1870.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1869-70.

Section I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Changes in Council.

The term of service of the Honourable H. D. Phillips, Member of Council, having expired, he resigned the service, and vacated his seat in Council on the 12th December 1869. His successor not having then been nominated by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Honourable R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, was appointed temporary Member of Council and sworn in on the 22nd December 1869. The Honourable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I., who was appointed to succeed the Honourable H. D. Phillips, arrived in Madras from England and took his seat in Council on the 7th March 1870.

Tours of H. E. the Governor.

2. His Excellency the Governor made tours in the month of June and July 1869 in the districts of North Arcot and Salem, and was absent from the Presidency on these occasions for twelve and twenty-one days. In September and October His Lordship proceeded on a tour to Bangalore, Hoonsoor, and the Neilgherry Hills, which occupied forty-three days; and was again absent in Calcutta, on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, from the 4th December 1869 till the 8th January 1870.

Visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

3. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Madras in the month of March. He arrived in Madras from Beypore, whither the Chief Secretary and a portion of the Governor's staff had proceeded to meet him, on the 22nd March 1870, and embarked on board the *Galatea* on the 27th March 1870. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, H. E. the Raja of Pudukotta, the Elia Raja of Cochin, the Zamorin Raja, and the principal Zemindars of the Presidency were present in Madras, at the invitation of H. E. the Governor, on the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit.

Section II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members.

4. The under-mentioned gentlemen were appointed Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. Alexander Forrester Brown,	1st February 1870.
„ Patrick Macfadyen,	1st February 1870.

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The Honourable Messrs. J. B. Norton (Advocate-General), and R. S. Ellis, C.B., and Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, were re-appointed Additional Members.

Acts passed by the Council. 5. The Council for making Laws and Regulations has during the year passed the following Acts :—

Act No. III. of 1869, "An Act to empower Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue Administration," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd April 1869, and took effect from the 1st June 1869. The object of this Act is to prevent the great inconvenience experienced in the Revenue Administration of this Presidency, in consequence of Revenue Officers, namely, Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors, and Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, not having been made competent by express provision of law to issue summonses for the attendance of persons, or the production of documents, in certain cases in which it is their duty to hold investigations.

Act No. IV. of 1869, "An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842 (*For the better management of boats and catamarans in the Madras Roads*)," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th May 1869, and took effect from the 1st August 1869. The rates of hire for boats and catamarans employed in the Madras Roads, as set forth in Schedule B. annexed to Act IV. of 1842, having been found in some cases to be insufficient in amount, this Act was passed with the view of enabling the Government to determine and notify, and from time to time to vary, the sums which shall be payable for the hire of such boats and catamarans.

Act No. V. of 1869, "An Act for the regulation of Jails within the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and for the enforcement of discipline therein," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 30th September 1869, and took effect from the 2nd November 1869. The object of this Act is to provide for the punishment of persons conveying or attempting to convey intoxicating liquors or drugs or forbidden articles of any description into the Jails in this Presidency, or to convicts employed outside the prison walls; to empower the Superintendents of the Jails in the Presidency Town to award corporal punishment in the case of refractory convicts; to make the offence of escape from lawful custody punishable by whipping; and to consolidate the law relating to Jails in this Presidency.

Act No. VI. of 1869, "An Act for regulating the affairs of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th October 1869, and came into operation on the same date under the provisions of its first section. This Act is designed to protect the interests of the general body of shareholders in the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, to place its affairs on a firm and satisfactory basis, and to afford an indemnity to the Directors of the Society, past and present, against the effects of acts which have been done by them in good faith, and for the best interests of the shareholders.

Act No. VII. of 1869, "An Act to continue Act No. XX. of 1859 (*An Act for the suppression of outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort Saint George*)," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 3rd December 1869. Act XX. of 1859 was passed with the view of providing a speedy mode of trying and punishing murderous outrages committed by the Moplahs of Malabar, a class of Muhammedans subject to outbreaks of religious

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fanaticism. Its main provisions are—1st, forfeiture to the State of all property belonging to Moplahs convicted of outrages, or killed in committing them, including such immoveable property as may have been alienated by them within a year before the perpetration of the outrages; 2nd, the burning, within the precincts of the Jail, of the bodies of offenders sentenced to death or killed; 3rd, the levy of a fine from all the Moplah inhabitants of the parish to which the offender belongs, or in which he resided shortly before the commission of the outrage, or in which the outrage was perpetrated, the fine being primarily applied to the relief of those who have suffered by the outrage; and 4th, the liability of the Moplahs of such parish, or of the parish to which the offender may flee after the commission of an outrage, to be called upon to deliver him up to justice; or, failing this, to be fined in the same manner and for the same purpose as those Moplahs, who, residing in the same parish as the offender, are assumed to have been cognizant of his intention to commit an outrage. Under Section 13 the Act was to cease to have effect after the 31st December 1869; and, as its continuance was deemed expedient on the ground that the extraordinary powers conferred by it have been found to be influential in deterring the Moplahs from the perpetration of murderous outrages, the present enactment was passed.

Act No. VIII. of 1869, "An Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of Inams heretofore furnished to Inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV. of 1862 and IV. of 1866," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 8th December 1869, and took effect from the 25th January 1870. The reasons for the enactment of this measure are briefly as follows:—Under the Rules sanctioned by Government in 1859, for the adjudication and settlement of Inam lands in this Presidency, the Inam Commissioner is required to furnish Inam-holders with title-deeds in respect of their Inams, prepared according to certain prescribed forms. The terms of the title-deeds so prepared appear, in many cases, to convey a more extensive right than was intended to be given, or than could be legally given. It is apprehended that the terms of the title-deeds may be so construed as to affect the rights and interests which other persons may have in lands from which the Inams are derived or drawn, in cases where the Inam-holders do not possess the proprietary right in the soil, but only the right of receiving rent or tax payable to Government in respect of the Inam lands as transferees of the Government. This Act accordingly declares, that nothing contained in the Inam title-deeds shall affect the rights of holders or occupiers of lands from which any Inam is derived or drawn, or the interests of any person other than the Inam-holder named in the title-deeds.

6. The following Bills which were passed by the Local Council, and assented to by the Governor in the year 1868-69, were disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General during the year under review:—

Bills vetoed by the Governor-General.

(1.) A "Bill to enable the Government to prescribe rules for regulating the navigation of rivers, canals, and other inland waters, for the management of ferries, and for the levying of tolls and license fees;" and

Canal Tolls Bill.

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(2.) A "Bill to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper."

Salt Excise Bill.

The former Bill (Canal Tolls Bill) was vetoed under the following circumstances:—The Bill having been submitted for the assent of the Governor-General was returned to this Government for re-consideration, with reference to certain remarks made by His Excellency the Viceroy on its provisions. These remarks adverted to certain defects in the Bill, and especially to the omission to prescribe specific rules for some of the objects contemplated by the legislature, viz., the protection of canals, the management of ferries, and the regulation of traffic thereon. This Government having duly considered His Excellency's observations resolved that the Bill should be re-drafted, so as to provide fully for the purpose for which the measure was designed, and that it should then be re-enacted and passed as a new measure. The Bill was accordingly disallowed under Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, to admit of the introduction of a revised Bill.

The Salt Excise Bill was also vetoed by the Governor-General under similar circumstances. His Excellency suggested that the clauses of the Bill relating to compensation on the closing of Salt works should correspond with the compensation clauses contained in the Bill "to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes," which, at the time when the Salt Bill was submitted for the Viceregal assent, was under the consideration of the Council of the Governor-General. The Madras Government saw no objection to the adoption of this suggestion; but, as no alteration could be made in a Bill after it has been passed by the local legislature and assented to by the Governor, it was necessary, in order to the enactment of a new Bill on the same subject, that the original Bill should be formally vetoed by the Governor-General; and this was accordingly done in the case of the Salt Excise Bill.

7. The following Bill, which was introduced in substitution of the Canal Tolls Bill above referred to, was passed by the Council, but had not at the close of the official year received the assent of the Governor-General:—

Bills passed but not yet assented to by Governor-General.

"A Bill to provide for the collection of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation and ferries, for the management of ferries, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation within the Madras Presidency," received the assent of the Governor on the 1st March 1870.

8. The Legislative Returns, prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix.

Legislative Returns.

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Section III.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

9. The changes in the Subordinate Courts, during the year 1869, were as follows:—The Additional Principal Sadr Amin's Court was transferred from Vizagapatam to Guntoor, and arrangements were made to transfer the Principal Sadr Amin of Salem to Mangalore, and the Principal Sadr Amin of Tanjore to Tinnevelly from 1st January 1870. It is probable that it will not again be found necessary to locate a Principal Sadr Amin at Salem. The removal of the Principal Sadr Amin from Tanjore on the contrary is merely a temporary arrangement to relieve the Tinnevelly Courts.

Changes in the Subordinate Courts.

10. The Statistical Tables, which form Appendix B., are presented this year in a new shape. They have been modelled on the tables prepared by the Statistical Committee of Bengal with such modifications as were necessary, and, on the whole, it may be asserted that fuller information is afforded in a more compact form than heretofore. The forms are however still very defective. That provided for the classification of suits according to the nature of the claim especially requires alteration. The classification is based on the division of all actions into actions on contract and actions on tort, and the sub-division into actions relating to moveable and actions relating to immoveable property. But the form is too complex. Experience has shown that in classifying suits, difficult questions are constantly arising—questions which the ministerial staff of a District Munsiff's Court are certainly not competent to deal with. In the returns given in the Appendix, the statistics of the working of the Madras Court of Small Causes have been incorporated with the tables furnished by the High Court.

Statistical Tables.

11. There are six classes of Civil Tribunals in the Presidency, viz.:—

Civil Tribunals.

1. High Court.
2. Civil Courts.
3. Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.
4. Small Cause Courts.
5. District Munsiffs' Courts.
6. Village Munsiffs' Courts.

The High Court exercises ordinary original jurisdiction within the Presidency Town of Madras and the suburbs, and appellate jurisdiction over the whole Presidency, except the Agency Tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The Court ordinarily consists of four Puisne Judges in addition to the Chief Justice.

High Court.

The Presidency is divided into twenty-one zillahs, and each zillah has a Civil Court. The zillahs are for the most part conterminous with the Revenue Districts, but the Districts of Tanjore and Malabar are each sub-divided into two zillahs. On the Neilgherry Hills there is a Judicial Commissioner, who exercises the powers of a Civil Judge.

Civil Courts.

The original jurisdiction of a Civil Court extends over all suits, the value of which is 10,000 rupees and upwards, in zillahs where there is a Principal

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Sadr Amin, and all suits, the value of which is 1,000 rupees and upwards, in zillahs where there is no Principal Sadr Amin. Of the Civil Judges, three have special Small Cause jurisdiction in suits cognizable as Small Causes, the value of which is below 500 rupees. The appellate jurisdiction of a Civil Court extends over all suits tried by District Munsiffs and Principal Sadr Amins.

Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.

There are twelve Principal Sadr Amins and one Additional Principal Sadr Amin, whose services have, since the close of the year, been dispensed with. On account of the accumulation of arrears in the Mangalore and Tinnevelly Zillahs, three Principal Sadr Amins are now employed in the former, and two in the latter zillah.

The original jurisdiction of a Principal Sadr Amin extends over all suits, the value of which exceeds 1,000 rupees, and does not exceed 10,000 rupees, and his appellate jurisdiction over appeals transferred to him by the Civil Courts. Of the Principal Sadr Amins, six have special Small Cause jurisdiction in suits cognizable as Small Causes, the value of which is below 500 rupees.

Small Cause Courts.

Besides the Madras Court of Small Causes, there are seven ordinary Small Cause Courts and five Cantonment Small Cause Courts. The Small Cause Courts have ordinary jurisdiction over Small Causes, the value of which is below 500 rupees. In six of these Courts the Judges have also the powers of a Principal Sadr Amin. The limit of the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Small Cause Courts is Rupees 200. There are 110 District Munsiffs divided into three grades, of which the first contains twelve, the second twenty-five, and the third seventy-three. District Munsiffs have original jurisdiction in all suits, the value of which is below 1,000 rupees, and special Small Cause jurisdiction in all suits cognizable as Small Causes, the value of which is below 50 rupees.

District Munsiffs' Courts.

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

Every village of any importance has its headman, who is *ex-officio* Village Munsiff, and who has original jurisdiction in suits for money or other personal property, the value of which is below 10 rupees. Also by consent of the parties, he can decide as arbitrator similar suits up to Rupees 20.

Punchayets.

In addition to the ordinary Civil tribunals, provision is made for District or Village Munsiffs referring cases to Punchayets with the consent of the parties, but there are no standing Courts of this designation. The operations of Punchayets, during 1869, have not been shown in the statements furnished by the High Court, and have been omitted, in the following comparison of results, from the statistics of 1868.

Ministerial establishments and Pleaders.

12. From Column 11 of Form I., it will be seen that the cost of the purely judicial establishments of the Presidency is approximately Rupees 20,50,000, of which the salaries of the presiding officers constitute sixty-eight per cent. From column 12 it would appear that the number of Barristers, Attorneys, Vakeels, and Pleaders practising is 2,202; but the number is probably somewhat less, as some may have been entered as practising in more than one class of Courts. An improvement is taking place in the average intelligence of legal practitioners in the Courts throughout the Presidency. Tests are required for eligibility as Pleader in all the Subordinate Courts, and a knowledge of

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English is now an essential qualification for a Pleader's Sunnud in a Civil Court, the text-books prescribed for the special tests which candidates are required to pass being in English, and the examination being conducted in that language.

Original Suits, Sts. II., III., IV.

13. Taking all the Courts, the statistics of the institution and disposal of suits for the calendar years 1868 and 1869 are as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
Pending at the beginning of the year	62,612	59,308
Instituted and remanded	1,86,115	1,92,684
	2,48,727	2,51,992
Disposed of (excluding transfers)...	1,89,419	1,93,924
Pending at the close of the year ...	59,308	58,068

The entirely new suits instituted in 1869 numbered 1,92,006 against 1,85,282 in 1868; and notwithstanding this large increase, amounting to 3·6 per cent., the arrears have continued to diminish, the reduction in the year being 2·1 per cent. nearly. The newly instituted suits were in the proportion of 1 to 138 of the population.

14. The table given in the margin shows the distribution of the suits instituted, on the files, disposed of and pending, among the several classes of Courts; and also the proportion of suits upon its files disposed of in each class. It will be seen that the proportions of the new institutions, of the files, and of the suits disposed of, are singularly uniform; that the great mass of the arrears are on the files of the District Munsiffs; that the per-centage of the suits on the files disposed of is lowest in the Civil Courts and the High Court, and highest, as is to be expected, in the Courts of Small Causes. It also appears that 11·10 per cent. of the litigation of the Presidency is originated in the Town of Madras, though its population is only 1·7 per cent. of that of the Presidency. Omitting the litigation in Village Munsiffs' Courts, the suits originated in the Presidency Town are 13·8 per cent. of the whole. Of these suits ninety-seven per cent. are decided summarily by the Judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

Files of the several Courts.

Mofussil Courts.	Newly instituted Suits, per cent.	Files, per cent. of the whole.	Suits disposed of, per cent.	Arrears, per cent.	Per-centage of suits on the file disposed of.
Village Munsiffs	20·80	20·74	20·60	21·20	76·44
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	60·15	62·67	60·32	70·53	73·43
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	6·10	5·09	6·22	1·31	94·00
Principal Sadr Amins	1·48	1·69	1·69	1·67	77·30
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	·37	·49	·42	·76	64·71
	88·90	90·68	89·25	95·47	76 35
Madras Small Cause Court ...	10·77	8·98	10·46	4·03	89·18
High Court	·33	·34	·29	·50	63·49
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	76·60

15. The returns furnished by the High Court discriminate the newly instituted suits into "Ordinary" and "Small Causes," but corresponding information is not given as regards the suits

Summary Suits.

disposed of. The marginal statement shows the proportions of ordinary and Small Cause suits newly instituted in the Mofussil Courts. The proportion cognizable summarily as Small Causes in the Courts named is 61·6 per cent.; and if the suits before Village Munsiffs be added, the proportion of suits to be so disposed of is 70·5 per cent. of the whole number of suits instituted in the Mofussil Courts. Including the Madras Courts, the proportion of suits summarily cognizable becomes 73·5 per cent., leaving 26·5 per cent., or 50,449, cognizable as regular suits.

	Ordinary.	Small Cause.
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agent	42·1	57·9
Principal Sadr Amins	31·4	68·6
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	2·1	97·9
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	61·1	38·9
	38·4	61·6

Classification of suits newly instituted according to nature of claim. Comparison with 1868.

16. The classification of suits according to the nature of the claim, which has been adopted for 1869, is an improvement on that previously used, and the claims are now classified for all the Courts, and for appealed as well as original suits. Comparison with the results for 1868 is not easy, owing to the change of classification, but it would seem that the suits for the recovery of land and of other real property under the old class correspond to the suits relating to mortgage, and other suits for the recovery, of immoveable property, shown in Appendix B., Table II. These number in Mofussil Courts 15,463 suits against 15,157 entered as suits for land in the old form. Suits for rent only, and suits on other contracts regarding immoveable property, would seem to correspond to suits for rent, mesne profits, &c., but the increase from 5,225 suits of the latter class in 1868 to 11,457 in 1869, which would thus result, appears to negative the supposition. The marginal abstract for all Courts shows the proportions in which original suits of the several principal classes were preferred in 1869. Of the suits on written obligations, 74·2 per cent. were tried summarily by Village Munsiffs and as Small Causes; and of the suits on unwritten obligations, 43·5 per cent. were instituted before Village Munsiffs, and 29·6 per cent. as Small Causes before District Munsiffs. It is remarkable that out of 20,674 suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, 12,957, or 62·6 percent. are of this nature. The suits on account of injuries to religion and caste were only fifty-seven, a scarcely appreciable fraction. Of the suits regarding immoveable property 14,968, or 95·9 per cent. were filed before District Munsiffs; 380, or 2·4 per cent. before Principal Sadr Amins and Small Cause Court Judges; and 105, or ·7 per cent. before Civil Judges, &c.; and 155, or 1 per cent. on the original side of the High Court. Of the suits for rent 7,858, or 86·2 per cent. were cognizable as Small Causes, 5,533, or 58·5 per cent. being within the jurisdiction of

Results of 1869.

	Number.	Per cent.
Suits on written obligations...	83,863	43·5
Do. unwritten do.	71,480	37·1
Do. on mortgage, and for recovery of immoveable property	15,729	8·1
Do. for rent, and contracts regarding immoveable property	13,278	6·9
Do. on partnership	3,314	1·7
Do. regarding injuries to person, moveable property, caste, or religion	2,138	1·1
Do. regarding inheritance	788	0·5
Do. to establish other personal rights ...	780	0 4
Do. for partition	719	0·4
Do. regarding marriage dower, divorce, and guardianship	595	0 3
	92,684	100·0

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District Munsiffs. Of the suits for inheritance, 84·6 per cent. were under Hindu Law.

17. As regards the value of the newly instituted suits the abstract in the margin is a summary of the information given in Table III. The suits are valued under the provisions of the Stamp Law, which is in accordance with the practice which prevails in most districts in valuing for the jurisdiction. The question of its legality as regards the jurisdiction of District Munsiffs has recently been raised in the High Court, and judgment has been reserved. Table III. does not give complete information as to the value of suits instituted on the original side of the High Court; but as far as the information goes it would appear that the average value of such suits was Rupees 4,476. It will be seen that in Mofussil Courts the suits under Rupees 100 are eighty-four per cent., and in the Madras Small Cause Court 93·01 per cent. of the suits instituted. The table does not afford the means of ascertaining the value of suits in the different classes of Courts, nor of the suits cognizable as Small Causes; but information on these points is desirable.

Value of Suits.

			Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small Cause Court.	
			Per cent. of Suits.	Average value.	Per cent. of Suits.	Average value.
	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.
Not exceeding	...	5 ...	12·24	3·2	68·76 (5 to 20 inclusive)	7·3
From	5—	20 ...	32·50	10·3		
Do.	20—	100 ...	39·26	47·1	24·25	43·4
Do.	100—	500 ...	13·69	204·3	6·46	196·4
Do.	500—	1,000 ...	1·43	630·0	0·53	703·4
Do.	1,000—	5,000 ...	·72	1,966·1	...	...
Do.	5,000—	10,000 ...	·08	6,734·8	...	...
Do.	10,000—	1,00,000 ...	·07	24,429·0	...	...
Above 1,00,000 ...	...	... ...	·01	4,31,132·4	...	...
		Total...	100·00	126·3	100·00	32·0

18. The proportions in which the several classes of Courts contributed to the disposal of suits are shown in paragraph 14. In the margin the way in which the suits were disposed of is shown. In all Courts 44·7 per cent. of the suits were decided on the merits against 65·2 per cent. in 1868. The latter return appears to include suits heard *ex parte*; and if these be added, the per-centage for 1869 becomes 65·4. Of the decisions on the merits, 78·3 per cent. were in favour of plaintiffs and 21·7 per cent. in favour of defendants. Of all suits 35·3 and 9·4 per cent. were decided on the merits in favour of plaintiffs and defendants, respectively. The returns for 1868 show that suits decreed for the plaintiffs in all Courts were in that year 54·4 per cent.

Disposal of Suits.

			Number.	Per-cent.	
Withdrawn and struck off			17,057	...	8·8
Dismissed for default			14,129	...	7·3
Heard (*ex parte*)			40,210	...	20·7
Adjusted			29,011	...	15·5
Decided on the merits.	At first hearing ...	25,381	...	31·4	...
	„ adjourned do. ...	55,311	...	68·6	..
		80,692*	...	100·0	
	In favour of Plaintiff ...	63,520	86 681	78·3	35·3
	„ Defendant ...	18,161		21·7	9·4
			1,93,924	100·0	100·0

* Mofussil Courts only.

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of the whole number disposed of. The difference appears again to arise from the inclusion of *ex parte* suits, which would raise the per-centage for 1869 to fifty-six. It is not, however, the case that judgment for the plaintiff invariably issues in suits heard *ex parte*, which are shown separately in the present statements. The ambiguity constitutes a defect in the form adopted. In the Madras Small Cause Court, only 2·6 per cent. of the suits were disposed of in the defendants' favour, and the decisions for the plaintiffs on the merits were 24·9 per cent., considerably less than the ratio for all Courts taken together. Of the suits decided on the merits, ninety per cent. went for the plaintiffs, and in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts 84·7 per cent., while the ratio for all Courts was only 78·6 per cent.

19. The marginal table shows for each class of Courts the way in which its suits have been disposed of. It will be seen that the per-centage of decisions on the merits rises according to the grades of the Courts, in other words, according to the importance of the suits. A diminution is similarly apparent as regards the number of *ex parte* decisions, of the suits dismissed for default, and in a less degree of the suits compromised and withdrawn. As separately shown in the table, the proportions under the latter heads are somewhat irregular, but the gradual decrease is apparent when the results are combined as shown in the third column. It would seem that the compromises and withdrawals have not been distinguished on a fixed principle. The very high per-centage of cases compromised in the Madras Court of Small Causes, and the low proportion of decisions on the merits, call for special notice. It will be seen from the table given in para. 17 *supra* that the average value of suits in that Court is very low, only Rupees 32.

Mode of disposal in the several Courts.

Mofussil Courts.	Withdrawn and struck off, per cent.	Adjusted, per cent.	Total, per cent.	Dismissed for default, per cent.	Heard ex parte, per cent.	Decided on merits, per cent.
Village Munsiffs	13·1	19·1	32·2	15·7	14·7	37·1
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	8·6	15·8	24·4	5·1	21·4	48·8
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	5·1	19·8	24·9	4·1	23·5	47·5
Principal Sadr Amins	9·4	9·3	18 7	3·0	13·1	64·9
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	10·2	10·4	20·6	2·9	14·9	61·5
	9·2	16·7	25·9	7·4	19·9	46·6
Madras Court of Small Causes ...	4·4	33·5	37·9	5·9	28·4	27·4
High Court	20·9	2·3	23·2	2·5	0·3	73·7
	8·8	18·5	27·3	7·3	20·7	44·7

20. The average duration of suits on the files of the Mofussil Courts was 272 days. The information is not given for the High Court and Madras Court of Small Causes. The general average is reduced by taking into account the suits decided by Village Munsiffs and Small Cause Courts. The average duration of suits before District Munsiffs was twelve months, before Principal Sadr Amins between seven and eight months, and before Civil Judges eleven months. These averages, however, include the Small Cause decisions passed by these Courts, and there does not appear to have been any improvement on the whole on the results of 1868, as given in the last report.

Duration of Suits.

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21. The number of witnesses other than parties summoned was 4,77,261 in the Mofussil Courts and Madras Small Cause Court. The number summoned for each suit decided on the merits varies very considerably in the several classes of Courts, and, as is to be expected, is highest in the Courts of the Civil Judges and Principal Sadr Amins, before whom the heaviest suits are brought.

Witnesses Summoned.

Village Munsiffs	1·6
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	6·5
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	6·5
Principal Sadr Amins	7·7
Civil Judges, &c.	16·5
Madras Small Cause Court ...	2·4

22. The number of appeals newly instituted in Mofussil Courts was 5,908, of which 289 were from decisions of Revenue Courts. 134 regular appeals were preferred to the High Court; and thus, the appeals preferred from decisions of Civil Courts were 5,753, or 11·38 per cent. of the ordinary suits instituted. The tables do not afford the means of comparing the appeals with the number of decrees in regular suits, nor do they give the number of regular suits appealable. There were 614 special appeals to the High Court, being 12·9 per cent. of the appeals decided on the merits in the Lower Courts. The whole number of appeals of all kinds were distributed with reference to the nature of the claim as shown in the margin, but the statement would have been more satisfactory, had it been possible to separate regular and special appeals. It will be seen from column 3, that appeals regarding immoveable property and contracts connected with it are 60·1 per cent. of the whole, appeals in suits on written obligations coming next. The last column, which, in default of information as to the number of suits appealable, gives the ratios of the number of appeals to the ordinary suits instituted in each class, exhibits considerable differences, the causes of which, however, are easily divined. No less than 55·9 per cent. of the suits to declare and establish personal rights are appealed. Next comes the class comprising injuries to person, personal property, and religion and caste, with 32·3 per cent. of appeals. Suits connected with real property, of which 30·2 per cent. are appealed, and suits for partition and relating to inheritance with 28·4 and 17·3 per cent., respectively, follow. The lowest per-centage of appeal is in suits on written obligations.

Appealed Suits.

	Number.	Per cent.	Per cent. of regular suits instituted in Mofussil in each Class.
Suits on written obligations.	1,086	16·3	4·9
Do. unwritten do. ...	458	6·9	12·2
Do. mortgage and for recovery of immoveable property ...	2,878	43 2	18·6
Do. for rent and other contracts regarding immoveable property.	1,122	16·9	12·3
Do. on partnership, &c. ...	46	·7	8·7
Do. regarding injuries to person, moveable property, caste, or religion ...	252	3·8	32·3
Do. regarding inheritance.	134	2 0	17·3
Do. other personal rights.	421	6·3	55·9
Do. for partition ...	198	3 0	28·5
Do. marriage dower, divorce, & guardianship	59	·9	11·9
Total...	6,654	100·0	...

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23. The tables do not give information as to the value of appeals in the Subordinate Courts, and the return for the High Court does not discriminate between regular and special appeals. The marginal table shows the proportion of suits falling in each class, and the average value in each. It will be seen that 52·9 per cent. of the appeals in the High Court are below Rupees 500 in value.

Value of Appeals.

	Per cent. of Suits.	Average value Rupees.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	0·4	4·0
Do. „ 20	4·9	12·7
Do. „ 100	12·3	53·5
Do. „ 500	35·3	257·9
Do. „ 1,000	21·4	654·8
Do. „ 5,000	17·9	2,174·8
Do. „ 10,000	2·8	6,815·5
Do. „ 1,00,000	3·9	23,719·1
Exceeding „ 4,00,000	1·1	2,53,577·5
	100·00	4,393·5

24. Table V. exhibits the state of appeal files and the mode of disposal. The abstract given in the margin exhibits the distribution of the appeals on the files of the Mofussil Courts. The appeals are for the most part instituted in the Courts of the Civil Judges, by whom they are transferred as necessity arises to the files of the Principal Sadr Amins. 49·9 per cent. of the appeal files were disposed of, leaving pending 5,898 appeals, or 50·1 per cent. of those on the files. 134 regular and 614 special appeals were instituted in the High Court; and the per-centage of disposal was of regular appeals 51·3; of special appeals 57·1; and of both together 56·1. Of the appeals on the files of the Subordinate Courts 90 per cent. were from decisions of District Munsiffs; 3·4 per cent. from those of Revenue Courts; and 6·6 per cent. from judgments of Principal Sadr Amins.

Appeal Files.

	Per-centage of Files.	Per-centage of Disposals.	Per-centage of Arrears.	Disposals to Files, per cent.
Principal Sadr Amins ...	41·6	50·5	32·6	60·7
Civil Judges...	58·4	49·5	57·4	42·3
Total...	100·0	100·0	100·0	49·9

25. With regard to the mode of disposal the annexed table shows the results reduced to per-centages. The high per-centage of appeals remanded to Lower Courts by Civil Judges is remarkable. Nearly all the appeals so remanded were from the decisions of District Munsiffs.

Mode of disposal.

	Principal Sadr Amins.		Civil Judges.		High Court.		All Courts.	
Struck off		...		...		0·8		0·1
Dismissed for default...		3·4		2·7		2·1		2·9
Heard *ex parte* ...		2·5		2·7		...		2·3
Adjusted		2·6		2·2		2·2		2·4
Remanded		4·6		18·4		4·5		10·8
Decided on the merits. Affirmed ...	61·6	53·4	65·1	48·2	85·3	77·1	65·5	53·4
Decided on the merits. Modified ...	13·2	9·3	10·9	8·1	4·4	4·0	11·4	9·3
Decided on the merits. Reversed ...	25·	18·8	24·0	17·7	10·3	10·3	23·1	18·8
Total...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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Principal Sadr Amins decided on the merits 86·9 per cent. of the appeals disposed of by them; Civil Judges 64 per cent.; and the High Court 81·5 per cent. The proportions of decrees affirmed on appeal rises in the higher Courts, and those of appeals modified and reversed fall, as is to be expected. Of the decisions on the merits, 65·5 per cent. affirmed the decrees of the Lower Courts. In the High Court, the decisions of the Lower Court were on special appeal affirmed in 89·4 per cent. of the decisions on the merits, and in 83·3 per cent. of all cases disposed of. Of all regular appeals in the High Court, only 49·1 per cent. were decided as in the Lower Court, and of the decisions of appeals on the merits only 62·9 per cent.; figures which contrast remarkably with the results in special appeals.

Duration of appeals.

26. The mean duration of appeals disposed of by the Mofussil Courts was 330 days, the average obtained by Principal Sadr Amins 293 days, being the lowest. In the High Court the average duration of regular appeals was 212 days, and of special appeals 151 days.

Issues referred.

27. In 218 cases the Appellate Courts referred issues for findings by the Lower Courts. There appear to be very considerable differences both as regards the Appellate Courts and the Lower Courts with reference to whose decisions issues were referred. The proportion of issues referred to cases decided rises with the Courts, as shown in the margin. That the ratio should rise in proportion to the gravity of the cases is natural; but it would be more satisfactory if the ratio had decreased in the Higher Courts, as showing that the higher the Court of original jurisdiction, the more complete had been the success with which the points at issue between the parties had been sought out. It will be seen that the ratio is highest in special appeals, although the cases had been already filtered through two Courts.

Principal Sadr Amins ...	From District Munsiffs ...	1·9	per cent.
Civil Judges	From do.	2·7	„
Do.	From Principal Sadr Amins.	3·5	„
Do.	From Collectors	6·7	„
High Court	Regular Appeals	8·7	„
Do.	Special do.	11·2	„

28. In Tables VI. and VII., Appendix II., the pending suits, original and appeal, are classified with respect to the years in which the suits originated. The information as regards original suits is not given for the High Court or the Madras Small Cause Courts. In the Mofussil Courts (excluding Village Munsiffs' Courts) 43,134 suits were pending, of which 84·66 per cent., as shown in the marginal table, had been on the files less than a year. The table also shows the proportions for the several classes of Courts and the mean age, in months, of the pending suits. The inclusion of Small

Age of pending Suits.

Years.	District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Principal Sadr Amins and Judges of the Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.
0—1	84·59	87·74	77·95	84·66
1—2	11·36	9·44	13·18	11·30
2—3	3·02	2·24	4·77	5·00
3—4	·86	·46	2·05	·86
4—5	·15	·12	2·05	·16
5—6	·02	...	...	·02
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Mean age, months.	8·5	7·8	10·4	8·4

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Cause suits here, as in other matters connected with the disposals of suits, prevents accurate inferences being drawn. The zillahs of Chingleput, Mangalore, Tanjore, and Vizagapatam are chiefly responsible for the old suits. The regular appeals pending were 6,006 in number, of which 77·26 per cent. were filed within the year 1869. The second table in the margin shows the proportion for the different Courts, as regards appellate suits pending. The mean age of the pending appeals was nine months. The explanation of the low mean age of pending appeals in the Courts of the Civil Judges lies in the rapidity with which they are transferred for disposal to the files of the Principal Sadr Amins. Of the special appeals left pending in the High Court, 372 were filed in 1869, nine in 1868, and one in 1864. The following further results are deducible from Tables VI. and VII., and from the statistics of the institution of suits in the years there referred to:—

Years.	Principal Sadr Amins and Judges of Small Cause Court.	Civil Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	High Court.	All Courts.
0—1	55·76	87·41	87·04	77·26
1—2	40·92	10·62	11·11	20·35
2—3	2·49	1·69	1·85	1·95
3—4	·47	·25	...	·31
4—5	·36	·03	...	·13
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Mean age, months.	11·7	3·0	7·7	9·0

Of the Suits instituted	There were still pending in the Court of first instance	And still pending having reached the stage of first appeal	And at the stage of second appeal
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Less than 1 year, 1869	21·3	0·4	0·002
More than 1 and less than 2 years, 1868.	2·9	1·2	0·01
Do. 2 do. 3 do. 1867.	0·8	0·9	0·05
Do. 3 do. 4 do. 1866.	0·2	0·6	0 08
Do. 4 do. 5 do. 1865.	0·04	0·2	0·04
Do. 5 do. 6 do. 1864.	0·004	0·06	0·02
Do. 6 do. 7 do. 1863.	...	0 03	0·01
Do. 7 do. 8 do. 1862.	...	0·01	0·006
Do. 8 do. 9 do. 1861.	...	0·006	0·001
Do. 9 do. 10 do. 1860.	...	0·002	0·0007
Mean age of the litigation, months ...	8·4	28·2	46·1

Miscellaneous work.

29. Table IX. shows the miscellaneous work of the Courts, viz., applications for execution of decrees and petitions; there were pending and received in the Mofussil Courts 99,255 of the former and 2,17,332 of the latter; and 86,418 and 2,13,615, or 87 and 98·2 per cent. respectively were disposed of. The number of applications in connexion with the execution of decrees does not accurately represent the number of decrees sought to be executed, as in every disputed case petitions and counter-petitions are filed in the most indiscriminate manner. A recent order of the High Court lays down certain rules as to the class of petitions to be admitted on the files of the Courts, and it has been ruled that none but such as come *sub judice* ought to be so admitted. In the High Court the miscel-

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laneous file comprises 161 regular and special appeals against orders of Subordinate Courts, passed in the execution of decrees, &c., and 275 miscellaneous petitions. Seventy-one regular appeals, thirty-eight special appeals of this class, and 220 miscellaneous petitions were disposed of during the year. Fifty-one references under Act XI. of 1865 were disposed of during the year, and one reference under Act IV. of 1869, in which the decree of the Lower Court for the dissolution of marriage was confirmed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal tribunals.

30. There are seven classes of Criminal tribunals in the Presidency, viz. :—

1. High Court.
2. Session Courts.
3. District Magistrates' Courts.
4. Divisional full power Magistrates' Courts.
5. Madras Police Magistrates' Courts.
6. Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.
7. Courts of Heads of Villages.

The ordinary original and appellate jurisdiction of the High Court in Criminal matters is co-extensive with that exercised in Civil matters. Its extraordinary jurisdiction extends to all European British subjects.

Session Courts.

Every Civil Court is also a Court of Session which holds monthly sittings for the trial of persons committed.

District Magistrates' Courts.

The Magistrates of Districts are, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, also the chief Revenue Officers of their Districts.

Divisional Magistrates' Courts.

The Divisional Magistrates in charge of Divisions of Districts are: Joint-Magistrates, Head Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, or Assistant Magistrates.

Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.

The Subordinate Magistrates may be Deputy Magistrates in charge of Divisions not exercising full powers, Assistant Magistrates attached to the Magistrate of the District, Taluk Subordinate Magistrates in charge of Taluks, or Divisional Sub-Magistrates in charge of Division of taluks, Town Sub-Magistrates in charge of Towns,—or Sheristadar Sub-Magistrates who ordinarily exercise jurisdiction only during the absence from head-quarters of the Taluk Sub-Magistrate.

The headman of a village is *ex-officio* the Village Magistrate.

31. The operations of the Courts in respect of trials and preliminary inquiries are noticed below, paras. 53 to 60.

Appeals in Criminal Cases.

In the Subordinate Courts thirteen appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, 2,758 were instituted during the year, and 2,745 disposed of. Of the appeals disposed of, about twenty per cent. were rejected on a simple perusal of the Calendar. In the remaining eighty per cent. the records were called for and examined with the following result. In fifty-five per cent. the sentences of the Lower Courts were confirmed; in nine per cent., modified; in thirty-three per cent., reversed; and in the remaining three per cent. further investigation ordered.

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In the High Court 354 appeals against the sentences of the Courts of Session were instituted and 319 disposed of. Of these seventy-seven per cent. were rejected on a simple perusal of the Calendar. In the remaining twenty-three per cent. the records were called for; and in sixteen per cent. of these the sentences of the Courts of Session were confirmed; in fifty-two per cent., modified; and in thirty-two per cent., reversed.

Trial by Jury and Assessors.

32. In this Presidency trial by Jury has not been extended and only exists in the zillahs in which it was first introduced, and there only for particular offences against property. Thus, only in about ten per cent. of the trials held before the Courts of Session was a Jury concerned, and the other trials were held with the aid of Assessors. In the trials held with the aid of a Jury, convictions were obtained in sixty per cent. of the cases. In eighty-five per cent. of the trials held with the aid of Assessors, the Judges concurred with the Assessors.

References to High Court as a Court of reference and revision.

33. Seventy-three references for confirmation of sentences of death were disposed of by the High Court. The sentences passed upon seventy-four persons were confirmed, those upon eight persons reversed, and those upon six persons commuted. 147 references under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of. The convictions in seventy-one cases were quashed, and in twenty-four cases the sentences were modified. In the other cases the High Court declined to interfere. In addition thirty-six petitions, praying the High Court of its own motion to interfere with the proceedings of Subordinate Courts under Section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, were disposed of; but in three cases only was interference necessary.

The criminal statistics for 1869, analysed in the following paragraphs, are prepared in the manner explained in the Administration Report of last year, para. 38.

Offences of all kinds.

34. 1,38,354 offences of all kinds were committed in 1869 against 1,31,330 in the preceding year. The increase has been mainly in cases under Special Laws. Under the Penal Code there is an increase of 1,336 cases, which will be found chiefly under the heads of petty assault and contempt of legal process or orders. Offences against property have diminished in number. Under Special Laws the principal increase has been of offences against Municipal Acts. 7,659 prosecutions were instituted under these Acts against 4,599 in 1868. There has also been an increase in offences against the Police and Abkari Acts, and in breaches of orders to prevent obstructions and nuisances under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Town conservancy and sanitation have received more vigilant attention than in previous years. 65·4 per cent. of all offences committed were brought to trial, and of the cases brought to trial 78·6 per cent. resulted in conviction. 51·4 per cent. of all offences committed were prosecuted to conviction. 2,47,909 persons were arrested and summoned, of whom 1,83,227 (73·9 per cent.) were produced before the Courts, and 1,22,163 (49·3 per cent.) were finally convicted and punished. Of persons actually tried 66·7 per cent. were convicted. There is improvement under all these heads as compared with the results of the preceding year. 28,488 cases (20·6 per cent. of the whole) in which 63,414 persons were concerned went by default.

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Of these 710 persons in 386 cases were bailed by the Police. Twenty-three per cent. of property lost has been recovered against 22·5 per cent. in the preceding year. Of all persons convicted 1,12,672 were males, 8,463 were females, and 1,028 were juveniles (including 162 females).

35. 80,134 offences under the Penal Code were committed against 78,798 such offences in 1868. The increase, as already stated, is chiefly under the heads of petty assault and contempt of legal process. 52·2 per cent. of all cases committed were brought to trial, and 66·3 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction. Of the total number of offences committed, 34·6 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and of the total number of persons arrested and summoned, 34·4 per cent. were convicted. Of persons actually tried, 52·3 per cent. were convicted. 19,987 cases (24·9 per cent. of the whole) in which 50,859 persons were concerned went by default. 22·8 per cent. of property lost was recovered. Of 52,437 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 49,465 were males, 2,448 were females, and 524 were juveniles (including 32 females).

Offences under the Penal Code.

36. There were 28,886 offences against the person against 27,716 in 1868. The increase is chiefly under the heads of wrongful restraint and petty assault. In offences of grave violence against the person there has been a decrease. Conviction was obtained in 28·8 per cent. of all offences committed, and 21·7 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. The enormous number of cases withdrawn, or allowed to go by default under the heads of wrongful restraint, causing hurt and petty assault, greatly affects the general average of conviction. 13,447 cases in which 32,845 persons were concerned were allowed to go by default. Only 71 persons were bailed by the Police.

Offences against the person.

37. 216 murders were committed against 288 in the preceding year. 462 persons were reported to be concerned in these offences, of whom 392 were apprehended, and 138 (35·2 per cent. of the number apprehended) were convicted and punished, in 84 cases, or 39 per cent. of the total number. Out of 138 persons convicted 126 were males and 12 were females. 78 persons were sentenced to death. The proportion of persons convicted of murder was 64 to every 100 offences. There were 80 cases of attempt to murder, in 39 of which conviction was obtained. Forty-four persons were punished, of whom 40 were males and 4 were females. There were 89 cases of culpable homicide including 2 attempts, and conviction followed in 60 cases. 115 persons were punished, of whom 109 were males and 6 were females. Three persons were sentenced to transportation for life and 2 to transportation for ten years. The remainder were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 14 years down to one month. Taking murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide together, 47·3 per cent. of cases were convicted, and 77 persons were punished to every 100 offences committed.

Murders, and culpable homicides, &c.

38. One case of abetment of suicide was reported in which conviction was not sustained. 259 cases of attempt to commit suicide were reported against 224 in the preceding year, but only 129 persons were found guilty of this offence. Seventy-two cases of causing miscarriage were reported, conviction followed in 19 cases only, and 34

Attempts to commit suicide, &c.

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persons were punished, of whom 25 were females. Thirty-five persons were convicted in 80 cases of abandonment of children and concealment of birth. In 107 cases of kidnapping or abducting, 40 persons were punished, of whom 6 were females. There were 2 cases of prostitution of minors, in one of which 2 persons were punished. Seventy-six cases of rape were charged, and 25 persons (of whom one was a juvenile) were convicted in 15 cases. Out of 6 cases of unnatural offence charged, 2 persons were convicted in 2 cases.

Petty offences against the person.

39. The number of petty offences against the person increases year by year. 26,796 cases were charged under the heads of petty hurt and assault and wrongful restraint against 25,607 in 1868. 92·8 per cent. of all offences against the person consisted of these trifling cases, only 12,768 cases (47·6 per cent. of the whole) were brought to trial, and of cases brought to trial, 57·6 per cent. resulted in conviction. 13,339 cases (one-half) in which 32,654 persons were concerned were withdrawn or went by default.

Offences against property with violence.

40. 7,978 offences against property with violence have been reported against 7,950 cases in 1868. There is a slight increase of 28 cases. 27·9 per cent. of all cases have been successfully prosecuted against 25·6 per cent. in the preceding year. 54·7 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted against 51·8 per cent. in 1868. Of cases actually tried, 77·6 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried, 62·9 per cent. were punished. 44·3 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. In England and Wales in 1868, the number of offences against property with violence was 6,355. The proportion of persons convicted to arrested was 56·2 per cent. and 26·4 persons were convicted to every 100 offences.

Dacoities.

41. There has been a marked decrease in the number of dacoity cases. 400 such offences have been reported against 486 in the preceding year. Conviction was obtained in 26·7 per cent. of cases reported. 1,459 persons were arrested, of whom 470 (32·2 per cent.) were convicted. 51·3 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. Five persons in 3 cases were convicted of being habitual dacoits. Property valued at Rupees 1,01,955 was lost by dacoity, of which Rupees 12,282 were recovered.

Robberies.

42. 602 cases of robbery (including 32 attempts) occurred against 678 cases in 1868. 33·1 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction. 57·5 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 58 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. In England and Wales in 1868, 703 robberies occurred, and 45·8 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. 123 cases of robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise were reported in this Presidency in 1869, and 76 persons were punished in 39 cases. There were 26 cases of robbery by drugging, in 7 of which 11 persons were convicted.

House-breaking.

43. There has been an increase of cases under the head of house-breaking. 6,643 offences were reported against 6,419 in 1868. 26·9 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 63·2 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. 33·2 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. The value of property lost was Rupees 4,28,120,

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of which property valued at Rupees 63,901 (14·9 per cent.) was recovered. 5,716 cases of house-breaking were committed by night and 927 by day. 55·2 per cent. of the latter class of cases were prosecuted to conviction. In towns possessing a Municipal or Cantonment Police 36·5 per cent. of house-breaking cases have been detected, 73·4 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted, and 20·2 per cent. of property lost has been recovered.

Offences against property without violence.

44. There has been a slight decrease in the number of offences against property without violence. 21,129 cases were reported against 21,566 in the preceding year. 43·7 per cent. of the total number of offences reported were prosecuted to conviction, and 62·3 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. Of cases brought to trial, 76·5 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried 64·5 per cent. were convicted and punished. 68·5 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed: the returns of England and Wales for 1868 show that 20·6 persons were convicted to every hundred offences of this class. The property lost under this head in 1869 amounted to Rupees 4,81,737, of which Rupees 1,63,630 (34 per cent.) were recovered. Only 60 cases of frauds relating to weights and measures were reported during the year. Seventy persons were punished in 43 cases. 18,400 cases of theft were reported. 7,906 of these cases were detected, and 12,581 persons were convicted. There were 765 cases of criminal breach of trust, in 304 of which 356 persons were punished. 493 persons were convicted of receiving stolen property in 373 cases out of 548 reported to have occurred.

Malicious offences against property.

45. There has been a slight increase under the head of malicious offences against property, 4,743 offences have been committed against 4,586 in the preceding year. 25·8 per cent. of offences have been prosecuted to conviction, and 23·2 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were found guilty. Detection is most unsuccessful in cases of mischief by fire. Out of 241 cases reported only 27 were detected, while only 30 persons were convicted out of 222 arrested and summoned. 84·7 per cent. of malicious offences against property were cases of petty mischief in which the average loss was less than twelve annas. There were 198 cases of mischief to animals. 107 persons were punished in 59 cases.

Forgery and offences against the Currency.

46. 362 cases were reported under the head of forgery and offences against the currency against 296 such offences in 1868. In this class of crime 33·7 per cent. of offences committed were detected, and 26·4 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. There were 15 cases of counterfeiting coin, in 6 of which 6 persons were punished. Twenty-two cases of frauds relating to stamps were charged, but only 1 person was punished in 1 case. Out of 191 cases of forgery charged, 50 cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 81 persons were punished.

Contempts and offences against public justice.

47. The number of contempts and offences against public justice has increased from 3,121 in 1868 to 3,563 in 1869. The increase has been chiefly under the head of contempt of legal process or orders. 2,127 cases occurred against 1,789 in 1868. There were 273 cases of false evidence; 134 persons were punished in 125 cases. 100 cases of giving false information were charged, and 58 persons

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were punished in 50 cases. There were 177 complaints of false charge, in 67 of which 80 persons were convicted. 122 contempts of court occurred, and 141 persons were punished in 121 cases. Of these contempts, 99 occurred in the courts of Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd class, 15 in the courts of Sub-Magistrates of the 1st class, and 8 in the courts of Magistrates with full powers.

Miscellaneous.

48. 13,476 cases were reported under miscellaneous heads. There were 153 cases of unlawful assembly, in which 1,881 persons were said to be concerned. 914 persons were convicted in 90 cases, 484 cases of rioting occurred, and 2,009 persons were punished in 255 cases. 7,498 cases of criminal trespass were charged, and 3,150 persons were punished in 1,424 cases. 3,765 cases of criminal trespass in which 10,552 persons were charged went by default. There were 15 complaints of bigamy, and 3 persons were punished in 1 case. Out of 119 complaints of adultery only 15 were successfully prosecuted. Five cases appear under the head of offences against the State. These were in connexion with the petty attacks made on the Police in the Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam on the occasion of occupying new posts. One man was captured and convicted.

Offences against Special Laws.

49. There has been an increase of 10·8 per cent. in offences under Special Laws. This increase is chiefly under the head of offences against Municipal Acts. 58,220 offences against Special Laws have been committed in 1869 against 52,532 cases in 1868. 74·5 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 73·1 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were punished. There has been progressive improvement in the results of cases under Special Laws during the past four years. 14·6 per cent. of all cases went by default.

Analysis of offences against Special Laws.

50. Sixteen cases of trespass by Europeans have occurred, in which 14 persons were punished. There were only 4 breaches of the Madras Town Abkari Act, the same number as in the preceding year. Offences against the Railway Act have increased from 302 to 447, and 611 persons were convicted in 382 cases. Offences against the Merchant Seaman's Act have decreased from 80 to 47 cases. Eighty-five persons were punished in 36 cases. Offences against the Police Act by policemen have decreased from 190 to 146 cases, 139 policemen were punished in 113 cases. Offences against the Police Act by other persons have increased from 6,337 in 1868 to 7,498 in 1869. 14,111 persons were punished against 12,915 in 1868. Nineteen offences against the Arms Act were charged, and 16 persons were punished in 14 cases. Forty-eight persons were called upon to find security to keep the peace and for good behaviour under Act XXV. of 1861, and 26 of these were imprisoned in default of security. There were 1,039 applications for the maintenance of wives and children, and 365 persons were ordered to give maintenance in 364 cases. Eighty-one offences against the Stamp Act were reported, and 146 persons were punished in 78 cases. There were only 13 offences against the Post Office Act, in 9 of which 12 persons were convicted. The number of offences charged under the Madras Municipal Act IX. of 1867 has risen from 872 in 1868 to 1,730 in 1869, and offences against the Towns' Improvement Act X. of 1865 have increased from 3,727 in 1868 to 5,929 in the year under review. 2,754 offences against the Income Tax Acts were charged, and 610 persons

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were punished in 546 cases. The amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 12,733. 155 offences against the Contagious Diseases' Act have been charged, and convictions were obtained in 85 cases. Sixty-six females were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and the remainder were fined or sent to the Lock Hospital.

51. 2,980 offences were reported under the Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867 against 2,836 in the preceding year. There were 101 petty offences against property, 1,767 breaches of the peace, and 1,112 miscellaneous offences, such as breaches of street regulations, nuisances, &c. The number of offences is very small for so large a town, and indicates a state of peace and good order. 93·7 per cent. of all offences charged resulted in conviction, and 90·6 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. Of cases actually tried, 95·5 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons actually tried, 92 per cent. were punished.

Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867.

52. Offences against Revenue Laws have increased. 2,257 cases were reported in 1869 against 1,830 in 1868, and 2,004 in 1867. The chief increase is under the Abkari Act III. of 1864. There were only 4 cases under the Madras Town Abkari Act, and 3 cases under the Sea Customs Act. Offences against the Stamp and Registration Acts have fallen from 110 to 87. Convictions were obtained in 79·8 per cent. of all cases reported, and 80·2 per cent. of persons charged were convicted.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

53. 25,449 offences have occurred under the head of cases triable by Heads of Villages, showing a progressive decrease since 1866. Of these 15,863 were petty assaults cognizable under Regulation XI. of 1816, and 9,586 were petty thefts under Regulation IV. of 1821. 22,153 cases were tried by Heads of Villages. 76·9 per cent. of all offences reported resulted in conviction, and 71·7 per cent. of persons charged were punished.

Cases tried by Heads of Villages under Regulations XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821.

54. 40,241 cases under the Penal Code were summarily disposed of by Magistrates against 39,455 in 1868. 23·7 per cent. of these cases were tried by Magistrates with full powers, 23·4 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, and 52·9 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. The proportion of cases tried by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class has increased. 52·1 per cent. of all persons tried were convicted. There is little difference in the proportion of convictions by the different classes of Magistrates.

Criminal Proceedings in cases summarily determined.

55. 26,470 cases under Special Laws were disposed of by all Magistrates against 21,597 cases in 1868. 37·5 per cent. of cases under Special Laws were disposed of by Magistrates with full powers, 10·8 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, and 51·7 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. 49,374 persons were tried by Magistrates under Special Laws, of whom 42,364, or 85·8 per cent., were convicted, a higher proportion than in any preceding year. Heads of Villages summarily determined 22,153 cases. 33,574 persons were tried in these cases, of whom 27,351 (81·5 per cent.) were convicted.

Special Laws.

56. Under all laws 88,864 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages. 1,79,765 persons were produced, of whom

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1,20,200, or 66·9 per cent., were convicted. There has been a large increase both in the number of cases and in the total number of persons produced, chiefly owing to increased action under the Municipal Laws.

Cases by Officers Commanding Cantonments.

57. Five cases, in which 19 persons were concerned, were disposed of by Officers Commanding Cantonments under Section 84 of the Articles of War.

Preliminary inquiries.

58. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiry into 2,355 cases against 2,367 cases in the previous year. 1,600 cases, or 67·9 per cent. of cases inquired into, were committed to the Higher Courts. 5,586 persons were produced for inquiry, of whom 3,489 (62·5 per cent.) were committed for trial. Magistrates with full powers held inquiry into 17·9 per cent. of these cases. 20·6 per cent. of all cases were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the first class, and Subordinate Magistrates of the second class inquired into the remainder, or 61·5 per cent. of the whole. The proportion of cases inquired into by Magistrates of the higher classes is increasing.

Operations of the Higher Courts.

59. 1,587 cases were sent up to the Higher Courts against 1,620 in the preceding year, and 1,819 in 1867. Of 3,462 persons tried, 1,963, or 56·7 per cent., were convicted. This proportion is not satisfactory. Only 46 per cent. of persons tried by Principal Sadr Amins were convicted. 56·8 per cent. of persons tried were convicted by Sessions Courts, and in the High Court 73·5 per cent. of persons tried were convicted.

60. The marginal table shows the number and character of the offences tried by the Higher Courts. The progressive annual decrease in the number of cases tried by Principal Sadr Amins still continues. Only 89 cases have been tried against 136 in the preceding year. Of 11 offences against the person tried in Principal Sadr Amins' Courts, 7 were attempts to commit suicide. There was 1 case of grievous hurt, 1 of wrongful restraint, and 2 of assault. Six cases of robbery and 20 cases of house-breaking

Higher Courts.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	In Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
Under the Penal Code.				
1st—Offences against the person	11	460	11	482
2nd.— Do. property with violence.	27	347	3	377
3rd.— Do. do. without violence.	24	91	16	131
4th.—Malicious offences	8	51	...	59
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency...	2	126	15	143
6th.—Offences against justice	7	272	9	288
7th.—Miscellaneous offences	10	81	7	98
Total...	89	1,428	61	1,578
Under Special Laws, Total...	...	7	2	9
Grand Total...	89	1,435	63	1,587
Compare—				
1868	136	1,432	52	1,620
1867	181	1,491	147	1,819
1866	360	1,987	217	2,564

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were tried under the head of offences against property with violence. Sessions Courts have disposed of 1,435 cases, or nearly the same number as in the preceding year (1,432). 134 murder cases were tried before Sessions Courts against 178 in 1868. Murders have considerably decreased in number, and, at the same time, the detection of cases has been somewhat less successful. Seventy cases of culpable homicide were tried against 64 in the preceding year. 347 offences against property with violence were disposed of by these Courts, being 1 in excess of the number in the previous year. But the graver cases have decreased in number. 165 dacoity cases were tried, in which 477 persons were convicted against 202 cases, and 588 persons convicted, in 1868. There has been a slight increase of cases tried under all other classes of offence. There were 126 cases of forgery, &c., against 115 in 1868, and 272 offences against public justice against 252 in the preceding year. Of 7 cases against Special Laws tried by Sessions Courts, 2 were against the Railway Act, and 3 against the Registration Act. Sixty-three cases were tried by the High Court against 52 in the previous year. Of offences against the person tried by the High Court, 2 were of murder and attempt to murder, 4 of culpable homicide (including 2 attempts), 1 of causing hurt, 3 of kidnapping or abducting, and 1 of rape.

Punishments.

61. In the Appendix will be found the usual comparative table of punishments for 11 years. It shows that (excluding the exceptional famine year 1866) there has been a progressive annual increase in the number of persons punished since the year 1862, and that the number punished in 1869, the last year of the series (1,25,034) is nearly double the number punished in 1858, the first year of the series (67,508). The punishment of transportation was largely resorted to during the four years 1862-65, when bands of dacoits, throughout the country, were being vigorously dealt with. In the famine year also (1866) the number of transportations was large. The number of persons transported has now decreased from the maximum 616 in 1864 to 105 in 1869. The number of persons imprisoned has increased from 18,352 in 1858 to 49,309 in 1869. The increase is chiefly found under minor terms of imprisonment. The punishment of whipping does not seem to increase in favour. The number stood at 3,986 in 1865; rose to 6,078 in the famine year 1866; and has again gradually dwindled to 2,185 in 1869. The number of persons fined has increased from 48,178 in 1858 to 73,357 in 1869.

Death and Transportation.

62. Seventy-eight persons were sentenced to death for murder. Eighty-five persons were sentenced to transportation for life, of these 57 for murder, 3 for attempt to murder, 3 for culpable homicide, 14 for aggravated dacoity, and 8 for house-breaking by night. Twenty-four persons in all were transported for dacoity against 76 in the preceding year. Dacoities have decreased both in number and in gravity.

Imprisonment.

63. 49,309 persons were imprisoned against 47,939 in the preceding year. The increase has been in terms of imprisonment for six months and under. The number of persons sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment has slightly decreased.

Whipping.

64. 2,185 persons were whipped against 2,485 in the previous year. The majority of persons flogged were thieves and house-breakers.

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Six dacoits and robbers were flogged, and 31 persons were whipped for receiving stolen property.

Fines.

65. 73,357 persons were fined against 65,471 in 1868. The amount levied was Rs. 3,29,520 against Rs. 3,09,697 in the previous year. The largest amounts of fines are for causing hurt, petty assault, theft, rioting, and criminal trespass, and for offences against the Police, Abkari, Municipal, and Income Tax Acts.

Comparative summary.

66. The following is a comparative summary of all Criminal Judicial proceedings against persons from 1866 to 1869:—

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against ...	1,85,351*	1,75,253	1,73,485	1,88,854
N.B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population, one in ...	133	141	142	128
Discharged and Acquitted.				
Under Penal Code	49,947	48,194	39,920	43,305
Do. Special Laws... ...	13,241	13,263	16,762	18,119
Total discharged, &c...	63,188	61,457	56,682	61,424
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against	34·1	35·1	32·6	32·5
Convicted and Sentenced.				
To death	78	98	96	91
„ transportation	105	180	186	537
„ imprisonment	49,309	47,939	49,403	65,549
„ whipping...	1,900	2,132	2,932	6,078
„ fine	70,448	62,836	63,823	62,123
„ other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.)	655	853	363	...
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	332	242	...	...
Total convicted...	1,22,163	1,13,796	1,16,803	1,34,378
Per-centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against ...	65·9	64·9	67·3	69·4

* The number of persons proceeded against is thus arrived at:—

Persons compelled to appear	2,47,909
Add persons neither arrested nor summoned	856
	2,48,765
Deduct persons bailed and otherwise disposed of...	63,414
Balance "Persons proceeded against"...	1,85,351

The term "persons proceeded against" signifies those persons who appeared before a Magistrate for trial or preliminary inquiry, the proceedings against whom were completed at the time when the returns were submitted by the District Officers.

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The total number of persons proceeded against is 1,85,351 against 1,75,253 in the previous year. 65·9 per cent. of persons proceeded against have been convicted against 64·9 per cent. in 1868. One in 133 of the whole population was proceeded against. The ratio in 1869 was 1 in 141.

Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code.

67. The comparative statement of offences against the Penal Code shows that out of 216 murders the largest number (21) were committed in North Arcot. There were 16 murders in Cuddapah, 15 in Vizagapatam, 15 in South Malabar, and 14 in Ganjam. There were 11 attempts to murder in Cuddapah and 11 in Kurnool. The largest numbers of culpable homicides occurred in Vizagapatam and Tanjore. Robbery is most prevalent in North Arcot, Cuddapah, and South Arcot. Dacoity is most rife in South Arcot, and is also prevalent in Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Salem. House-breaking is still predominant in Tanjore. Tinnevelly shows the heaviest list of arson cases. The number of forgery cases in Tanjore is more than double the number in any other district, and cases of false evidence are also most numerous in Tanjore. Rioting is still far more prevalent in Tinnevelly than elsewhere. There were 153 cases in this district, and the next highest number is 84 in Madura. There were 36 cases in Salem, and 31 cases in Tanjore. Charges of criminal trespass are most numerous in Tanjore. 26·5 per cent. of all cases of petty assault occurred in the Town of Madras.

Against Special Laws.

68. Under Special Laws, charges of petty assault were most prevalent in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. Cases of petty theft disposed of by Heads of Villages were most numerous in North Arcot and Tanjore. 80·5 per cent. of orders for maintenance of wives and children were granted in the Town of Madras. Breaches of Abkari Act were most actively prosecuted in the Kistna District. 1,730 breaches of Municipal Laws occurred in Madras Town, 1,135 in the Tanjore District, 1,099 in Salem District, 686 in Bellary, and 521 in Nellore. The numbers in other districts are small.

Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code

69. The return of castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code shows that of 138 murderers, 4 were Rajputs, 81 were Mudalies, Nayudus, and Chetties, 21 were Nairs, 31 were Khonds or other hillmen, and 28 belonged to unspecified low castes. Four Musalmans, 3 Moplahs and Lubbays, and 2 Uriyas committed murder. Culpable homicide was chiefly committed by Mudalies, Nayudus, and Chetties, Shanars, Pariahs, and other low castes. Out of 34 persons convicted of causing miscarriage, 19 were Pariahs, and members of other low castes. Of 470 convicted dacoits, 64 were Nayudus, Mudalies, Chetties, &c. Five were Christians, 6 were Musalmans, 26 were Moplahs and Lubbays, 110 were Pariahs, and other low caste men, 32 were Yerakalas and Yanadies, 11 were Lambadies, 20 were Mulcers, Khonds, or members of other hill tribes, and 115 were Koravars, Maravars, and Kallars. Five Yanadies were convicted of being habitual dacoits. Altogether 39 per cent. of convicted dacoits belonged to wandering tribes and criminal classes. Pariahs and other low castes contribute the majority of house-breakers and thieves. The convictions for receiving stolen property have been most numerous amongst Mudalies, Nayudus, and Chetties, Pariahs, and other low castes. Forty-seven Musalmans

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were convicted under this head. Nayudus, Chetties, and Musalmans furnish the majority of persons convicted of cheating. Out of 81 forgers, 1 was a European, and 2 were East Indians. There were 12 Brahmans, 28 Nayudus, Mudalies, and Chetties, 8 Native Christians, 7 Musalmans, and 4 Uriyas. 453 Pariahs and low caste men, 75 Brahmans, 482 Nayudus and Mudalies, 179 Musalmans, and 216 Koravars, Maravars, &c., were convicted of rioting. Out of a total of 52,437 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 41 were Europeans, 1 of whom was convicted of attempt to murder, and 1 of culpable homicide. Fourteen Europeans were punished for assault, 1 for kidnapping or abducting, and 13 for theft, breach of trust, and cheating. Out of 97 East Indians convicted 45 were punished for assault and causing hurt, 27 for theft, breach of trust, and cheating, and 18 for criminal trespass and insult. 2,006 Brahmans were convicted chiefly under petty heads of offence. 2,972 Musalmans and 1,320 Moplahs and Lubbays were convicted of various offences. 666 Uparas and Waddars, 671 Yerakalas and Yanadies, 157 Lambadies, and 2,720 Koravars, Maravars, &c., appear amongst the convicted. 24·8 per cent. of the total number of persons convicted were Pariahs and men of other low castes. 4,214 persons (only 8 per cent. of the whole) belonged to wandering tribes or hereditary criminal classes.

POLICE.

Strength.

70. The strength of the Madras Constabulary stood as follows on the 31st March 1870 :—

Inspector-General and supervising staff	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town ...	3
Superintendents	22
Assistant do.	22
Office Establishments	68
Inspectors	437
Constabulary of all ranks	22,738
	23,296

The force was, therefore, 9·8 per cent. below the full sanctioned strength as entered in the budget estimate for 1869-70. From the moment that the necessities of financial pressure became apparent, means were taken to decrease expenditure, and enlistment was shortly afterwards absolutely stopped in anticipation of coming reductions. In some parts of the country, and particularly in the Ceded Districts, it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain recruits on the present rates of pay. The Mounted (European) Branch of the Madras Town Police, organized during the mutiny in 1857, and subsequently reduced in number from time to time, was finally abolished on the 31st March 1870.

Distribution.

71. The following statement shows the distribution of the force :—

General Police duty, including Treasure Escorts, Guards, &c.

Rural Police	17,801
Municipal Police, Madras Town.	1,117
Do. other Towns	1,733
Total ...	20,651

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State Services.

Revenue— Salt Preventive Establishment	... ...	1,527
Do. Land Customs	.. ..	174
		1,701
Jail Guards	... ...	944
	Total ...	2,645

Exclusive of the Police employed on State services, the proportion of Police to inhabitants was one to 1,194. In rural parts the proportion was one to 1,302, and in towns one to 520. The proportion of Police to area was one to 6·08 square miles.

72. 448 Local Village Watchers were employed as heretofore, in parts of the country where the ordinary Village Police are not available, chiefly in the Jeypore Zamindari, Ganjam, and Nellore. Local Village Watchers.

The cost of the Police was as follows :— Cost of the Police.

Wages and Allowances ...	... ... Rs.	32,03,814
Clothing and Accoutrements	... ... „	2,63,034
Miscellaneous charges ...	... ... „	1,70,480
	„	36,37,328
Add Village Watchers	... ... „	14,089
	Grand Total Rs.	36,51,417

Of the above sum Rupees 2,64,483 are debitable to purely State services, as follows :—

Salt Preventive Establishment...	... ... Rs.	1,45,649
Land Customs	... ... „	18,300
	„	1,63,949
Jail Guards	... ... „	1,00,534
	Total Rs.	2,64,483

Against Rupees 2,64,009 in 1868. The cost of Jail Guards was reduced by Rupees 14,380, and that of preventive establishments increased by Rupees 14,854. The cost of the Police, exclusive of State services, amounted to Rupees 33,86,934, being at the rate of Rupees 164 for each Policeman and $2\frac{1}{6}$ annas per head of the population. The Municipalities paid in 1869. Rupees 2,86,605 out of the above sum. The net imperial outlay for the prevention and detection of crime was, therefore, 31,00,329 rupees.

73. The Land Customs Preventive Force consisted of 174 men, distributed as follows :— Land Customs Preventive Force.

Districts.	Name of Foreign Settlement.	No. of men.
Godavery	Yanam ...	13
South Arcot	Pondicherry ...	83
Tanjore	Karical ...	47
North Malabar	Mahé ...	31
		174

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Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.

74. Exclusive of the force already described, 436 additional Policemen were supplied to Banks, Public Companies, and private individuals, at a cost of Rupees 33,822.

Madras Marine Police.

75. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police for 1869-70 was Rupees 3,1083. The sum realized by fees from boat owners, fines, &c., under Act XXVIII. of 1858, amounted to Rupees 26,905 only. Thus there was a deficit of Rupees 4,178 to be borne by the State. This is the first time for several years that the collections have failed to defray the costs of the Marine Police. The deficit is ascribed to stagnation of trade.

Municipal Police.

76. No new Municipalities have been established during the year. Forty-four towns (exclusive of Madras City) pay for a Municipal Police, and the working everywhere appears to be satisfactory.

Police Superannuation Fund.

77. The Madras Police Superannuation Fund has been abolished from the 31st March 1870, in pursuance of Act X. of 1869. Its assets, amounting on that date to Rupees 10,56,858-12-9, have been carried to the credit of the State, which has assumed the liabilities of the Fund.

Casualties and sickness.

78. There has been a slight increase under the head of casualties in 1869, the proportion being 15·9 per cent. of the whole force against 14·1 per cent. in the preceding year. There were 1,879 dismissals, or 8·6 per cent. of the strength; 1520 resignations, or 6·6 per cent.; and 300 deaths, or 1·2 per cent. The per-centage of casualties has varied little during the past five years. Only 2,237 recruits were entertained in 1869 against 3,473 in 1868. In Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah it is difficult to obtain any recruits save Musalmans of a low class. In Tinnevelly the rates of pay fail to attract men to the force, and in Salem and Malabar also good recruits are very scarce. Towards the close of the year enlistment was stopped every where with a view to meet financial difficulties. The increase of casualties has been chiefly under the heads of dismissals and deaths, the number of resignations remaining about the same. The per-centage of resignations and dismissals has been far the largest in the Central Range. The largest numbers of resignations are in Bellary and Kurnool. The men discharged on medical certificate of unfitness were most numerous in the Central Range. They were chiefly men of the old peon establishment, whose retirement on a gratuity is desirable on all grounds, so soon as they become worn out and unfit for service. The mortality rate has increased during the past year, 11·7 per 1,000 having died against 10·7 per 1,000 in 1868; but it was still below those for 1867 and 1866, which were respectively 12·5 and 20 per mille. In the districts noted in the margin, the death-rate was above the average, and below the average in all other, the lowest rates being those of Madras and Salem, at three and 3·5 per 1,000 respectively. The high rate of mortality in Malabar is, of course, due to the Wynaad. Godavery is always a sickly district, but the increased death-rate in 1869 was chiefly due to an epidemic fever of bad type, which broke out in the Delta

	Death rate.
North Malabar	29·2 per 1,000
Godavery	23·8 „
Jeypore	23·6 „
South Malabar	22·5 „
Kistna	19·7 „
Canara...	15·1 „
Vizagapatam	14·4 „
Nellore	14 „
Cuddapah	12·3 „

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Taluks after the rains, and carried off great numbers of people. A somewhat similar fever prevailed in 1867, but there was not the same mortality amongst the Police. Singularly enough the number of admissions into Hospital during 1869 in the Godavery District was less by 362 than in the preceding year. The death-rate in Jeypore and Kistna has considerably increased, while that in Vizagapatam has decreased during the year under review. 50·8 per cent. of the force were treated in hospital during the year. By far the largest number of patients were admitted in Ganjam, and the low death-rate in that feverish district may be due to successful hospital treatment. The sum expended in hutting and building was only Rupees 27,484, little more than a third of the expenditure in 1868. In consequence of financial exigencies, all works of this kind were stopped towards the close of the year ; and the stoppage was much felt in the Wynaad, Jeypore, and other unhealthy localities when shelter was much needed. 138 huts, 18 station-houses, and 13 other buildings were erected in 1869.

Fines and Punishments.

79. 13,649 Police Officers were fined during the year a sum of Rupees 15,688, being one-half per cent. on the wages of the force. It is satisfactory to find a decrease, the amount of fines in 1868 having been Rupees 17,110 imposed on 15,109 policemen. The average amount of each fine inflicted in 1869 was Rupees 1-2-0. The pay of the men in the lower grades is confessedly inadequate, and cannot bear these deductions. It is better merely to record offences, with due reprimand and warning, and to punish repeated instances of misconduct with reduction or dismissal. 1,083 men were reduced to lower grades in 1869 against 1,311 in the previous year, a satisfactory decrease.

Police Officers convicted.

80. In 1869, 384 Police Officers, or 1·6 per cent. of the strength, were convicted in Criminal Courts. The ratio in 1868 was 1·7 per cent. The number of officers convicted by Courts of Session has decreased from forty-six in 1868 to sixteen in 1869. The Western Coast Districts contributed the greater portion. A considerable difference appears in the number of Police Officers convicted by Magistrates and Sessions Courts in the different ranges, as shown in the marginal statement. Either the men in some ranges are better conducted, or they are less frequently found out. Of the total number of Policemen convicted only four were Inspectors (against nine in the previous year and seven in 1867), and fifty-three were Head and Deputy Constables (against forty-four in the previous year and sixty-four in 1867). These are the classes most exposed to temptation in certain descriptions of offence. Seventy-four Police Officers were convicted of causing hurt, assault, and criminal force, three of causing hurt to extort confession, fifteen of wrongful confinement, and thirty-five of extortion and bribery. There were only three convictions under the heads of false information and false evidence.

Ranges.	Total No. convicted.	Per-centage of strength.
Madras Town ...	7	·6
Northern Range ...	101	1·7
Central Range ...	139	2·1
Southern Range ...	64	1·1
Western Range ...	73	1·7
Total...	384	1·6

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Four Police Officers were punished for omission to apprehend (a too common failing although prosecutions have been few), forty-nine for negligent escape, 107 for neglect of duty, and only five for receiving unauthorized fees. Five Police Officers were convicted of the crime of house-breaking; no less than forty-one (of whom the Central Range contributed twenty) of theft and receiving stolen property, and seven of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation.

State of Education.

81. 62·9 per cent. of the force can read and write. In 1868 the percentage was 65·2. This falling off arises from the increasing difficulty of obtaining educated recruits on the present rates of pay. In Madras Town, however, the per-centage of men, who can read and write, has risen from 52·2 in 1868 to 67·1 in 1869, as illiterate old men are retiring on pension. There has been a great falling off in the Western Range. Madura and Tanjore Districts have by far the largest proportion of educated men, and in Trichinopoly no recruits have been entertained who cannot read and write. The number of illiterate Head Constables has again slightly decreased. There remain only thirty-eight of this class out of a total of 1,221. The number of illiterate Deputy Constables has slightly increased.

Instruction.

82. 4,542 men, or 19 per cent. of the whole force, were under instruction in the District Schools during the year; and of these 2,216 passed the prescribed test of their rank. The Madras District has passed out the largest number of successful students. Twenty-two Police Officers passed the Special Test for the grade of Police Inspector. This is a much smaller number than in the two previous years, but there are fewer unpassed Inspectors left to go up for examination.

Elementary Schools for policemen's children.

83. In most districts Elementary Schools have been established for the vernacular instruction of the children of Police Officers of the lower grades. In a few schools the students in the first or highest class learn English. A teacher is allowed on the pay of a Deputy Constable, and these schools have become very flourishing and popular institutions, particularly in Godavery and North Arcot. The Acting Superintendent, Godavery District, writes:—" The number of pupils (sixty-five) on the 31st March fully attests that the institution is appreciated by those for whose benefit it was established. It has been now six years in existence, and is the means of affording a fair elementary education to boys, whose parents, had they to pay for the advantage, would be compelled to forego it merely from want of means." Schools of this kind have been tried in thirteen districts.

Castes and Races.

84. Out of 436 Inspectors, 63 are Europeans and 58 East Indians, making a total of 27·8 per cent. of these races in the Inspectors' grade. 96, or 22 per cent., are Brahmans. There are 22 Rajput Inspectors, 119 Nayudus and Mudalies, 28 Muhammadans, and 11 Native Christians. The European element is strongest in the Southern Range. Amongst 22,699 men of the Constabulary there are 59 Europeans and 83 East Indians, 574 Brahmans, 1,162 Rajputs and Mahrattas, 887 Uriyas, 717 Nairs, 89 Moplahs, 308 Native Christians, 6,663 Muhammadans (29·4 per cent. of

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the whole), 224 Pariahs, and 1,777 men belonging to other low castes. The remainder are Hindoos of various (Sudra) castes. The proportion of Musalmans in Kurnool and Bellary has been somewhat reduced, but the Central Range has still the largest number of this race.

85. There has been a considerable increase in the number of processes issued for service by the Police. 3,89,521 processes were issued against 4,01,351 persons. In 1868 only 3,59,235 processes were issued against 3,66,466 persons. Thus the increase in the number of persons produced in the Criminal Courts has been 34,885. There has been a large increase in the number of persons summoned as witnesses in grave cases, and also in the number of warrants issued on neglect of summons both in grave and petty cases. The increase of summons in petty cases has been very large. 36,663 Miscellaneous processes were issued against 37,831 in 1868. There were 3,336 warrants of distress and 1,568 search-warrants for the search of 1,669 houses.

Processes served by the Police.

86. The average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails was 9,816, showing a slight increase from the number in the preceding year (9,557). 1,332 Policemen were employed in guarding these convicts, at a cost of Rupees 1,39,809.* Thirty-nine prisoners escaped from confinement (chiefly from working gangs), and thirty were re-captured. Two prisoners, who escaped from working gangs at Rajahmundry Central Jail in 1865 and 1868, were also re-captured during the year. 15,522 convicts were guarded in Subsidiary Jails, the average duration of imprisonment being ten days. Forty-five convicts escaped from Subsidiary Jails, of whom thirty-seven were re-captured. 254 persons escaped from Police custody, of whom 191 were re-captured.

Convicts guarded in Jails, &c.

87. There have been 1,395 suicides against 1,300 in the previous year. The proportion to population is one in 17,682. 566 males and 829 females have committed suicide. In England the proportions are reversed, the males being invariably in excess. In the year 1868, 1,138 males and 408 females committed suicide in England and Wales. The general conditions of female existence in India are possibly more depressing than under western civilization; but the large proportion of female suicides seems unsatisfactory. In Madras Town (where a Coroner holds the inquest) 12 males and 7 females are returned as having committed suicide. The males are also in excess in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Tanjore, Salem, Malabar, and Canara. In all other districts females preponderate. In Tinnevelly the proportion was 85 females to 19 males. A large majority of the suicides (880 out of 1,395) were by drowning. Under this head again there were 634 females to 246 males; 259 males and 145 females hanged themselves; 18 males and 29 females took poison; 22 males and 4 females used lethal weapons. There were 7,185 accidental deaths against 7,120 in the previous year. 4,085 males and 3,100 females perished by accident. The proportion is one in 3,433 of the population. 2,464 males and 2,497 females were returned as accidentally drowned, the numbers of the two sexes under this head being nearly equal. The number of deaths by wild beasts now

Accidental Deaths, Suicides, and Fires.

* This includes an average number of 235 Constables supplied, on payment, to guard Convicts employed on Public Works and by Municipalities.

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decreases yearly. 151 persons were found dead from unknown causes, and 484 persons are reported to have perished from drinking, want, exposure, &c., against 338 in the preceding year. 7,119 fires occurred, in which 37,263 houses and buildings were burnt, and property valued at Rupees 7,44,932 was destroyed. 123 lives were lost. Arson was reported to be the cause in 241 cases.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

88. 59,078 persons are registered on the Police suspected lists, or nearly the same number as in the previous year. Known depredators and suspected persons, who are convicted and lodged in jail, are still kept on the lists, in order that they may not escape notice when they come out of jail. The figures show that in twenty districts 4,823 known depredators and 3,418 suspected characters were convicted in 1869, and thus absolutely restrained from the immediate opportunity of committing crime. Knowledge of criminals is the secret of detective success, and under the stimulus put upon them by their superior officers, and aided by progressive experience, the Police are year by year becoming better versed in this knowledge.

Results in cases cognizable by the Police.

89. The following Table shows the total number of cases cognizable by the Police (*i.e.*, those offences into which the Police are competent to inquire *suo motu* under Section 133 C. C. P.) committed during the year with the detective results :—

Ranges.	Districts.	ABSTRACT OF ALL OFFENCES.								
		CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
		Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	Madras Town..	2,580	1,306	50·6	2,731	1,648	60·3	53,440	20,496	38·4
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	2,122	1,077	50·8	4,320	2,782	64·4	18,641	7,098	38·1
	Vizagapatam...	2,895	1,141	39·4	5,454	5,560	46·9	36,930	9,228	25
	Jeypore ...	390	190	48·7	405	280	69·1	4,689	1,870	39·9
	Godavery ...	3,070	1,717	55·9	5,993	3,800	63·4	36,673	10 647	29
	Kistna ...	3,372	1,588	47·1	5,209	2,818	54·1	34,187	7,605	22·2
	Total...	11,849	5,713	48·2	21,381	12,240	57·2	1,31,120	36,448	27·8
Central Range.	Nellore ...	3,342	1,637	49	3,994	2,606	65·2	30,742	9,576	31·1
	Kurnool ...	2,362	1,017	43·1	3,626	1,904	52·5	55,920	7,606	13·6
	Bellary ...	3,223	1,795	55·7	4,502	3,224	71·6	95,530	11,498	12
	Cuddapah ...	2,544	935	36·8	3,093	1,443	46·7	1,09,955	37,188	33·8
	North Arcot...	4,358	2,399	55	6,414	3,797	59·2	80,075	16,329	20·4
	Madras ...	4,416	2,855	64·7	6,927	4,666	67·4	46,994	7,419	15·8
	Total...	20,245	10,638	52·5	28,556	17,640	61·8	4,19,216	89,616	21·4
Southern Range.	South Arcot...	3,596	2,066	57·5	5,787	3,597	62·2	51,318	6,509	12·7
	Tanjore ...	5,580	2,343	42	8,227	4,483	54·5	90,623	11,691	12·9
	Trichinopoly...	2,152	1,147	53·3	3,704	2,236	60·4	26,427	5,169	19·6
	Madura ...	3,672	1,802	49·1	6,599	3,642	59·2	52,191	10,026	19·2
	Tinnevelly ...	2,648	1,269	47·9	4,903	2,858	58·3	65,463	11,176	17·1
	Total ...	17,648	8,627	48·9	29,220	16,816	57·5	2,86,022	44,571	15·6

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Ranges.	Districts.	ABSTRACT OF ALL OFFENCES.								
		Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Western Range.	Salem ...	3,552	2,130	60	5,346	3,238	60·6	36,286	8,727	24·1
	Coimbatore ...	3,699	2,326	62·6	5,672	3,760	66·3	31,463	10,696	34
	Neilgherries ...	350	290	82·9	442	421	95·2	7,034	3,439	48·9
	South Malabar.	2,076	1,064	51·3	4,206	1,844	43·8	41,019	14,971	36·5
	North Malabar.	798	365	45·7	1,354	646	47·7	19,941	6,553	32·9
	South Canara..	719	497	69·1	1,231	845	68·6	29,160	7,867	27
	Total...	11,194	6,672	59·6	18,251	10,754	58·9	1,64,903	52,253	31·7
	Grand Total...	63,516	32,956	51·9	1,00,139	59,098	59	10,54,701	2,43,384	23·1

63,516 offences were reported, of which 32,956, or 51·9 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction. The number of cases reported is slightly in excess of the preceding year. The ratio of cases detected is exactly the same. Fifty-nine per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 57·9 per cent. in 1868. 23·1 per cent. of property lost has been recovered against 22·8 per cent. in the preceding year. On the whole, therefore, an improvement is shown in the results of *all* cases cognizable by the Police. Ninety-three persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed.

Offences against property with violence.

90. 7,978 cases have been reported under the head of offences against property with violence. The number is nearly the same as in the preceding year. 27·9 per cent. of cases have been detected against 25·6 per cent. in 1868, and 54·7 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted against 51·8 per cent. in 1868. The actual number of persons convicted has increased from 3,422 to 3,535. Thus considerable improvement is visible in dealing with this grave description of crime. There is a decrease in the amount of property lost and a very slight decrease in the ratio of property recovered, the proportion being still unsatisfactory, especially in the Central and Southern Ranges. The detective results are best in Madras Town, where 43·4 per cent. of cases have been detected, 77·9 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted, and 21·9 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. The Southern Range shows worst at all points, and by its poor results has spoiled what would otherwise have been a good general average.

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	258	112	43·4	190	148	77·9	13,084	2,860	21·9
Northern Range ...	1,646	515	31·3	1,106	713	64·5	57,432	13,053	22·7
Central do. ...	2,566	742	28·9	2,167	1,123	51·8	2,32,963	31,542	13·5
Southern do. ...	2,458	449	18·3	1,739	830	47·7	1,63,933	14,217	8·7
Western do. ...	1,050	411	39·1	1,255	721	57·5	91,442	20,223	22·1
Total...	7,978	2,229	27·9	6,457	3,535	54·7	5,58,854	81,895	14·7
Compare 1868...	7,950	2,036	25·6	6,596	3,422	51·8	5,70,759	87,326	15·2

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91. The progressive annual decrease in the number of dacoities has been more marked than in the three preceding years (1866, the famine year, is excluded from comparison). 400 cases of dacoity have been reported against 486 in 1868. The per-centage of cases detected has risen from 25·3 to 26·7. The per-centage of persons convicted to arrested has risen from 31·6 to 32·2, and the per-centage of property recovered has risen from 6·9 to 12. Thus there has been a marked improvement in prevention, and a slight improvement in detection. A great majority of the dacoity cases in Madras are of a petty nature and difficult to detect. Steady progress is exhibited. The number of dacoities of all kinds in Kurnool has fallen from 27 to 16; in Bellary from 48 to 32; in Cuddapah from 59 to 37; and in North Arcot from 63 to 36. It is satisfactory to find this decrease in districts where dacoity was formerly rife, and where the nature of the country affords great facilities for this crime. In South Arcot the number of dacoities has increased from 62 to 75, and in Coimbatore from 14 to 20. One case has occurred on the Neilgherries. North Malabar has been absolutely free from dacoity. In South Malabar 83·3 per cent. of dacoity cases have been detected, and 38 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. These highly creditable results are due to the fact that nearly every case was taken up by the European Officers of the district. The analysis of dacoities shows that out of 400 cases, 129 were committed in houses against 158 such cases in the previous year. 147 cases have been committed on highways against 159 in 1868. The roads and villages have both been safer than heretofore. Of house dacoities 40·3 per cent. have been prosecuted to conviction against 34·1 per cent. in 1868. Thus there has been considerable improvement in the detection of this serious form of dacoity. 5·4 persons have been convicted on an average in each detected case. House dacoity is most prevalent in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem. Nearly 67 per cent. of the total number of such dacoities have been committed in these three districts alone. Trichinopoly has nine cases and Coimbatore eight. Rs. 1,01,955 were lost by dacoity against 1,33,835 in 1868. In fifty-two cases only out of 400 the loss exceeded Rs. 500. In eighty-four cases the loss was above Rs. 100. In all other cases the loss was of smaller amount. In eighty-six cases the property taken was less than 10 rupees. Out of 400 dacoities 122 were committed by professional or local criminal classes. Out of these, however, sixty-two (one-half) were committed by the thievish races who form part of the settled population in some districts (Maravars, Kallars, Pullers, &c.) leaving only sixty dacoities to be credited to wandering criminal tribes such as Lambadies, Koravars, Yerakalars, &c. Three deaths occurred in dacoity cases on the side of the assailed against ten in 1868. In one case an assailant was killed. In twenty-seven cases steel or fire arms were used.

Dacoities.

1864.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.
956	559	533	486	400

92. Torchlight dacoities are of course included in the above general statement of dacoities under the head of "dacoities in house or village." This dearly cherished crime of Southern India is slowly and with difficulty being trampled out, but persistent progress is made, and a decrease is again exhibited from eighty-eight torchlight dacoities in

Torchlight Dacoity.

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	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
1868...	68	30	44·1	505	199	39·4	60,644	3,605	5·9
1869...	59	28	47·5	432	158	36·6	39,668	2,784	7

1868 to fifty-nine in the year under review, the lowest figure ever yet reached. The decrease would have been far more marked and satisfactory, but for an increase of six cases in South Arcot and five cases in Salem over the numbers of the previous year. These two districts contribute thirty-one torchlight dacoities, or more than half of the total cases in the whole Presidency. Salem is not unfrequently invaded from the Mysore frontier, but the prevalence of dacoity in that district is chiefly attributed to the presence of practised dacoits (already alluded to) in Salem Town, who go out into the adjoining taluqs for the purpose of committing well planned dacoities, and return unperceived or unmolested with their booty. Of course the Salem Town Police Force has not been doing its work, and on examination it was found to consist of very unsound material. A remedy has been applied. In South Arcot there was great drought and scarcity in the hot months, and during this season eleven torchlight dacoities were committed. The district swarms with local robbers, chiefly Pariahs. Every effort is made to keep up vigilant watch, and a large number of known depredators have been convicted in 1869. Thirty-eight persons (all said to be practised dacoits) have been convicted in eight detected cases of torchlight dacoity, whereas only nine persons were convicted in five cases in 1868. This improvement in detective results will doubtless have its effect. 47·5 per cent. of all torchlight dacoity cases (nearly one-half) were prosecuted to conviction in 1869 against 44·1 per cent. in 1868. This is a considerable stride in advance. Nearly six persons on an average were convicted in each detected case. 36·6 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 39·4 per cent. in 1868. Here there is a slight falling off. The amount of property lost by torchlight dacoity has greatly decreased, (34·6 per cent.), and the per-centage of recovery has slightly improved. South Arcot again heads the list of torchlight dacoity with twenty cases, of which eight were detected. Salem has eleven cases with only one detected. Only 10 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and only 3 per cent. of property lost was recovered in this district. These results are most unsatisfactory. Trichinopoly shows six cases, of which three were detected. South Malabar has three cases, all of which were detected and 40 persons convicted. North Arcot has three cases, all detected. This phase of crime was long prevalent in North Arcot, but year by year ground has been gained, until the crime has been almost completely suppressed. Two cases in South Canara were both detected and seventeen persons were convicted. Two out of three cases have been detected both in Coimbatore and Tanjore. Cuddapah (once a hotbed of gang robbery) has only two cases and one detected. Bellary and Kistna have each but a

	Cases.
South Arcot	20
Salem ...	11
	31

Torchlight Dacoities in North Arcot.

1864 ...	39
1865 ...	23
1867 ...	7
1868 ...	8
1869 ...	3

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single (detected) case. But for the results in Salem the general per-centages of detection and conviction during 1869 would have shown a still more marked improvement than is the case.

93. The marginal abstract shows the total number of cases reported under the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking in 1868 and 1869, with the number of such cases successfully prosecuted by the Police to conviction. The total number of offences committed has been almost the same in both years. There has been an increase under the head of house-breaking, but a corresponding decrease of the grave crimes of dacoity and robbery. In the Central Range there has been a decrease under all heads. The general average of detection has again improved, standing at 27·7 per cent. against 25·4 per cent. in 1868. The average of detection for three years prior to 1868 was only 23·3 per cent. Thus there is steady progress in dealing with these grave offences.

Results in Grave Cases.

Abstract of Results in Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, and House-breaking Cases.

Ranges.	1868. Reported.	1868. Detected.	1868. Per-centage.	1869. Reported.	1869. Detected.	1869. Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	225	79	35·1	260	110	42·3
Northern Range...	1,538	419	27·2	1,610	505	31·4
Central Range ...	2,741	657	23·9	2,517	722	28·7
Southern Range...	2,343	447	19	2,408	426	17·7
Western Range ...	1,004	398	39·6	1,066	411	38·6
Total...	7,851	2,000	25·4	7,861	2,174	27·7

Cases referred by the Police and struck off as false.

94. 6,014 cases, in which 15,143 persons were concerned, were ordered to be struck off as false by the different Courts after inquiry or trial. In 1868 only 5,114 cases, involving 13,523 persons, were thus struck off. 9,386 cases were referred by the Police as false under Sections 137 and 153, C. C. P., of which 9,066 (96·6 per cent.) were ordered to be struck off the file by the Magistrates. There has been a slight decrease of cases referred by the Police, 9,449 having been thus referred in 1868. 2,215 cases were referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry, and of these 1,681 were struck off as false on receipt of the report. The total number of false cases amounts to 16,761 against 15,803 in the preceding year. The proportion of these grave cases referred by the Police as false out of the total number of cases reported is shown below for each Range separately during the past two years :—

	1868.	1869.
Northern Range	15·7	15·8
Central Range	19·6	19·9
Southern „	24·6	27·1
Western „	44·3	41·6
Total...	24·8	25·3

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So nearly do the figures correspond that the propensity to prefer false charges would almost appear to follow some natural or geographical law.

95. A new Village Police Establishment was introduced in the Kurnool District early in the year under the operation of the Madras Cess Act IV. of 1864. The results of the measure seem favourable so far as they can be at present ascertained. In Tinnevelly both the Magistrates and Police Officers complain of the evils arising from the swarms of ill-conditioned Village Police Kavilgars in that district. The remedy probably lies in the introduction of a new establishment by means of the Cess Act. Police working in the various hill tracts of the Northern Range has continuted to be satisfactory. Crime has been light, and peace has been everywhere preserved. In the Ganjam Maliahs the occupation of the new Police Posts in the Kotia country (taken up at the end of 1868) has proved to be a politic and successful measure. Captain Tennant, the Deputy Inspector-General, writes :—"There has been no revival of the tribal disturbances, and the Khonds appear quiet and contented. No instance of human sacrifice has occurred, nor has rumour been bruited of an intention to sacrifice a human being." In the hill tracts of Vizagapatam matters wear an equally satisfactory aspect. The occupation of the new posts in the Sowrah Maliahs has been attended with excellent results.

Village Police. G. O., No. 656 of 20th April 1869.

Police in Hill Tracts.

JAILS.

96. The Cinchona Plantation Jails at Dodabettah and at Neddiwuttum were given up; the former on the 31st March, and the latter on the 30th September 1869. The gang at Dodabettah was transferred to Neddiwuttum, and when the Jail at that place was dispensed with, the prisoners were sent to the plains. The temporary Jail buildings in the vicinity of the Lawrence Asylum being old and in bad repair, they have been abandoned, and the prisoners have been removed into the Workshops near the Asylum, which were fitted for their reception. Those prisoners, who were in excess of the complement, were sent back to the Jails of the districts from which they were originally transferred. Owing to the decrease in the number of prisoners, and the progress in the construction of the Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore, the daily average number of prisoners confined in District Jails has, with a few exceptions, not been in excess of the accommodation. The number transferred to Central Jails was 1,027. None were sent up to the Hills.

Changes in Jails.

97. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 9,933, being 219 less than that during 1868-69. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st March 1870 was 9,595, being 325 less than on the 31st March 1869.

Average strength.

98. The health of the prisoners generally has been good, although the death-rate, viz., 3·90, is somewhat higher than that of last year, which was 3·51 per cent. of the average daily strength. The increase is principally to be attributed to the number of deaths from cholera, of which there were thirty-two in all, viz., thirteen at Berhampore, eleven at Nellore, two at Cuddapah, two at Vellore Fort Jail, one at Tanjore,

Health of Prisoners and mortality.

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one at Trichinopoly District Jail, one at Madura, and one at the Madras Penitentiary. The per-centage of average daily sick to average daily strength, taking the whole Jail population, was 3·03, being a quarter per cent. less than the rate in 1868-69, which was 3·31.

In six jails there were no deaths; in three the deaths were less than one per cent. of the average daily strength; in seven, between one and two per cent.; in seven, between two and three per cent.; and in five, between three and four per cent.; details for the remaining jails are given in a foot note.* In fourteen Jails the death-rate has diminished; in twenty it has increased, but in ten of these only to a small extent.

The most unhealthy Jails during the year were those at Berhampore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Nellore, Cuddalore, Mangalore, Cannanore Central, Cuddapah, and Tranquebar. At Berhampore the mortality occurred in June, July, and August. Diarrhœa and dysentery were prevalent in July, and cholera, which broke out in July, continued till the 13th August, causing thirteen deaths. The high rate at Calicut is attributed to the fact, that owing to the transfer of the strongest convicts to the Central Jail, more than an ordinary proportion of sickly men are left. In Tellicherry Jail there were ten deaths; but, except two from diarrhœa, the causes do not come within the category of preventible disease. The high mortality in the Nellore Jail was caused by cholera, and in Cuddalore, by diarrhœa, dysentery, and remittent fever, which was prevalent in the town in the closing months of 1869. No adequate causes are assigned for the mortality in the remaining Jails above named. The health of the prisoners in the Neilgherry Hill Jails was excellent.

Out of 388 deaths, 196, being upwards of one-half, occurred during the first year of imprisonment, viz., 124 during the first six, and seventy-two during

* Detail regarding Jails in which the mortality was above four per cent.

Jails.	1869-70.			1868-69.
	Daily average number in Jail.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.
Cannanore Fort	71·62	3	4·18	1·42
Trichinopoly Central	686·29	32	4·66	2·84
Do. District	212·83	10	4·69	4·37
Tinnevelly	327·00	20	6·11	7·56
Tranquebar	146·27	10	6·83	3·19
Cuddapah	206·00	17	8·25	4·13
Cannanore Central	327·76	28	8·54	5·70
Mangalore	143·39	13	9·06	4·66
Cuddalore	319·25	34	10·64	6·51
Nellore	180·20	20	11·09	1·21
Tellicherry	82·74	10	12·08	5·63
Calicut	201·69	25	12·39	12·07
Berhampore	195·00	28	14·35	7·64
In transit on 31st March 1870	21	...	...	...

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the last six months. Sixty-eight persons died between the first and second year, forty-three between the second and third year, twenty-three between the third and fourth, eighteen between the fourth and fifth year, and forty after periods of imprisonment ranging from five to sixteen years.

The greatest number of deaths during any one month, viz., sixty-four, occurred in August. The numbers in July and September were also large, having been fifty-three and forty-six respectively. The mortality in February and March was considerably less than in any other month.

As in 1868-69, the greatest number of deaths were caused by diarrhœa and dysentery. 133 deaths from these diseases occurred against 134 in 1868-69. Cholera caused thirty-two deaths in the year under review against twelve in the preceding year. The other diseases, which proved the most fatal, were dropsy and anasarca, diseases of the lungs, cholera, fevers, and atrophy.

Change in Diet.

99. Towards the end of 1869 the diet was modified to a considerable extent in conformity with the orders of Government by the introduction of dry cereals in substitution of rice, wherever the measure could be conveniently and economically carried out. The rations of non-labouring prisoners, so far as regards meat and grain, were at the same time reduced by one-fifth. The change caused considerable general discontent, more especially at those Jails where raggy was issued, and the feeling found vent at Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Berhampore, and Ootacamund, in acts of insubordination, although not of a serious character, which were immediately checked by the Officers in charge. It may be too much to expect that the substitution of dry grain for rice, however distasteful to the Jail population, will have any appreciable effect as a deterrent, but it will certainly make the punishment of imprisonment more felt. Sufficient time has scarcely elapsed to warrant any confident opinion as to the probable effect of the change upon the general health of the prisoners, but the dry grain diet has been favourably reported upon by the majority of the Officers in charge.

Health on admission and release.

100. There were 12,962 convicts received during the year, of whom 12,213 were admitted in good health, 562 in indifferent health, and 187 in bad health. 10,589 convicts were released; of that number 9,654 are reported to have been released in the same state as when admitted, viz., 9,536 in good health, ninety-two in indifferent health, and twenty-six in bad health. 729 were released in an improved, and 206 in an inferior state of health.

Prison Offences.

101. The number of offences committed in jail during the year was 5,819, for which 6,073 persons were punished by Superintendents, and thirty-one by Judicial Officers. There was a decrease, as compared with 1868-69, in the number of offences to the extent of 1,006, and in that of punishments to the extent of 949. There was also a decrease in the proportion of persons punished to inmates, which was 1 in 4·55 in the year under review against 1 in 4·06 in 1868-69. In the margin the numbers of the most common offences are given. There were seven attempts at escape. The punishments inflicted were :—

Idleness	...1,400
Disobedeince	... 655
Possession of forbidden articles	 894
Fighting, &c.	... 585
Minor breaches of discipline	... 585
Breaches of conservancy rules.	476
Theft...	... 307

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Reprimand	538
Extra labour...	61
Short allowance	2,511
Heavy fetters	423
Separate confinement	385
Flogging	2,155
Additional imprisonment	31
Total...	6,104

Forty-four convict servants were reduced, and 186 convicts were punished by forfeiture of marks under the remission system. These punishments are included in the figures above given. The proportion of the inmates punished in different jails ranged within even wider limits than in 1868-69 as noticed in the last report, the lowest per-centage being 1·18, and the highest no less than 88·33. In five Jails, viz., RajahmundryCentral, Coimbatore Central, Cuddalore, Vizagapatam, and Salem, the ratio of punishments was above 50 per cent.

Previous convictions.

102. Of 8,590 adult convicts remaining in the Mofussil Jails on the 31st March 1870, 1,011 had been previously convicted, viz., 783 once, 157 twice, forty-three thrice, and twenty-eight oftener; while of thirty-seven juvenile convicts remaining in the same Jails twelve had been previously convicted, viz., five once, four twice, and three thrice; of 408 adult convicts remaining in the Penitentiary at Madras on the 31st March 1870, 213 had been previously convicted, viz., seventy-seven once, forty-three twice, twenty-two thrice, and seventy-one oftener; and of thirty-one juvenile convicts twenty had been previously convicted, viz., nine once, five twice, one thrice, and five oftener. The marginal table shows the proportion of old offenders remaining in the Mofussil Jails and in the Madras Penitentiary respectively on the 31st March 1870. As in previous years, the proportion of old offenders confined in the Penitentiary is high.

Jails.	Adults.	Juveniles.
Mofussil Jails ...	11·07	32 43
Madras Penitentiary...	52·20	64·51
All Jails	13·60	45·57

Education.

103. Considerable progress has been made in respect of education, 1,829 persons having been taught to read, fifty-nine to write, and 415 to read and write; but the proportion of the prison population entirely ignorant, which was 80·31 per cent. in 1868-69, was at the end of 1869-70 82·46 per cent. Classes are now established in the following Jails, viz., Rajahmundry Central, Bellary, Cuddapah, Vellore Central, Salem Central, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly Central, Trichinopoly District, Madura, Paumben, Coimbatore Central, Russelcondah, and the Madras Penitentiary. There were 191 teachers, and, as far as can be gathered from the Inspector-General's report, not less than 3,273 convicts were under instruction. There is an English class, chiefly Chinese and Malays, at the Rajahmundry Central Jail. The prisoners at Vellore are reported to take great interest in learning, and many of them are found teaching each other on Sundays and during the hour of cessation from labour. The shortness of the men's terms of imprisonment is found in some cases to be an obstacle to progress, and in the Penitentiary instruction

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is limited to persons sentenced to more than six months. The instruction appears to have been most successful at the Coimbatore and Rajahmundry Central Jails.

Pardons.

104. Thirteen pardons were granted, viz., four on the ground that the charge upon which the prisoners were convicted was false, five were remissions by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the remaining periods of imprisonment of British Soldiers sentenced by Courts-Martial, two were for services rendered, and two because the terms of imprisonment undergone were considered sufficient to meet the ends of justice.

Escapes.

105. There were forty escapes, and twenty-four attempts to escape. Twenty-four escaped prisoners were re-taken during the year, of whom nine had escaped in previous years, and fifteen during 1869-70. The escape of four convicts entered as having been from the Vellore Fort Jail was in reality from camp, the prisoners having been removed from the Jail in consequence of an outbreak of cholera. Twenty prisoners escaped from the Trichinopoly Jail, of whom only one was re-taken during the year, and two subsequently. The causes were the defective construction and the insecurity of the main gate, and the neglect of the police guards. The ring-leader was shot by the police, who went in pursuit about three miles from the Jail.

Extramural Labour.

106. The extramural labour during the year was principally under the direction of Officers of the Department of Public Works. Labour was supplied gratis to certain Municipalities by order of Government, and at some places the available surplus labour was hired by private individuals. The amount realized in cash was Rupees 23,168-12-2, and the value of the labour not paid for is estimated at Rupees 1,14,177-6-11. The value of the labour of Jail servants, such as cooks, scavengers, masalchees, &c., &c., is estimated at Rupees 82,190-8-0, at the rate of two annas per man per diem.

Intramural labour.

107. At the end of 1868-69 the sum realized in cash on account of manufactures after paying all charges was Rupees 25,974-6-1. The value of goods and raw materials in store was estimated at Rs. 16,946-1-0, the balance in favour of manufactures being Rs. 42,920-7-1. At the end of 1869-70 the sum realized was Rupees 1,371-3-8. The value of goods and raw materials in store was estimated at Rupees 33,599-1-11, the balance in favour of manufactures being Rupees 34,970-4-7. The marginal table exhibits the transactions of 1869-70 contrasted with those of 1868-69. The demand as indicated by the sales appears not to have increased materially, but the production has expanded to a considerable extent. From the table it will be seen that goods to the value of Rupees 80,007-11-11 were manufactured during the year, at an expenditure of capital amounting to Rupees

	1868-69.			1869-70.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sale proceeds...	64,890	2	9	67,157	8	5
Value of manufactured goods ...	11,550	7	11	24,400	11	5
Do, raw materials...	5,395	9	1	9,198	5	6
	81,836	3	9	1,00,756	9	4
DEDUCT—						
Cost of raw materials...	34,028	14	8	61,094	3	7
Do. tools, &c...	1,383	15	6	2,205	2	1
Repairs of do.	415	4	7	417	15	0
Jailer's commission	3,087	9	11	2,069	0	1
	38,915	12	8	65,786	4	9
Balance in favour of manufactures ...	42,920	7	1	34,970	4	7

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62,093-9-4; the profit (not all realized) being Rupees 17,924-2-7. Against this is to be set the value of the labour, which does not appear to have been taken into account. In 1868-69 goods to the value of Rs. 51,949-11-11 were manufactured, and the capital expended was Rupees 39,826-10-1; profit Rupees 12,123-1-10.

The manufactures were of the same kind as in last year; weaving, mat, basket, and rope-making being the most common; but paper-making, artisan's work of different kinds, pottery, and tent-making are added in some of the principal Jails. The Printing Press and Book-binding Establishment at the Penitentiary continued to be a valuable auxiliary to the Government Press, under which head its operations will be more fully noticed. The value of work done in 1869-70 was estimated at Rupees 22,536-0-8, and the balance in favour of the Press after deducting all charges, including a fair allowance for the value of prison labour, was Rupees 11,694-12-5.

Juveniles, Chinese, and Malays.

108. There has been little difference in the number of juvenile prisoners during the last three years. On the 31st March 1868, there were sixty-nine boys and one girl in confinement; on the 31st March 1869, there were sixty-six boys and four girls; and on the 31st March 1870, there were seventy-one boys and three girls, thirty-one boys were confined in the Madras Penitentiary. The boys are usually employed in light work, and are taught as far as possible. In the Penitentiary, two hours a day are devoted to the instruction of the boys; but most of them having been sentenced for short terms, they make little progress. The Chinese and Malay convicts are confined in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Salem, and Coimbatore, at the Trichinopoly District Jail, and in the Madras Penitentiary. There were sixty-six Chinese and forty-four Malays in confinement on the 31st March 1870. The capacity of these men for labour is favourably reported upon by all Superintendents. There were fifteen Chinamen in the Penitentiary; all of whom were very well behaved.

Remission System and Convict Servants.

109. On the 31st July 1868 Government sanctioned the introduction into certain Central Jails of a system, under the operation of which convicts might be enabled to earn by continued good conduct and industry remissions of their sentences to a certain extent. The following are the principal features of the scheme :—

The sentence is represented by a certain number of marks, at the rate of six marks a day, and every convict sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and upwards is permitted to reckon for extra industry an additional half, or one whole mark per diem; but, before being permitted to count any marks towards remission, he must undergo a period of probation equal to one-sixth of his sentence. In no case can the probation be shorter, but it may be longer, inasmuch as any convict, who misconducts himself while under probation, is liable to be fined a certain number of marks, which has the effect of extending the period for an equivalent number of days. When a convict has passed through the term of probation, he is admitted into the third-class, and may commence to earn remission. He must remain in this class for six months at least, after which he is promoted into the second-class, provided he has earned the prescribed number of marks. He must

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remain at least four months in the second-class, after which he is eligible for promotion into the first-class, upon the same principle. The number of marks, which may be earned per diem, is the same in each class, the difference between the classes consisting in the extent of indulgence granted in the way of writing letters or seeing relatives. When a convict in the first-class has earned 2,555 marks (365 days at seven marks a day) he is eligible for promotion to the grade of Maistry, the lowest order of convict servant. He may continue to earn remission in this grade as before, and for every year of service as Maistry, he is entitled to reckon an additional period of remission to the extent of one month. After one year's service as Maistry, a convict may be promoted to the grade of Warder, and may earn by approved service as such additional remission at the rate of two months a year. The remaining grade of convict servant is that of Work Overseer. These men need not go through the grade of Maistry. Warders and Work Overseers are exempted from fetters and from corporal punishment. Maistries are appointed in the proportion of one to every twelve convicts, and Warders in that of one to every fifty convicts. Two Work Overseers are allowed for each separate compartment containing a workshop, and it is competent to the Inspector-General on the recommendation of a Superintendent to increase the number to three for each compartment. The system is now in full operation at the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, and among the gang at the Lawrence Asylum Works Jail. It is also in force so far as regards convict servants at the Central Jails at Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore. The system has not yet been carried out in its entirety at these Jails; at Salem, because the Superintendent reports additional clerical assistance to be necessary, and at the other Jails, because they are still in course of construction. The total number released during the year, after having earned remission, was 392, viz., 389 males and three females. Of these twenty-four were Warders, one a Work Overseer, and seventy-nine Maistries, including one female Maistry. The highest proportion of remission gained was between one-eighth and one-ninth of the sentence. This was earned by one man only. Four earned remission to the extent of between one-tenth and one-twelfth, seven between one-twelfth and one-fifteenth, thirty-four between one-fifteenth and one-twentieth, eighty-two between one-twentieth and one-thirty-fifth, seventy-five between one-thirtyfifth and one-fiftieth, eighty-six between one fiftieth and one-hundredth, and the others in smaller proportions. There were on 31st March 1869, eighty-six Convict Warders, thirty Work Overseers, and 645 Maistries, of whom fifteen were females. Of these were reduced during 1869-70 twelve Warders, seven Overseers, and 245 Maistries, five being females. As might be expected, the number of punishments in the grades of Warder and of Work Overseer is small; the former not having been promoted before they had given earnest of their fitness by their conduct in the grade of Maistry, and the latter, being artisans, are generally of a better class than the ordinary convict. As regards Maistries the number of reductions is large, but this is owing to the fact that, although many men are sufficiently well-behaved, they are altogether wanting in the qualities which are necessary to enable them to superintend others. The reports of the Superintendents as to the working of the system are uniformly favourable.

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Convict servants were employed in the under-mentioned District Jails,* to which the remission system has not as yet been extended. These men have generally been well-behaved and useful. There are in these Jails thirty-six Convict Warders and two Work Overseers, who are included in the numbers of convict servants above given.

110. The cost of Jails in the Mofussil, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rupees 6,28,931-5-10, and that of the Penitentiary Rupees 32,581-12-10. The average cost per prisoner was Rupees 70-6-3 in the Mofussil, and Rupees 75-7-0 in the Penitentiary. The average cost of food for Native prisoners was Rupees 45-8-1, and that of clothing and bedding Rupees 3-15-11. The diet in the European prison cost Rupees 166-14-3 per man, and clothing and bedding Rupees 33-1-10 per man. There has been a decrease to the extent of Rupees 4-3-10 per head for each Native prisoner, in comparison with the cost of the previous year, and it is anticipated that a further saving will be effected during the current year, consequent upon the introduction of dry grain in a larger proportion than formerly.

Expenses.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

111. The number of Registration Offices was reduced by three during 1869-70; the registration district of Tranquebar having been amalgamated with that of Tanjore, and the Sub-Registry Offices of Chetticolum in Trichinopoly and Nuzvid in the Kistna District having been abolished as unimportant. Tanjore is now in charge of a Special Registrar; nineteen District Offices are under the Treasury Deputy Collectors; and one, that at Tellicherry, under the Principal Sadr Amin. Of 288 Sub-Registry Offices, thirty-eight are in charge of Special Sub-Registrars, and 250 under Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates.

112 The aggregate number of instruments of all kinds registered throughout this Presidency was 1,33,963 in 1869-70, which shows an advance of 12·2 per cent. on the registrations of the previous year. The average cost of each registration was about 2½ rupees. In thirty-seven Sub-Registry Offices the registrations were in excess of 1,000, and the fees above 2,300 rupees, against thirty-one such Offices in 1868-69. The registrations were thus distributed:—

Number of registrations.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
General Registry Office	88	77
Madras Registrars...	3,412	3,659
District Registrars	364	373
Sub-Registrars	1,15,437	1,29,854
	1,19,301	1,33,963

113. The subjoined table shows the progress of the department since its creation, the proportion of registrations in Books I. and VI., the registers of documents relating to immoveable property, and of miscellaneous documents. The increase in the registration in Book I. is steady and rapid, but the progress in Book VI. is slight and unsteady.

Registration in Books I. and VI.

* Berhampore, Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Tellicherry, Coimbatore District, and Penitentiary.

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	1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Book I.	1,08,922	84·5	89,229	88·8	97,172	89·2	1,17,740	90·3	1,21,955	91·0
Book VI... ...	19,911	15·5	11,196	11·2	11,759	10·8	11,561	9·7	12,008	9·0
Total...	1,28,833	100·0	1,00,425	100·0	1,08,931	100·0	1,19,301	100·0	1,33,963	100·0
Compared with the previous year	...	...	...	−22	...	+8·4	...	+9·5	...	+12·2

The first of these years was an exceptional one, as documents executed prior to 1st January 1865, which under Act XVI. of 1864 were required to be registered within twelve months from that date, were largely registered in the year; yet the registrations in the year under report considerably surpass those of 1865-66. The absolute number and the relative proportion of registrations in Book I. is steadily increasing. The district of Calicut, with 21,463 registrations, has the greatest number of registrations in 1869-70, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Tellicherry coming next in order. There was an increase in all districts, except Ganjam, which has a small decrease of thirty-three registrations.

Optional and compulsory registrations.

114. Of 1,33,963 registrations, 34,157, or 25·5 per cent., were optional. The ratio of optional to compulsory registrations was 34·2 per cent. Comparing with previous years, optional registration is found to be almost stationary, while compulsory registration is rapidly increasing. It remains to be seen how far the new table of fees will stimulate the former class of registrations. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the registration as regards the nature of the instruments registered and the necessity for their registration. As above stated, 91·03 per cent. of all instruments registered relate to immoveable property, and of those 81·8 per cent. are compulsorily registered.

	COMPULSORY.		OPTIONAL.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.	
BOOK I.—*Relating to immoveable property.*								
Gifts	961	1·0	...	...	...	916	0·79	0·70
Sales	31,165	31·1	10,803	48·77	31·63	41,968	34·41	31·33
Mortgages	46,697	46·8	6,560	29·62	19·21	53,257	43·67	39·76
Receipts	470	·5	122	·55	·36	592	0·48	0·44
Perpetual leases ...	902	·9	...	.	...	902	0·74	0·67
Other leases	11,606	11·6	1,414	6·39	4·14	13,020	10·68	9·72
Puttahs	...	...	226	1·01	·66	226	0·18	0·17
Awards	...	...	5	·03	·02	5	0·01	0·01
Other instruments ...	8,005	8 1	3,019	13·63	8·81	11,024	9 04	8·23
	99,806	100·0	22,149	100·0	64·83	1,21,955	100·00	91·03
BOOK VI.—*Miscellaneous.*								
Obligations for money.	...	...	8,306	69·2	24·32	8,306	69·2	6·20
Other personal contracts.	...	...	821	6·8	2·41	821	6·8	0·62
Receipts, &c.	...	...	497	4·1	1·46	497	4·1	·37
Other instruments ...	...	...	2,384	19·9	6·98	2,334	19·9	1·78
	99,806	100·0	12,008	100·0	35·17	12,008	100·0	8·97
	..	...	34,157	...	100·00	1,33,963	...	100·0

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Of instruments of all kinds registered, mortgages, sales, and leases of immoveable property make up 81·48 per cent. Of instruments registered compulsorily, mortgages constitute 46·8 per cent., sales 31·1 per cent., and leases exceeding one year 12·5 per cent. Sales for less than Rupees 100, the registration of which is optional, are more frequently registered than mortgages of similar class, and are 48·77 per cent. of the optional registrations in Book I. The bulk of the sales occurs in the Collectorates of Tanjore, Malabar, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and Godavery. The number of sales is considerable also in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot. In all, the sales are progressively increasing, a fact which may perhaps be accepted as an indication that land is increasing in value even in the less prosperous districts, and is sought after as a desirable investment. In this respect the remaining districts of Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, and Chingleput are backward, and the fact accords with the condition of those districts generally. The mortgages follow the sales, and the remarks offered in regard to the latter very nearly apply to the former. Of the leases, the great bulk occurs in the districts of Malabar and Tanjore. The perpetual leases are, from the peculiarities of their land tenures, confined almost entirely to the districts of South Canara and South Malabar. Of the instruments registered in Book VI., obligations for the payment of money constitute by far the largest class of documents. Of obligations for sums above 5,000 rupees, there were 205 registered throughout the Presidency against 189 in the preceding year, and they occur chiefly in the Zemindari District of Vizagapatam, in the cotton districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, in Godavery, Kistna, and Nellore, and in the districts of Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore are conspicuous for their poverty in these as in other transactions.

115. The aggregate value of the transactions registered, calculated as in the table of fees, is shown for the last three years in the marginal table.

Value of transactions registered.

Years.	Book I.	Book VI.	Total.
1867-68 ...	392,53,170	77,68,267	470,21,437
1868-69 ...	457,22 373	105,25,551	562,47 924
1869-70 ...	543,75,608	217,90,841	761,66 449

Thus the value of the transactions in land registered has risen by nearly forty per cent. in three years, while that of the transactions in money has nearly trebled during the same period, the result of both combined being an advance of upwards of sixty per cent. Out of the 544 lacs of rupees, which represents the value of the transactions registered in Book I. in the year under report, 100 lacs, or one-fifth, appertains to the single district of Malabar, 89 lacs to Tanjore, 65 lacs to Tinnevelly, 47½ to Madura, 34½ to South Canara, 38 lacs to the town of Madras, and 22 lacs to Coimbatore. 20 lacs appear against the General Registry Office; but this represents chiefly transactions relating to estates on the Neilgherries and Wynaad. Deducting the aggregate of the above, there remain 129 lacs, which are spread over the remaining fourteen Registration Districts, and give an average of about 9 lacs to each. Of the aggregate value of the registrations in Book VI., viz., 218 lacs, 30 lacs, or about one-seventh, belong to Tanjore, 22 lacs to Bellary, 18 to Malabar, 16½

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to Tinnevelly, 14 to Kurnool, 13 to Salem, 12 to Madura, 12 to South Arcot, and 11 to Coimbatore. The remaining 70 lacs are spread over the remaining twelve districts, giving an average of about 5¾ lacs to each.

Penalties.

116. The number of instruments registered on payment of a penalty under Section 24 of the Act was 113 during the year under review against 94 in the preceding year. The amount of penalty collected, however, viz., Rupees 1,128, was less than in the previous years by Rupees 465-8-0.

Special Registration.

	10,583
	10,489
Difference...	94

117. The number of instruments specially registered under Section 52 was 10,489 against 10,583 in the preceding year, and the registrations took place chiefly in the Godavery, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore Districts. This provision of the Act is as usual little availed of on the Western Coast, and Cuddapah, Kurnool, and North Arcot are also low in the scale. Obligations for the payment of money can alone be specially registered; but it would appear that instruments of other classes are also improperly registered under Section 52, as the number of such registrations exceeds the number of obligations registered.

Refusals to register.

118. 919 documents were refused registration in offices of original registry against 980 in 1868-69. 247 appeals were made to higher departmental authority against the orders in these cases, but in seventeen cases only were the orders reversed. But in 145 cases the Civil Court, which is and should be the real appellate authority, directed the registration of the instruments refused.

119. Eighteen sealed covers, containing wills or authorities to adopt, were deposited during the year under report against seventeen in the previous year. One was deposited by a European, one by an East Indian, thirteen by Hindus, one by a Muhammadan, and two by Native Christians. Of the eighteen covers, five were deposited in the Godavery Registrar's Office, four in that at Madras, three in Trichinopoly, two in Vizagapatam, and one in each of the four districts* marginally named. The registration of open Wills is gradually, though slowly, increasing; forty-two Wills out of the 169 registered during the past year, or one-fourth, appertain to the Madras Registry Office, forty-one to Tanjore, fifteen to North Arcot, thirteen to Chingleput, eleven to South Arcot, and ten to Tinnevelly. There were only three Wills registered in the important district of Malabar. In the districts of Kistna, Kurnool, and Coimbatore there were no registrations under this head.

* Calicut. South Canara. Tanjore. Bellary.

1866-67	...	70
1867-68	...	133
1868-69	...	150
1869-70	...	169

Memoranda of Decrees under Sections 41 and 42.

120. The number of memoranda of decrees affecting immoveable property registered in 1869-70 was 17,549 against 17,320 in the previous year. The number of memoranda of decrees affecting registered instruments has, of course, considerably increased. It was 709 against 392 in the previous year. In no case, however, has a registered instrument been declared to be a forgery.

Prosecutions under Section 95.

121. There were eight prosecutions during the year under Section 95, seven for false personation, and one for forgery of a record under Section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. Of the former, four

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occurred in the district of Calicut, one in Tanjore, one in Madura, and one in Tinnevelly. The case of forgery occurred in the Lalgudi Sub-Registry Office in the Trichinopoly District. Conviction followed in five out of the seven cases of false personation. The other two broke down for want of sufficient evidence. In the Lalgudi case, the Registering Clerk, who had committed the offence, was sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Financial result.

122. The following tabular abstract shows the receipts and expenditure of the department during the year :—

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	RS.	A.	P.
Fees collected ...	3,41,989	15	9	Salaries of Registrar-General, Registrar of Madras, and 22 Mofussil Registrars	37,109	2	9
Penalties ...	1,128	12	0	Commission paid to Deputy Registrar-General, Registrar of Madras, and 288 Sub-Registrars	1,52,050	6	6
Sale proceeds of Act and Manual and of packing cases	59	5	7	Establishments of Registrar-General, Registrar of Madras, and 22 Mofussil Registrars	18,070	11	1
Total...	3,43,128	1	4	Contingent Expenditure of Registrar-General and Registrar of Madras. ...	302	5	9
				House-rent of the abolished Registry Office of Tranquebar	165	0	0
				Furniture...	2,207	11	4
				Service Postage and Telegraph charges	68	7	0
				Travelling bills of Registrar-General and his Establishment	722	9	4
				Binding of Registers and Indexes ...	1,258	10	4
				Carriage of Registers, Indexes, and Almirahs	2,596	14	5
				Refunds of fees	73	4	0
				Seals	30	0	0
				Total Cash Expenditure...	2,14,655	2	6
				Estimated value of articles supplied without payment.			
				Value of work done at the Government Press	5,380	8	0
				Paper for Registers and Indexes ...	23,164	15	4
				Stationery and packing materials ...	543	15	5
				Grand Total...	2,43,744	9	3
				Surplus to the credit of the Department	93,057	15	1
Amount actually remitted to the Treasury ...	3,36,302	8	4		3,36,802	8	4

	RS.	A.	P.
Surplus at the credit of the Department on the 31st March 1869.	80,971	8	1
Surplus of 1869-70 ...	93,057	15	1
Total surplus at the credit of the Department...	1,74,029	7	2

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123. Calicut, Tellicherry, and South Canara, hitherto uninspected, were visited by the Acting Registrar-General during the past year. Inspection.

154 inspections were made by Revenue Officers under Rule 130, viz., seventeen by Collectors, forty-seven by Sub-Collectors, fifty-four by Assistant, and thirty-six by Deputy Collectors. The only districts in which no inspection of any kind took place were Trichinopoly and Cuddapah. A want of regular, efficient, and systematic supervision of the numerous Mofussil Offices is at present the great defect of the department.

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Section IV.—REVENUE.

Season.

124. The season of the year 1869-70 was favourable. Both the south-west and the north-east monsoons were propitious, and where distress was felt it was not from want of rain so much as from its being ill-timed or unevenly distributed. In Madras, for instance, though there were 32 inches of rain against 12 inches in 1868-69, and 15 in 1867-68, the down-pours did not come till the wells and tanks were dry and the crops perishing, and the district suffered from the third of a series of disastrous years. North Arcot recovered from the depression of 1868-69, but here too there was much loss of harvest from similar causes. In Tinnevelly, floods inundated the country in November; the great bridge over the Tambrapurni at Palamcottah was swept away; tanks and channels were extensively breached; and the crops over a large area were seriously injured. In Ganjam, the south-west monsoon failed when the paddy was being transplanted, but the north-east monsoon was copious and seasonable, and saved much of the crops which had begun to wither. No special description of the season in other parts of the Presidency need be given. It was favourable everywhere, and very favourable in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, and Madura.

Public Health.

125. Public health deteriorated. The efforts to prevent cholera at festivals were as successful as ever, but it made its appearance much more frequently than might have been expected from the experience of the previous year. In Kurnool it followed the march of the 19th Regiment N. I. in January, and carried off 2,817 lives; in Vizagapatam it numbered 567 victims; in Nellore 1,054; in Cuddapah 1,859; in Tanjore 4,563. Fever was prevalent in Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and the Palghaut Division of Malabar, but it diminished in its stronghold, South Canara. In Madura, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madras, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara, Salem, and Kurnool the season was generally healthy, and it cannot be said to have been unfavourable on the whole, except by comparison with the previous year, during which the people were singularly free from disease. The public health of the Presidency will be more fully treated of in the Medical Section of the Report.

Cattle Diseases.

126. Murrain appeared as usual, but in a mild form, and there was no extraordinary mortality anywhere. Veterinary Surgeon Thacker was employed as in the previous year. He proceeded immediately to every locality where disease appeared in a virulent form, and the ryots showed increasing confidence in the efficacy of the medicines prescribed by him, and above all in the system of segregation which he so strongly advocates. He has compiled a simple manual of instructions for the treatment of cattle disease, which is being translated into the vernaculars for distribution in the districts. The question of introducing the Act for the prevention of cattle disease was mooted during the year, but owing to the readiness shown by the ryots to act on qualified advice, it was decided in the negative.

Prices.

127. Table II., Appendix III., embodies a table of the prices obtained during the last six years. The prices of the chief staples, with the exception of rice, wheat, salt, and cotton, diminished, as in the previous year. The price of salt was affected by a change in the Salt Laws,

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and that of wheat and cotton by the fluctuation of trade. The change in the price of "rice, second sort," was very slight. The fall in the prices of other grains was perhaps due to the slack demand for them in the export market.

General and Net Revenue, and charges, &c.

128. The receipts from all sources of revenue reached Rupees 701,15,808 (£7,011,581) or Rupees 64,62,875 more than in 1868-69, as will be seen on reference to Table IV. in the Appendix. The only item in which there was any real decrease was customs. The charges (*vide* Table VI.) amounted to Rupees 62,50,913 (£625,091) or 8·9 per cent. on the revenue. In 1868-69 they amounted to Rupees 67,74,768, and were 10·6 per cent. on the revenue; but in that year an unfavourable season had lowered the Land Revenue, whilst in 1869-70 the financial crisis necessitated reductions of expenditure which could not be persevered in long without endangering the revenue.

Balance.

129. In Table VII. of the Appendix, the receipts and charges for the last five years are compared. The balance in 1869-70 was Rupees 6,38,64,895 (£6,386,490) or £698,673 more than the preceding year.

Coercive Processes.

130. The proportion of revenue collected by coercive processes is so small that many Collectors have not reported on the subject. In seven districts, the Land Revenue of which was Rupees 1,80,42,882, Rupees 33,256 were collected in this manner.

Area under cultivation. Appendix, Table VIII.

131. The area under-cultivation, was acres 1,69,68,332, assessed at Rupees 3,26,00,383. Thus the increase in area was acres 4,44,303, a small portion of which, however, was more nominal than real, and resulted from the re-measurement of areas in Guntoor by the Survey Department, and the discovery of extensive cultivation which had not been brought to account in Trichinopoly. The remainder was the natural effect of the season. The increase in assessment was Rupees 6,42,213. It was not proportionate to the increase in area, but this was chiefly because the unduly heavy charge on garden lands watered by wells in Cuddapah was reduced by Rupees 1,13,256.

Land Revenue.

132. The amount of the Land Revenue was £4,476,026, or £417,269 more than in 1868-69. In Ganjam, Kistna, and Tanjore there was a decrease of Rupees 3,61,494, but this was merely because large arrears were collected there in 1868-69. In the other districts there was an increase of Rupees 45,34,179. The character of the season caused cultivation to spread as has already been noticed, whilst arrears and current charges were collected punctually, and in some districts exceptional causes aided in the general result. Thus in Nellore the Rajah of Venkatagherry paid two instalments in advance, and in many districts the payments, which would have been made at the end of 1868-69, were not received till the beginning of 1869-70 because of the Easter Holidays, which began on the 25th March 1869 and lasted till the end of the official year 1868-69.

Abkari.

133. The Abkari Revenue, which had slightly decreased in 1868-69, increased in 1869-70 to £570,021, and was greater than it had ever been before. The uncertainties which prevailed

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when leases were renewed or sold for Fusly 1278 (1868-69) had been removed before they were sold for the three years, beginning with Fusly 1279 (1869-70), and the competition at the sales was so active and even rash, that the prices offered were far higher than could have been expected. The imprudence shown by some of the successful bidders is so great, that some of them have already failed in their engagements, but there is no reason to fear that the revenue will ever sink to the level of previous years, unless extraordinary circumstances occur which cannot be foreseen.

Income Tax.

134. The Income Tax which was levied on incomes at 1½ per cent. yielded £115,853. This was £35,000 more than was obtained from the License Tax of 1867-68, at, say, 1·2 per cent. and £60,000 more than was obtained from the Certificate Tax (say, 1 per cent.) of 1868-69, but these did not touch agricultural profits.

Frontier Customs.

135. Land Customs yielded £17,476, or £1,072 less than in 1868-69. The decrease was caused by a falling off in the trade between South Arcot and Pondicherry, which had been unusually brisk in the previous year.

Sea Customs.

136. The revenue from Sea Customs amount to £259,000, as is shown in Table IX. of the Appendix. The value both of imports and exports decreased, but the value of re-exports increased by £42,000 (*vide* Table XI.) There was an increase of 16½ lacs in the value of rice imported, of 6 lacs in raw silk, of 3 lacs in metals, of 2 lacs each in paddy, wines, and spirits: there was a decrease of 11 lacs in Railway Stores, of 9 lacs in cotton piece-goods, plain and dyed, of 4 lacs in jute, of 3½ lacs in spices, of 3 lacs in grain, and of 2 lacs in manufactures of wool. In exports there was an increase of 14 lacs in indigo, 5 lacs in hides, and 4 lacs in grain, and there was a decrease of 22½ lacs in cotton-wool, 18 lacs in coffee, and 10 lacs in rice. Table XII. shows the value of the imports and exports of the principal staples of trade, and Table XIII. the progress of trade in the principal staples for the last five years.

Bullion, Table X.

137. The imports of treasure decreased by Rs. 49,00,000, and the exports increased by Rs. 25,00,000. The imports exceeded the exports by Rs. 1,14,20,000.

Cotton, Tables XIV.—XVI.

138. The area cultivated with cotton increased by acres 6,26,602 in spite of the falling off in the export trade. It spread in all the great cotton districts, but most of all in Bellary. Table XIII. gives the acreage cultivated in each district. As in previous years, the bulk of the cotton (92 per cent.) went to the United Kingdom, but less went to France than in the two previous years; the export to Hong-kong which began in 1868-69 increased, and a market was found for the first time in Holland. The quantity and value of cotton exports decreased; the former by 23 per cent., and the latter by 11 per cent.; but the area under cotton having increased, the trade may be expected to revive.

Food Grains, Tables XVII and XVIII.

139. The quantity of food grains imported increased by about 5,00,000 cwt., but the exports decreased by cwt. 4,00,000, and were less than they have been since 1862-63. The details of the exports seem to show that Indian grain is being driven out

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of foreign markets. Those to the United Kingdom decreased by 87 per cent., those to France by 80 per cent., and those to Ceylon by 14 per cent. Tables XV. and XVI. in the Appendix exhibit respectively, the quantity and value of imports and exports of food grains during the last ten years, and the details of exports during the last two years.

140. The transactions of the salt monopoly were disturbed by the new Act, which raised the price from Rs. 1-11-0 to Rs. 2 per maund from the 19th October. The immediate effect of this measure was to stop sales to such an extent that the revenue diminished, but after a month or two, when the stocks previously in the hands of the retailers were exhausted and the lingering hope that the price might be reduced had been lost, the sales partially recovered. At the end of September the sales for home and inland consumption were slightly more than those for the same period of the previous year. At the end of March the transactions of the whole year showed an increase of five per cent. in revenue, and a decrease of five per cent. in sales under the same heads. For the part of the year affected by the rise in price from October to March the decrease in sales and the increase in revenue were about eight per cent. The sales for exportation, however, not being affected by the monopoly price, increased considerably, and the total amount of salt sold during the year was 2,51,931 tons, or only 2,488 tons less than in 1868-69. The revenue was £1,164,731, or £57,689 more than in 1868-69.

Salt, Table XIX.

141. The Stamp Revenue increased from £372,550 to £406,453. The renewal of Abkari leases throughout the Presidency was the only exceptional cause of any great importance at work. Increased prosperity was followed by increased litigation. In South Canara the Collector discovered numerous forgeries effected by slightly altering the words and figures on stamps, such as, for instance, changing "eight" into "eighty." Careful inquiries have shown that such frauds have not been perpetrated elsewhere.

Stamps.

142. Table. XX. shows the receipts and charges of the District Road Fund. The receipts increased by 5 lacs, and the expenditure by 1½ lacs.

District Road Fund.

The expenditure is classified as follows :—

	RS.
New works	11,73,148
Repairs	8,56,709
Tools and plant	15,633
Establishment and Miscellaneous	3,66,755
Total...	24,12,245

143. The District Presses turned out nearly as much work as in 1868-69 at a smaller cost, and realized more ready-money from private individuals and subscribers to *District Gazettes.*

District Presses, Table XXI.

144. During the official year 1869-70, field operations were continued by the Revenue Settlement Department mainly in the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts, and likewise to a small extent in the

Revenue Settlement.

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Guntoor Division of Kistna. The total area demarcated was 891 square miles, and that classified 1,980, besides the measurement of 25,388 acres, or 40 square miles in the latter district. This is exclusive of the Tinnevelly operations which are under the Collector, although the cost is debited to the departmental budget. In the Guntoor District, the work consisted of the demarcation and classification of fresh lands not originally marked out in detail, and in the examination of the lankas or islands in the bed of the river Kistna, with the view of determining what lankas and parts of lankas are on a sufficiently high level to admit of the new settlement being extended to them. These operations have been brought to a close, and the demarcation and classification have been commenced of those portions of these islands, which the examination has shown to be permanent and cultivable. Orders for the commencement of the introduction of the settlement of Salem were issued at the close of the quarter ending in September last. The Ahtoor Talook was at once taken in hand, and the work pushed on, so that the new settlement might be introduced simultaneously with the Jummabundy; proposals for the settlement of the Pattikondah Talook of the Kurnool District have been made, and much of the preliminary work, necessary prior to the submission of proposals for the principal division of the Nellore District, has been completed. Inquiries into certain frauds connected with the Land Revenue were found necessary in the Trichinopoly District, and several employés being deputed from the Settlement Department, matters were set right, and the Land Revenue of that Province permanently enhanced. In the Printing Department, the prescribed number of Settlement Registers for eighty-nine villages in the Masulipatam Division of the Kistna District has been struck off, and those of the Nandigam Talook have been despatched to the Collector of that District. Registers for seventy-five villages in the Kurnool District have been printed. The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 2,35,582, which includes a sum of Rupees 22,155 paid out of the funds of the department to a settlement establishment working in Tinnevelly under the orders of the Collector, who is superintending the settlement of the district.

Revenue Survey.

145. Survey operations were carried on during the year in the districts noted below,* also on the Neilgherry and Poonachy Hills, and in the Nellumboor Valley. The progress of work in the plains was as follows:—

	S. Miles.
1. Boundaries surveyed	3,054
2. Extent mapped	2,435
3. Mapping in progress	3,178
4. Village maps lithographed	2,896
5. Topographically detailed	2,806
6. Area ready for settlement purposes...	5,936

The maps of the Sydapet, Gudur, Udayagiri, Kanigiri, Kandakuru, and Ongole Talooks, completed in all respects at an average cost of Ru-

* Coimbatore, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Salem, Cuddapah, Madras, and Ganjam.

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pees 78-9-3 per square mile, have been received to be lithographed. The total expenditure on account of the District Survey Establishment amounted to Rupees 3,87,587-12-9. The progress made on the Hills is given below :—

——	Demarcated.	Surveyed.	Detailed.
Government Reserves	62	80	...
Forest Department blocks	11	18	1
Quit-rent properties	111	121	25
Puttah lands	112	259	1
Town lots	...	13	...
Waste land lots	33	38	34
Firewood allotments	6	6	...
Minor circuits	19	19	...
Roads	25	30	...

The Cantonment of Wellington has been completely mapped and topographically detailed on the 24-inch scale. The Kartary Estates have been demarcated and surveyed. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 37,106-9-2.

146. Demarcation operations were carried on during the year in the Madras, Ganjam, and Coimbatore Districts. The demarcation of the Zemindary tracts in the Namacul Talook, Salem District, was commenced in October 1869. For want of funds, the demarcation of the Bellary District has not as yet been undertaken. Subjoined is the statement of work performed during the year by the Demarcation Department :— **Demarcation.**

	S. Miles.
Boundaries demarcated	888
Fields demarcated	554
In progress	101
Handed over to Survey	785
	No.
Stones of all kinds erected	7,03,250

The expenditure on account of demarcation, including cost and carriage of stones, was Rupees 1,27,534-11-0. The total expenditure of survey and demarcation, including cost of the Central Office and Lithographic Establishment and measurement allowance, was Rupees 6,27,862-2-11, or Rupees 39,139-13-1 short of the Budget grant.

147. On the 1st November, the Inam Commission ceased to be a Special Department; the Commissioner was relieved and the establishment largely reduced, and the duty of completing the settlement and closing the Commission was undertaken by the Board of Revenue and the District Revenue Establishments. Seven thousand cases have been examined, registered, and settled under the new conditions, 3,000 appeals have been disposed of, and the voluminous Registers of thirteen districts closed and despatched to their respective districts. During the year, 28,000 cases, comprising 89,000 acres of land, with a nominal assessment of Rupees 2,00,000, and paying a quit-rent of Rupees 15,000, were reviewed and disposed **Inam Department.**

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of. The additional charge imposed amounts to Rupees 33,050. It was discovered that Act XXVII. of 1868 did not sufficiently exempt Inam Title-deeds from the operation of the Indian Registration Act (XX. of 1866), and a draft Bill was prepared and submitted to the Government of India, with the view of effecting this object.

Forests.

148. The year 1869-70 has been one of progress in forest conservancy. Several new plantations have been formed, and existing ones added to. 12,000 sandalwood trees have been planted in the Collegal Range, where the plantation now includes 40,000 trees in all. The total area occupied with plantations is upwards of 2,000 acres. A large extent of land has been enclosed for the purpose of forming "Railway fuel reserves." These now comprise 32½ square miles, and are situated in the Districts of Cuddapah, Salem, North Arcot, and Coimbatore; but as the Madras Railway alone consumes about 50,000 tons of wood per annum, and no special provision had previously been made for the requirements of the Great Southern of India Railway, the Government have authorized an extra establishment for the purpose of demarcating reserves in the Southern Districts, and it is hoped that by the close of the current official year, the Conservator will be able to show by statistical computation that the demands of the Railways in the way of firewood are entirely met from specially maintained reserves. The Government are endeavouring by every means in their power to check the deforestment, which an increasing population and the spread of agriculture tends to bring about. With this end in view the Government are negotiating for the lease of several valuable Zemindary Forests, in order that a system of conservancy may be instituted in them. In the Government Forests care is taken in felling, that a sufficient number of trees for reproduction is preserved on every given area, and the growth of saplings is encouraged by disencumbering them of long grass and creepers. In regard to finance, since the formation of the Forest Department, no year's operations have been so successful. A net profit of Rupees 2,09,098 has been realized. This sum includes Rupees 1,18,354 worth of timber, which was felled in former years, but of which the value has never been credited to the receipts.

Cinchona.

149. The growth of cinchona at the plantations on the Neilgherries (four in number) still continues satisfactory. The extent of land originally sanctioned (1,200 acres) is now fully occupied: 2,54,367 plants having been planted out during the year, and 17,526 propagated. Some of the trees planted in 1862 are now 25 feet in height, and 32 inches round the stem. The C. Succirubra variety still continues the most luxuriant in growth and the best able to resist adverse seasons, but as a large area is already occupied with this variety, and the Government Quinologist reports more highly of the therapeutic properties of some of the other barks, orders based on his recommendation have been issued for the extended cultivation of the "lanceolate leaved variety of C. officinalis," the bark of which has, during the year, yielded the unprecedentedly large proportion of 10·13 per cent. of quinine. The yield of fresh bark from the plantations is estimated at 45 tons per annum, and is at present made over to the Government Quinologist, whose experiments and researches have brought to light many interesting facts connected with the production of quinine.

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The cinchona tree has already been acclimatized in several districts besides the Neilgherries, and it is hoped that by the commencement of 1871, no district, in which a suitable site can be found, will be without a small plantation.

150. A thorough investigation has been made into the yield of the lanceolate variety of cinchona, which resulted in showing its excellence over any other species of bark in yield of quinine. An examination of the varying yield of the bark C. Succirubra according to the season, which has lasted two years, has also been completed during the past year, which resulted in showing that the yield of alkaloid has two points of maximum occurring, respectively, in May and October. The conditions on which depend the drying of the bark for export, so as to secure the preservation of the febrifuge principles in an unaltered state, have been fully investigated. The results obtained showed that, with certain precautions, the desired end could be obtained by drying in the sun, the simplest and most economical of all possible methods. The buildings, &c., which form the small Alkaloid Manufactory, were completed in December last. On the 15th of January last actual work in them was commenced. Many slight difficulties arose in commencement, but, on the whole, progress has been satisfactory. By the end of the official year 21½ lbs. of alkaloid had been forwarded to the Medical Store-keeper. The bark at present consumed in the manufactory has hitherto been merely that obtained from prunings, no tree having yet been cut down. This bark is, of course, comparatively poor in alkaloids, and the greater part of it would be unfit for export. The full capacity of the manufactory has not yet been employed for several reasons, the main one being the want of sulphuric acid. The form in which the alkaloids have been prepared is in the amorphous precipitated state, and with the exception of the sulphuric acid combined with them they are manufactured entirely from indigenous materials. In order to prepare this form of the cinchona alkaloids at a minimum of cost, it may be advisable eventually to manufacture it on the spot on which the bark grows, in order to save the cost of carriage of the latter to the manufactory. A statement of the expenditure on account of the Alkaloid Manufactory is attached.

Manufacture of Quinine.

Charges.	Amount.			Total.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Buildings	7,309	4	6				The out-turn of the manufactory during the ten weeks and five days of its working has been 21½ lbs. of amorphous quinine.
Water-supply	400	0	0				
Apparatus	750	12	11				
Fuel	158	0	0				
Sundry petty cash expenses.	139	1	8				
Cooly labour	97	11	3				
Pay of Superintendent ...	275	0	0				
Acid	20	0	0				
Alcohol	68	2	3	9,218	0	7	
Total...				9,218	0	7	

151. This institution, the management of which is vested in a Superintendent, under the orders of a Committee, has produced the best results. The land under cultivation comprises 135 acres, and during

Sydapet Government Farm.

the year valuable experiments have been conducted in the growth of maize (both American and Australian), yellow and white cholum, Carolina paddy, Italian rye-grass, Lucerne, Beetroot, Mangold Wurzel, and Guinea and Hariyali grass. European implements are employed, and the neighbouring ryots are beginning to appreciate the advantage of deep ploughing in improving the fertility of the soil and lessening the effects of drought. The Committee are endeavouring to construct cheap ploughs of English fashion, a forge having been erected on the premises, and if they succeed in making an implement, of which the price is within the ryots' means, some improvement in agriculture may be anticipated. The Farm Committee and their able Superintendent have also given their attention to improving the breed of sheep and cattle, both by the process of "selection" and the introduction of fresh breeds, and with a large share of success. They anticipate being able, at the close of the next official year, to show a balance of profit, so far as the Model Farm is concerned. Owing to these satisfactory results, the Government are contemplating, the establishment of a small Model Farm in each district of the Presidency.

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Section V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

152. The original Imperial grant for Public Works in this Presidency for 1869-70 was Rupees 97,75,000, distributed as follows :— Grant.

		RS.
Military	...	12,00,000
Agricultural	Extraordinary ...	12,00,000
	Ordinary ...	19,35,000
Other Services	...	35,80,720
Establishments	...	17,89,280
Tools and Plant	...	70,000
	Total...	97,75,000

This assignment was reduced by the Government of India during the year on financial grounds by no less a sum than Rupees 16,70,000, and the following figures show how the grants under the various Budget heads of service were thereby affected :—

	RS.
Military ...	7,58,216
Agricultural ...	25,38,548
Other Services ...	29,26,436
Establishments ...	18,79,280
Tools and Plant ...	97,500
Total...	81,99,980

153. The following statement exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial Funds in the years 1868-69 and 1869-70 respectively :— Outlay.

Head of Service.	1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
New Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Military	10,18,400	11,01,498	5,72,989	5,63,626
Civil Buildings	13,34,586	13,38,064	11,35,412	11,08,146
Agricultural	15,72,370	13,50 025	14,44,204	12,01,484
Communications	9,10,342	9,62,855	8,27 927	7,74,772
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ..	60,150	56,583	1 32,826	1,32,753
	48,95,848	48,09,025	41,13,358	37,80,781
Repairs.				
Military	1,81,700	1,88 262	1,85,227	1,83,110
Civil Buildings	91,825	84 073	80,641	1,04,081
Agricultural	10,75,000	11,58,267	10,94,344	10,72,519
Communications	10,62,859	10,54,688	7,44 718	7,44,085
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ..	10,314	7,778	4,912	4,763
	24,21 698	24,93,068	21,09,842	21,08,558
Establishments	16,57 424	17,14,946	18,79,280	17,77,197
Tools and Plant	72,400	1,86,074	97,500	83,758
Total..	90,47,370	92,03,113	81,99,980	77,50,294

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The following statement exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

	1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works..	19,51,809	13,31,284	18,95,007	12,87,134
Repairs	5,95,763	5,11,321	7,58 641	6,93,373
Establishments	2,64,557	2,21,841	4,20,342	2,84,266
Tools and Plant	19,730	14,706	27,805	13,432
Total..	28,31,859	20,79,152	31,01,795	22,78,205

MILITARY.

154. The expectations which were held out in the Administration Report for 1868-69, that both the pavilions forming the hospital attached to these extensive barracks would be completed in the following year, have been fulfilled. The accommodation that is now provided for the sick is of a very superior kind, and, so far as the buildings are concerned, there is little left to desire for the comfort of the Soldier. Both pavilions have been occupied since August last, and, as there is a complete set of administrative wards and out-offices attached to them, and every building has been designed according to the latest sanitary principles, the practical effect of the new establishment on the sick and convalescent will be watched with great interest. The expenditure during the past year has amounted to Rupees 32,786.

BANGALORE.—Race Course Barracks.

155. Besides the racket courts and bowling alleys and swimming-baths already constructed, a handsome building, partly of brick and partly of stone, has been completed for the use of the men for purposes of amusement during the warmer hours of the day when out-door games are abandoned. The building has been in occupation since the beginning of this year, and the outlay on it has been 30,364 Rupees. A school-room has also been completed during the past year, costing altogether Rupees 10,640, of which Rupees 1,709 were disbursed in 1869-70. Besides the above works for the Cavalry, a lavatory and urinal have been provided for the convenience of the prisoners in the Provost Cells.

Recreation-room for Privates and Serjeants' Mess-house, School-room, &c.

156. The Bakery, which was commenced some years ago for supplying the entire garrison with bread, has been completed so far as to admit of its being brought into use. It was originally intended to drive the machinery by bullock-power ; but, as was anticipated, this was not found to answer. Since then it has been determined to use steam, but owing to financial pressure this portion of the work has been deferred for the present. The kneading is done by hand, but the baking is done in the new ovens, which are found to answer admirably. Bread is supplied to all the troops from day to day, and the convenience of the bakery becomes more evident every day. The expenditure on the building during the past year has been Rupees 5,700, and the total expenditure up to date Rupees 84,555.

Bakery.

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157. A sum of Rupees 21,098 has been laid out on the Ulsoor Water-supply Project, which has for its object the supplying of all the barracks with water. The arrangements are not sufficiently complete yet for a judgment to be formed of the benefits of the scheme. A reservoir is required at the Infantry Barracks, and the filtering cisterns are not yet in proper working order. At present water is supplied only to the Race Course and Horse Artillery Barracks, and only for washing and bathing purposes. From analysis made in 1868 it is feared that by no process of filtration can the water of the tank be made fit for drinking or culinary purposes. It was found, however, that in a series of neighbouring wells, known by the name of the "Dhoby Wells," an abundant and never failing supply of the very best water requiring no filtration was procurable, and these wells were accordingly purchased by the Government and arrangements made for the erection of machinery to force the water to the barracks. The wells have all been improved, and have been connected with each other; an engine-house has been erected, and pumps have been set up. The plans and estimates for the delivery of the water to the Race Course are in course of preparation. The expenditure in 1869-70 was Rupees 14,949.

Ulsoor Water-supply Project.

Dhoby Wells Project.

158. The roof of the Mercara Palace, which was found so defective four years ago, has now been thoroughly repaired, and it is considered to be proof against the effects of the south-west monsoon, which comes down with great violence in this part of the country. The work has cost altogether Rupees 44,028, of which Rupees 10,008 were expended in the past year.

MERCARA.—Palace.

159. At Oossoor the extension of the old stabling at the Remount Depôt has been completed. The new block of seventy-two stalls would also have been completed but for the stoppage of the work last January in consequence of the reduction of the Budget grant. The roofless walls being partly of brick and clay will probably suffer in consequence of the work being unavoidably suspended. The expenditure on these works during the past year has been Rupees 11,251, and the total expenditure Rupees 18,785.

OOSSOOR.—Stables.

160. The importance of this work to a station which has always a scanty rainfall, and is often subjected to actual drought, necessitates its early completion. The object of the project is the interception of the drainage of some hills in the vicinity of the station, and its collection in a reservoir for after use. The weir and supply-channel to the station have been completed, and the tank will soon be in a fit state to receive water. The foundations of the head-sluice to regulate the supply have been laid down, and the work is in fair progress. The sum of Rupees 11,921 has been spent during the past year, making a total expenditure on the works of Rupees 53,725, and leaving a balance on the estimate of Rupees 15,575 to complete the undertaking.

BELLARY.—Cantonment water-supply.

161. Fair progress has been made with the Lock Hospital, on which a sum of Rupees 5,500 has been expended in the past year. The walls have been raised to the full height, and are now ready for the roof. Several other buildings have also been pushed on. Two new

Lock Hospital.

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double latrines for the convenience of the 3-60th Rifles are about one-third completed, and a beginning has been made with the Female Hospital for European troops, on which 16,434 rupees have been expended, the walls having been raised to the height of the tops of the doors.

Native Hospital.

162. The hospital for Native troops, on which 21,199 rupees have been spent during the past year and 41,199 rupees altogether, has been sufficiently advanced to admit of its occupation, but a small sum is still required for its completion. It affords accommodation for forty-eight sick, having two wings, each containing twenty-four beds.

RAMANDROOG.—Lightning Conductors and Hospital.

163. The exposure of the barracks on the sanitarium of Ramandroog to the effects of lightning has rendered the construction of conductors to the buildings necessary, but, before the work could be completed, it was ordered to be stopped on account of the financial pressure. However two buildings have been protected and a third partly so, the total outlay having been Rupees 1,586. The additions and improvements to the hospital at Ramandroog have been nearly completed, and other minor works to the value of 19,486 rupees have been carried out.

PRESIDENCY.—Water-supply to Family Quarters, Esplanade.

164. There have not been many important Military works carried out during the past year at the Presidency town. The families occupying the newly-built quarters on the North Esplanade of Fort Saint George have been supplied with water, and the work of planting trees near them has been completed. On these works 10,638 rupees have been spent during the past year, and 43,340 rupees altogether.

Racket and Fives Court.

165. On the Racket and Fives Court for the use of the garrison in the Fort, which were completed in 1868-69, a sum of Rupees 2,185 was expended during the past year, in order to close and adjust the accounts. The courts are in daily use, and are a great means of recreation to the troops.

Drainage of Infantry Lines at Royapooram.

166. The defective state of the drainage of the new Native Infantry Lines at Royapooram will soon be rectified. The new drains are nearly completed, and have given general satisfaction. Rupees 9,077 have been expended on this work in the past year, and 31,058 rupees altogether.

Subaltern's Quarters in the late Civil Auditor's Office, Fort.

167. Excepting the above works, there is only one other at Madras which demands notice. The Subaltern's quarters in the late Civil Auditor's Office have been extended and nearly completed. The estimate is 8,400 rupees, and 3,885 rupees have been spent in the past year, leaving a balance for adjustment of Rupees 4,515.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.—New Barracks.

168. At St. Thomas' Mount considerable progress has been made with the new barracks, but the effect of the curtailed allotment of funds since last January has retarded the prosecution of the work. The walls of the lower story of one block are completed, and the terracing is in course of construction. The walls of the second block are not quite so far advanced, and those of the third are on an average about ten feet above the plinth. The expenditure up to the end of the previous year was 43,000

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rupees, and in this year it has reached Rupees 27,182, making a total on all the barracks of Rupees 70,182.

169. The want of funds has prevented the completion of the out-houses to the Reserve Powder Magazine, but the work is in an advanced state. Two covered sentry-walks, the packing-shed, and the Serjeants' quarters are virtually finished, but the Guard-room is in a backward state. The expenditure during the past year has been Rupees 3,096, and the total expenditure 8,096 rupees.

Out-houses to Reserve Powder Magazine.

170. Besides the above works at St. Thomas' Mount six latrines have been completed for the use of the barracks during the past year, at a total cost of Rupees 9,540, of which Rupees 8,232 were expended in 1869-70. These latrines are on the dry-earth system, and are provided with self-acting apparatus, which appear at present to answer well. The conservancy of all the buildings occupied by European troops at this station is now conducted on this principle, no water being used in any of the latrines.

Latrines.

171. During the past year considerable progress has been made with this important work, which is to provide accommodation for 400 boys and 300 girls. The following buildings forming part of the establishment have been completed :—The workshops, the servants' quarters with latrines and cook-rooms, the west wing and north wing dormitories, the Principal's quarters, the cook-room attached to the east ward dormitories, the wash-house, cook-room, and latrine of the Female Asylum, seven blocks of Police Lines, temporary Jail to accommodate 500 convicts and Apothecaries' quarters, the Hospital and Engineer's Workshop. The following buildings are drawing towards completion :—

OOTACAMUND.—Lawrence Asylum.

The school-room and covered play-ground, the library, main tower, dining hall and store-rooms, east ward dormitories and Masters' quarters, and the latrine and wash-house attached thereto.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

172. The want of proper accommodation for the establishments attached to the talooks in several districts has rendered the construction of numerous Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails necessary. These buildings were in fair progress under special grants; but, these grants having been discontinued very unexpectedly, the buildings have in most cases either been proceeded with slowly under allotments from the regular Budget, or have been stopped altogether. The Talook Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Sidhout, in the Cuddapah District, has had 11,240 rupees expended on it during the past year, and is almost completed. Another building of the same kind at Trivellore, on which Rupees 1,210 have been spent during the past year and Rupees 23,210 altogether, is nearly ready for occupation. The Cutcherry and Jail at Ahtoor, in the Salem District, is in a forward state, and the same may be said of that at Namakal, in the same district. The exposure of these works, in an incomplete state, to the monsoons cannot fail to cause them damage; but this, under the circumstances, is unavoidable. The Subsidiary Jail at Wallajahpett would have been completed

Talook Cutcherries with Subsidiary Jails attached.

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but for the necessity of suspending the work on account of the restriction of Public Works expenditure; as it is, however, it requires little to render it fit for use. Another work, which has suffered in the same way in consequence of want of money, is the Subsidiary Jail at Arconum, on which, in addition to an expenditure of Rupees 4,180 during the previous year, Rupees 1,490 have been spent. The other Talook Cutcherries and Jails on which large sums have been expended are in the Malabar and Coimbatore Districts; they are all in a forward state, and might have been nearly completed but for the want of funds. The expenditure on these works during the past year is given in the margin.

		RS.
Munjerry	Cutcherry	10,701
Tellicherry	do.	12,600
Dharapuram	do.	9,345
Erode	do.	12,967
Pollachy	do.	9,256
Oodumalpetta	do.	6,761

Central and District Jails.

173. The improvement of the existing District Jails and the provision of additional accommodation for prisoners in large new Central and District Jails have been proceeded with as vigorously during the past year as the limitation of expenditure would allow.

Rajahmundry Central Jail.

174. The Central Jail at Rajahmundry, on which already Rupees 3,02,931 have been expended, and which is estimated to cost 3,53,263 rupees, has been advanced by the outlay of Rupees 19,025. A large latrine, a bathing-cistern for females, the Constables' huts, and three quarters for European Head Constables are completed. Eighteen Warders' huts are ready to be tiled; the Chief Warder's house is nearly ready for occupation; the walls of the office and store-room have been raised to the full height, and a well, sixty-nine feet deep, has been sunk near the Constables' huts. The work was stopped for want of funds.

Bellary District Jail.

175. Rupees 19,642 have been laid out in improving the old Jail at Bellary. This expenditure, added to that previously incurred, makes a total sum of Rupees 55,081. All the principal buildings are completed; but a modification in the plan has lately been suggested, and the decision on this is now awaited.

Madras Penitentiary.

176. Seven juvenile wards have been added to the Penitentiary at Madras, which has further been improved by the addition of three latrines, six solitary cells, several under-trial wards, a latrine for females, female barracks, and a contagious disease ward. These works have cost during the past year Rupees 39,980, and will give increased accommodation and enable the Jail authorities to separate and classify the different sexes and grades of prisoners, which could not hitherto be done owing to the crowded state of the old Jail.

Central Jail, Vellore.

177. Great progress, moreover, has been made with the Central Jail at Vellore, on which Rupees 96,213 have been expended in 1869-70. Five of the main wards are already occupied by the convicts, and most of the interior buildings are completed. Convict labour has been made use of to a considerable extent in brick-making, building, and carpentry; but it has not proved remunerative, chiefly on account of the large cost incurred in superintending and guarding the prisoners.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.

178. The largest expenditure on Jails in the south was incurred at Trichinopoly on the Central Jail. This work has cost altogether up to the present Rupees 3,49,650, of which Rupees 91,335

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is the amount laid out in 1869-70. Excepting the following buildings, which are nearly all either on the point of completion or in a forward state, the Jail is ready for occupation:—Quarantine wards, latrine, male wards, solitary cells, work-sheds, matron's quarters, and central tower.

179. The only important works of this class, which have been carried on during the past year in the Western Coast Districts, are the Central Jail at Cannanore and the District Jail at Calicut. The expenditure on the former was Rupees 57,260, and on the latter Rupees 5,780. About two-thirds of the work in connexion with the Cannanore Central Jail are completed, and materials are ready to continue operations. The Jail at Calicut was undertaken in order to provide a building capable of containing the average number of convicts usually under sentence at this station without overcrowding them. The old Jail was too small, badly situated, and, moreover, very unhealthy at certain seasons. The work done in 1869-70 consisted of the erection of two work-sheds for intramural labour, one large cook-house for all castes, cisterns to the wells, and of the flooring of the store-rooms with asphalte. The Jail was finally handed over for occupation last November.

Jails in Malabar.

180. Of the four new Lunatic Asylums in course of erection in the Presidency, the first to be noticed is the one being built at Vizagapatam, to contain sixty patients. A sum of Rupees 28,049 has been expended in the past year on this building, the total expenditure now being Rupees 43,049. The work-shops for both males and females, the cook-houses and privies, the Dresser's and Deputy Superintendent's quarters, five cottages for males and for criminals, and the hospital are virtually completed. The Superintendent's Office is in a very forward state. This work is among those which were suspended in consequence of the Public Works allotment having been curtailed.

Lunatic Asylums, Waltair.

181. The Asylum at Madras has been advanced by the expenditure during the past year of Rupees 60,368. The total expenditure has now reached Rupees 1,97,221, and the buildings, as originally laid out, are nearly all completed, and will be ready for the reception of their inmates as soon as some necessary additions are supplied. This establishment is arranged to give effect to the modern system of treatment, which is based upon the principle of allowing the unfortunate class of people for whom it is intended the utmost amount of liberty consistent with safety. It is well situated in a retired suburb of the town, in grounds which a few years ago formed an extensive private demesne, and which are well adapted for the purposes to which they are to be applied.

Madras.

182. The only other work of this class, which was carried on in the Presidency during 1869-70, is the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut, on which Rupees 12,612 were spent, making a total expenditure of Rupees 22,550. The buildings, as at Madras, are arranged on the cottage system, six of these cottages for males and three for criminal lunatics being already completed with hospital, Superintendent's quarters, and out-houses attached. Little remains to be done but the construction of the walls to enclose the cottages in separate plots. This work was suspended in consequence of the grant originally made being subsequently curtailed.

Calicut.

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183. A Civil Court-house at Bellary (expenditure Rupees 14,999) was commenced and pushed on with as far as the funds would admit of. The walls of the lower story have been run up to the full height, and are now ready for the terracing. The verandah is in a fit state to be roofed in.

Bellary Civil Court.

184. At the Presidency town the Revenue Board Office has been considerably advanced with an outlay of Rupees 50,000. The additions to the lower and upper story and the verandahs on the north and west faces are nearly completed. The other verandahs are in a forward state. At present the Revenue Board, the Revenue Settlement, and the Revenue Survey Departments are inconveniently crowded, and the object of these additions and improvements is to afford them better accommodation; which has already been partly secured, although the works are not yet quite completed. The entire building will present a most striking appearance when finished. It is in the Hindoo-Muhammadan style, a style it would have been impossible to carry out in any material more costly than stucco, which is so easily moulded to any form. It harmonizes well with the landscape, affords great variety of colour, and appeals particularly to the sympathies of the people.

Revenue Board Office, Madras.

185. The new wards which were much required to the Leper Hospital in Madras have been completed. They add considerably to the convenience of the institution, which has now become one of the most useful in the Presidency town. Rupees 3,393 were expended in the past year, and the total sum laid out now amounts to Rupees 34,968, the estimate being 35,320 rupees.

Leper Hospital at Madras.

186. At Tanjore the new Court-house has been nearly completed, and would have been quite so but for the curtailment of funds. Little remains to be done, excepting some superficial work to the walls and the tiling of the roof. The outlay during 1869-70 was Rupees 20,154, and the total sum spent is Rupees 45,520.

Court-house at Tanjore.

187. At the sea-coast town of Tuticorin, in the south of the Presidency, where the want has been felt considerably, a new Telegraph Office, at a cost of Rupees 17,360, has been commenced and completed. The structure is of sand-stone pointed with chunam, and, inasmuch as it contains accommodation for both the officer in charge who lives in it and for the daily use of the establishment, it is as complete as could be desired.

Tuticorin Telegraph Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

188. In this district no works which had not been in progress the preceding year were undertaken, and the improvement of this system of irrigation has unfortunately been retarded by the backward state of the estimates and designs, which must be completed and sanctioned before the works can be pushed on properly; the officers who are alone available for this duty having had their time much occupied with current duties, delay has been inevitable, and it is uncertain when the estimates will

Godavery.

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be finished. The principal works in progress, with the expenditure upon them, are as follow :—

Description.	Estimate.	Expenditure of the year.	Total Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Widening and improving Samalcottah Canal.	1,31,200	26,145	1,10,953
Improvements to Akeed Canal	1,03,234	7 734	98,964
Widening Gannaveram Aqueduct	20,500	4,387	14,034
Extension of Irrigation, Western Delta ...	None.	46,508	63,760
Do. of Irrigation under Ellore Canal...	None.	27,637	56,531

The Samalcottah Canal is one of the principal lines of navigation, and it irrigates about 20,000 acres of land; the navigation, which was very defective, has been much improved, and the arrangements for the distribution of water to the fields have been modified with a view to reduce the waste which had been found to be very great. This canal will shortly be completed.

The improvements to the Akeed Canal are nearly finished, and it is reported that they have resulted in an increase in irrigated area of 2,073 acres yielding Rupees 11,304 of revenue. A larger increase may be expected next year.

The widening of the Gannaveram Aqueduct, by which a large irrigation channel crosses a branch of the Godavery, has been nearly finished, the work having been executed much under the estimated cost.

The work done in the Western Delta is only a beginning of the somewhat extensive improvements required, which are to provide for the extension of irrigation, the provision of drainage towards which little had been done, the substitution of permanent locks on the navigation canals for the temporary locks which were constructed in the first instance, and many minor works which experience has shown to be necessary. With one or two exceptions the details have been settled, and the estimates are under preparation.

KISTNA.—Eastern Delta.

189. On the Masulipatam or eastern side of the Kistna Delta the following were the considerable works in progress with the expenditure thereon :—

Description.	Estimate.	Expenditure of the year.	Total Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Enlargement of channels, Masulipatam Section	1,83,000	21,547	98,859
Irrigation channels on the west side of Masulipatam Canal	49,860	6,734	38,625
Widening head of Masulipatam and Main Canal	20,080	1,655	13,323
Ryves' Canal	4,12,210	36,513	80,864

None of the works made such progress as would have been desirable. There is considerable difficulty in carrying out improvements, owing to the channels having to carry water for the cultivation for the greater part of the year, and, when the canals are dry, there is a great demand for labour for

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ordinary repairs. A glance at the expenditure column will show that this part of the delta was practically in much the same state at the end of the year as at the beginning.

190. Similar particulars for the Western Section of the Delta are subjoined :—

Western Delta.

Description.	Estimate.	Expenditure of the year.	Total expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Side channels, Doogarala to Nizampatam ...	56 740	11,026	51,720
Extension of the Commamoor Channel ...	1,95 770	17,0 3	1,74,089
Western Bank Channel	1,46,479	17,679	1,53,988
Enlarging Main Canal	2,76,404	6,702	2,06,125

The first work has been very nearly completed. The work on the Commamoor Channel has been deferred until it shall have been decided what is to be done to complete the irrigation system in this part of the delta. The estimate for the Western Bank Channel has been somewhat exceeded; but it is reported that the work has been very satisfactorily executed, and that much new land has been brought under irrigation. The enlargement of the Main Canal made little or no progress; this is stated to have been due to the long period during which water was in the channel.

Nellore.

191. The only work of any considerable importance which was in progress in this district during the year was the Sarvapally Channel and its branches. The additional area intended to be irrigated by this channel is acres 25,500, and already a considerable extension of irrigation has taken place. The estimated cost of the works is Rupees 4,12,100, the outlay during the year Rupees 59,998, and the total expenditure Rupees 1,88,822, so that considerable progress has been made, though this progress was not as satisfactory for the year under review as in the preceding year.

A large part of the time and attention of the members of the Public Works Department in the above districts is occupied with the maintenance of existing works, and these cannot be dwelt upon in a report of this nature.

Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary.

192. In the Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts the expenditure on irrigation works was confined to repairs. In Bellary, four works of improvement were partially carried out, the principal one being the restoration of the Gootloor Tank, at an estimated cost of Rupees 60,500; the expenditure during the year was Rupees 8,476, and up to the close of the year Rupees 43,523. The sudden stoppage of expenditure affected this work, but greater progress might reasonably have been expected before that event occurred.

Madras.

193. In this district some important works, commenced in previous years, were carried forward, and of these the principal were the Madras Water-supply Project, the Chembrumbaukam Tank enlargement, and the Valloor Anicut.

The first includes an anicut across the Cortiliar, a supply-channel to the Cholaveram Tank, the depth of which is to be increased fifteen feet, and

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thence a channel to the Red Hills Lake, which also is to be deepened by raising its bank fifteen feet. These works made sufficient progress during the earlier part of the year to allow of a large quantity of water being taken from the river and stored in the tanks; and, as the north-east monsoon in their neighbourhood almost entirely failed, the value of the new arrangements was made evident, for the fields were fully cultivated, whereas, but for the improvements, there could have been no water. The expenditure of the year was Rupees 2,42,247, and the total expenditure 8,45,323 rupees, against an original estimate of Rupees 6,11,759. A revised estimate, amounting to Rupees 10,39,175, has been submitted for sanction. The improvement of the Chembrumbaukam Tank was originally sanctioned for execution from Loan Funds; but doubts of its remunerativeness having been raised, it is now being carried on from the ordinary grant, and it is under consideration whether it will not be advisable to limit the increased depth to six feet, whereby the capacity will be augmented from 55·60 to 102·91 millions of cubic yards, instead of to 196·87 millions as at first intended. The water-supply is dependent entirely on the north-east monsoon, and the river (the Cooum), whence the supply-channel is taken off, has of late years contained so little water that it is very uncertain whether a reservoir of the larger size could be filled sufficiently regularly to compensate for the larger outlay required. The expenditure of the year was Rupees 88,942, and that up to the close of the year Rupees 1,93,685. The Valloor Anicut was commenced in 1868-69, and the works were carried forward as far as the funds available would allow. The estimate is Rupees 36,000, the expenditure of the year Rupees 9,925, and the total outlay Rupees 29,916. No increase of revenue has as yet been obtained. A revised estimate, amounting to Rupees 40,925, was sanctioned for this anicut shortly after the close of the year; difficulties with the foundations caused increase of expense.

North Arcot.

194. The extension of the channels on the south side of the Cheyaur, which was commenced in the previous year on an estimate amounting to Rupees 47,600, was carried on this year so far as the allotments available would admit, and the outlay was Rupees 12,491, that of the former year being Rupees 19,999. There were no freshes in the river of any duration, and the extended channels consequently received no water. Some minor but useful works were carried out in this district during the year under review, but they were of an ordinary kind and call for no special notice.

South Arcot.

195. The progress of irrigation works in this district was materially affected by the sudden withdrawal of funds in December. The improvement of the Allangal Channel, which was up to that time in progress on an estimate amounting to Rupees 12,620, was so far advanced, at an outlay of Rupees 3,688 during the year, as to fully supply the largest tank connected with it. On the Mehmatoor Anicut across the Manimuthanadi, Rupees 12,557 were spent in 1868-69, and Rupees 21,128 in 1869-70. The anicut is nearly finished, but the channels were stopped just when a few months' more work would have made them of material use. Out of an estimate of Rupees 45,400 for the Pombay Channel from the northern end of the Pooniar Anicut, Rupees 45,388 have been expended, of which Rupees 4,229 were the outlay of the year under

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review. The benefit derived from the channel is reported to have been very great; all the tanks dependent upon it received a good supply of water, and the Pombay River also received through it a large quantity of water, thereby benefiting much the tanks under that river.

196. In Tanjore the regulating works for the improvement of the Cauvery were proceeded with, but the progress made was not altogether satisfactory, as, out of an allotment of Rupees 27,700 from Loan Funds, only Rupees 2,446 were spent, Rupees 17,899 being relinquished, and Rupees 7,355 left unspent. The Local Funds, however, contributed to the extent of Rupees 31,114 to the bridges connected with the regulators, and Rupees 30,061 were expended from this source. The result of the works is reported to be excellent, and partly owing to the improvement of the distribution which they effected, and partly to a good season, the Cauvery at Combaconum contained water up to nearly two months later than has been usual.

Tanjore.

197. Lake St. Lawrence on the Neilgherries is the first tank or reservoir of considerable size of which the construction has been attempted by excavating and depositing the soil for the bund by the agency of running water. Mr. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, by whom the work was undertaken, has had considerable difficulties to contend with, owing partly to the nature of the site, and partly to his being without experience of the requirements of works of this class. On the occurrence of the freshes in June 1869 the earthworks of the dam were topped by the water and swept away; and the masonry culvert under the bund was found to be too weak for safety, and it was decided to close it. The progress made in raising the earthen dam fell short of Mr. McIvor's anticipation, and, at the close of the year under review, considerably less than one-third of the intended height had been attained. It was, therefore, doubtful whether it would be found practicable to secure the work from destruction during the freshes of this season, as this could be done only by providing an ample escape for the surplus water. Unfortunately, the apprehensions which were entertained proved well founded; for, during the rains in July 1870, a flood of extraordinary magnitude occurred, and the water having topped the bund speedily cut for itself a passage completely through it. The original estimate for this reservoir was Rupees 25,000, the revised estimate Rupees 35,000, the expenditure of the year Rupees 19,000; and the total expenditure Rupees 32,000.

Neilgherries.

198. The Streeviguntam Anicut Works on the Tambrapoorney, the principal river of the district, and one which, taking its rise in the Western Ghauts, always carries during the south-west monsoon a large supply of water, continued in this year to make very satisfactory progress. In 1868-69 Rupees 1,04,468 were expended, and in 1869-70 the outlay amounted to Rupees 3,17,847; it would have been still larger, but for an unusual flood in the river in November, by which the country was inundated and extensive injuries inflicted on almost all the old irrigation works connected with the river. The Streeviguntam Anicut itself suffered no damage; but the river broke into the main channels on either side and occasioned many breaches, besides bringing in a great deal of silt. The

Tinnevelly.

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masonry generally sustained but little damage. The removal of damaged work is estimated to cost Rupees 31,974, and the loss of materials, huts, &c., is calculated to be Rupees 4,259. It is not anticipated that any excess over the original estimate will be caused by the necessity for meeting this additional outlay.

199. In Ganjam the investigations regarding the capabilities of the Rooshkoolia and Mahanuddy were so far advanced as to admit of estimates being submitted; but it was found that the character of the water-supply of these rivers was not such as to admit of direct irrigation from canals without the assistance of reservoirs; accordingly, further investigations are in progress for ascertaining where water can be stored, and at what cost. The estimates received provided for the irrigation of 1,40,000 acres, and they amounted to nearly twelve lacs of rupees exclusive of superintendence. When revised they will be likely much to exceed this amount. The returns will be derived from 1,20,000 acres of improved cultivation at present badly supplied, and from a comparatively small area of new irrigation.

Investigations in Ganjam.

200. The investigations in connexion with the Sangam project in Nellore have been finished, and a complete project submitted. It provides for the irrigation of 94,000 acres, of which about one-half is at present more or less supplied from existing works. The estimates amount to Rupees 25,83,800, and include establishments, compensation for land, &c. With some modifications of details the work may probably be carried out for 25 lacs, and the expected returns are between 9 and 10 per cent. after providing for maintenance, conservancy establishments, and all expenses.

Nellore.

201. In South Arcot the Palandorai project for the irrigation of about 16,651 acres from the Vellaur was completed, and it has since been sanctioned. The estimates amount to Rupees 1,98,235, and it is calculated that the returns will ultimately reach 25 per cent. on this amount.

South Arcot.

202. In the Coimbatore District, investigations, having for their object the determination of the best sites of storing the flood waters of some of the affluents of the Cauvery, were commenced in December 1869, on the return of an officer who had been selected for this duty from England. At the close of the year the reduction of establishment, ordered by the Government of India, necessitated the abandonment of this inquiry, just as the staff employed were beginning to get acquainted with the country. This scheme, like many others, has been taken up and then dropped over and over again; and yet there can be no doubt that it is well worthy of being thoroughly and conclusively examined into, for, upon the information obtained, the improvement and extension of irrigation in Coimbatore, Salem, and Trichinopoly depend, as also the settlement of the question whether the great area of irrigation in Tanjore can be secured against the risk to which it is exposed by the frequent failure of the water-supply in the interval between the two monsoons.

Coimbatore.

203. In Tanjore the projects for the regulation of the Vennaur, the first great branch of the Cauvery, as also for shutting out flood waters from the Cauvery below the Grand Anicut, have been

Tanjore.

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completed. The former project has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India; the estimates amount to Rupees 1,99,450, and the area interested in the improvements proposed is 3,30,581 acres. The Cauvery project is under consideration with a view to determine the best way of securing the required regulation at the Grand Anicut, the arrangement estimated for being open to some objection.

Madura.

204. In Madura the Peryaur project for diverting the waters of the river of that name from their natural outfall westward into the Sooroolay and Vigay, which run eastward to the Bay of Bengal, has been vigorously proceeded with. The investigations on the hills have been very nearly completed, and those in the plains would have by this time been nearly, if not quite, finished, had not the two senior officers employed been incapacitated by fever and exposure. One had to proceed to England, and the other has been withdrawn to a better climate and lighter work. The officer who has recently completed the Sangam scheme in Nellore has been appointed to complete the project.

Tinnevelly.

205. In Tinnevelly, some advance has been made in investigating the capabilities of the Tambrapoorney, but the officer charged with this duty was withdrawn temporarily, ere much had been done, to assist in restoring the works damaged by floods in November, and afterwards it was found necessary to place him in charge of the division as Superintending Engineer. It will probably be a long time before another officer will be available for this work. In the extreme south, a young Assistant Engineer is engaged upon the examination of some river streams. No report has hitherto been submitted to show the result of his investigations.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Trunk Road No. VI. Great Northern Road.

206. A sum of Rupees 17,433 has been laid out in improving that portion of Trunk Road No. VI. which runs from Chicacole in the Ganjam District to the Bengal frontier. To the north of the river Mahindra eleven miles have been metalled, nine miles gravelled, and two-and-a-half miles of side channels have been cleared. Between the above river and Chicacole two-and-a-half miles of road have been finished, and considerable progress has been made with the remaining portion. Many of the masonry works are completed, and materials for the further prosecution of the work have been collected. The work has been stopped for want of funds. To the south of Chicacole, between that town and Chittivalsah, the road has been further improved at an outlay during the past year of Rupees 6,840. The masonry works, the earthwork, the metalling, the gravelling, and the turfing are completed for a portion of the road, and the rest of the work was in progress till the funds were withdrawn in consequence of financial pressure. Between Chittivalsah and Toonee, which lies on the southern frontier of the Vizagapatam District, Rupees 29,449 have been expended. For a distance of thirty-two miles the earthwork is finished, and for a further distance of six miles the turfing and gravelling are completed. Twenty-nine masonry works are ready to receive traffic, and exclusive of these, five large bridges have been built up to the springing line of the arches. Numerous

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other works were in progress. In the Kistna and Nellore Districts, a great deal of work has been done upon the road.. In the former district Rupees 33,988 have been laid out, partly in collecting materials in the quarries, and partly in earthwork. In Nellore, where 27,173 rupees have been spent, considerable progress has been made with some of the masonry works; five miles of the road have, moreover, been metalled and gravelled, and twelve miles have been opened for traffic. In the Madras District the large expenditure of Rupees 76,627 has been incurred on the portion of the Great Northern Road lying to the north of the Panangady backwater, in order that it may be fitted for rapid traffic. The abutments and piers of the bridge over the Cortelliar have been raised to an uniform height of eight feet, but the work has been left in this state for want of funds. The embankment at the Panangady backwater is nearly completed, and the rough stone revetment to protect it against the effects of the water is partly finished. One seven-arched bridge is nearly ready for traffic, and the abutments and piers of a three-arched bridge have been raised to the springing line of the arches. Twenty-five miles of the road have been re-formed and metalled, and some minor masonry works have been completed.

Trunk Road No. VIII.

207. On the portion of Trunk Road No. VIII. in the Madras District, 5,622 rupees have been expended in the past year. Three miles have been metalled to the full width, and two miles to half the proper width. Materials have, moreover, been collected for prosecuting the work when funds are available.

Palar Bridge.

208. On the bridge across the Palar Rupees 14,863 have been laid out. Eight piers have been raised to the full height, and forty-three piers to about half the full height; a considerable quantity of materials has also been prepared.

Road from Mercanam to Pondicherry.

209. A beginning has been made with the new road from Mercanam, in the South Arcot District, to the French Settlement of Pondicherry, on which Rupees 10,606 were expended in 1869-70. This road was sanctioned to replace a sandy coast track, to open out the country, and especially to enable country carts to travel from Pondicherry to the large Salt Depôt at Mercanam, whence they could return to the interior laden with salt. The want of funds both to maintain the portion of road already completed, as well as that in progress, will, no doubt, cause the work to deteriorate.

Bridge over Vellaur at Muttoor.

210. The bridge across the Vellaur river near Muttoor, on the coast road from Pondicherry to Negapatam, has been advanced by an expenditure of Rupees 19,931. The north and south abutments and wing-walls have been raised to the full height; two piers with flooring have been similarly completed on the south side, and wells have been sunk for another pier, and its retaining wall constructed.

Bridge over Amiapooram Ooday.

211. A small bridge of one arch of twenty-four feet span, costing Rupees 1,098, has been substantially completed over the Amiapooram Ooday on the road between Kallakoorchy and the Salem frontier, and a bridge of two arches, each of thirty feet span, has been nearly completed over the Vasoodavanoor river on the same road, the expenditure having been in the past year Rupees 2,097.

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212. In the Trichinopoly District Rupees 48,854 have been laid out on the Iron Plate Girder Bridge across the Iyaur. The abutments and wing-walls have been completed, and the iron work has been prepared in the Departmental Workshops in Madras, and has been despatched to the site.

Iyaur Bridge.

213. A considerable sum of money has been spent in the past year in improving the communications of the coffee-growing district of Wynaad with both the Western Coast and the interior. On the Karkoor Ghaut (expenditure Rupees 8,094), which has been opened for traffic throughout the season, the principal works demanding attention are drainage and metalling. The portion of road between the head of the ghaut and Goodaloor is nearly completed. Between Goodaloor and Tippacadoo two large timber truss bridges have been completed. This portion of road runs through black soil and clay, and in wet weather becomes very heavy. After it is metalled, which it is expected to be this year, this state of things will be rectified. Considerable progress has been made with the Karkoor Ghaut road and bridges. The road is essential to the opening out of the country, and is required especially to admit of coffee from South Wynaad being sent direct into Calicut for shipment to Europe. Part of the road from Koondootty to the foot of the Karkoor Ghaut was opened for traffic early last official year. The masonry of one bridge of four arches, 60 feet span each, and of two other bridges, has been completed, and only the timber-platforms remain to be finished. A bridge at Nellamboor has been partly damaged. With the exception of the four bridges mentioned above, the Karkoor road up to Arreacode may be considered ready. On the Periah Ghaut, which connects the Wynaad with the Mysore Territories, Rupees 11,000 have been expended in the past year. The road is open to traffic, and it is rapidly undergoing improvement. It has been partly metalled, some cross-drains have been constructed, and much rock has been removed. The portion of road near Manantoddy, for six miles in length, is in fair order, but the rest of the road in wet weather renders it difficult for carts to pass as easily as could be desired. Between Manantoddy and Bowally the last monsoon did considerable damage, but steps are being taken to restore the road. On the Tambracherry Ghaut, which is another communication between the Wynaad and Mysore, Rupees 31,567 were spent in 1869-70. This road has been in constant use throughout the season, and the traffic on it is considerable, but it suffered from the last monsoon. Part of it was blocked up by land-slips, and much expense was incurred in removing the obstructions. Still the work has made fair progress, and when the roadway is widened, and proper revetments are built, it must prove a great benefit to Coffee Planters. A sum of 19,938 rupees has been spent in improving the road which runs from Luckady, through Vythery, Calpathy, Sultan's Battery, to the Mysore frontier. The bridges and culverts between Luckady and Vythery have been advanced, but are not yet completed. For the road between Vythery and Calpathy little remains to be done except the construction of culverts for drainage purposes. The same may be said for the portion of road between Calpathy and Sultan's Battery, but the latter is opened to traffic. Between Sultan's Battery and the Mysore frontier the road requires chiefly to be metalled. Several culverts have been completed on

Roads in the Wynaad.

Road from Luckady to the Mysore frontier.

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this portion, but some more will be necessary before it will have been properly drained.

214. The old ghaut, from the foot of the hills near Mettapolliam, in the Coimbatore District, to the sanitarium of Coonoor on the Neilgherries, being so steep as to render it difficult for cart traffic, a new line was traced. On this work, fourteen miles of which have been opened for traffic, Rupees 13,478 were spent in the past year. Three bridges and twenty-three minor drains have been completed. A great extent of road has been revetted, much rock has been removed, and a large quantity of earth-work has been executed.

Coonoor Ghaut.

215. The steepness also of the old Goodaloor Ghaut road, on which the gradient averaged 1 to 4½, having rendered it almost impassable for horse and bullock transit, and totally so for carts, and the traffic having increased considerably in this part of the country, the construction of a new road with easier inclines became necessary. This line runs from Nediwattam to Goodaloor, and is in direct communication with both Ootacamund and the Wynaad. The entire length (30 miles) including the ghaut was completed and opened for cart traffic last December, and the expenditure in the past year was Rupees 20,000.

New Road from Goodaloor to Nediwattam.

216. On the road which has been constructed to connect Ootacamund with the head of the Goodaloor Ghaut at Nediwattam, Rupees 11,492 were laid out in 1869-70. The work has consisted chiefly of revetment and earthwork. One bridge and some minor masonry works were completed. Rupees 15,728 were spent on the road which is to run from Ootacamund to Koondah Hills and to the Government Cinchona Plantations. This road will help materially to develope the resources of this portion of the hills. The Government own two large plantations here, and there are several private estates, and a means of communication with the Neilgherries was much required. The completion of a revetment and a little blasting of rock would open the road for cart traffic to a distance of eight-and-a-half miles, but the work has been stopped for want of funds.

Roads on the Neilgherries.

217. The new road, called the Barghoor Ghaut new trace, which is to connect the Railway Station at Erode with the Town of Mysore, viâ Collegal, and which will eventually supersede the old circuitous route, viâ Caverypooram and Marthally, has been partly opened to traffic at an expenditure during the past year of Rupees 11,810.

Barghoor Ghaut.

218. On the road which is to connect Mangalore with Cannanore, and which is to run by Vitlah and Hossdroog, twenty-five bridges have been completed, but the work has not made such progress as could be wished from the want of funds. The expenditure in 1869-70 was Rupees 9,911.

Road between Mangalore and Cannanore.

219. In the south of the Presidency forty-five miles of the road from Taroomangalum to the border of the Coimbatore District are so far completed as to be in good order for traffic, and ten miles more are under construction. Fourteen tunnels have been built, and six others are nearly finished. Expenditure in 1869-70 Rupees 19,691. The only other road calling for notice is that which runs between Palamcottah and Tuticorin.

Road from Ammainaikanoor to the Coimbatore District.

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A bridge of eleven arches has been thrown across the Nalla Mullai river, and four miles of roadway have been completed. This road suffered considerably from floods in the past year. Expenditure in 1869-70 Rupees 38,691.

NAVIGABLE CANALS. Chilka Canal.

220. Some progress has also been made in the past year with the navigable canals of the Presidency. In the north the canal between the Chilka Lake and the Ganjam river has been opened to traffic, but until it is extended to the Port of Gopalpoor it is not likely to be made much use of. It requires still to be deepened in parts, in order that it may be navigable throughout the year. The expenditure during 1869-70 was Rupees 6,097.

Cheyaur Channel.

The Coast channel between the backwater at Cheyaur and the new salt platform at the same place has been excavated to the full depth, and the earthen embankment required for the new platform has been completed. The foundations and abutments of a one-arched bridge, connecting the platform with the Cheyaur road across the boat channel, have been completed. The outlay on these works was Rupees 10,157. The important work

Extension of East Coast Canal.

of extending the East Coast Canal northwards to Kistnapatam has been advanced by an expenditure of Rupees 19,507. The canal is now open to the village of Siddavaram, 81½ miles from Madras. The new portion was hardly completed, when it was exposed to the action of some heavy floods which came down in the latter part of the south-east monsoon. The work, however, stood well, and beyond a little damage to the slopes of the canal suffered very little. The canal between Negapatam and Vadaraniem

Canal connecting Negapatam with Vadaraniem.

has been cleared to the proper depth, and all the masonry works have been virtually completed. It is necessary to mention, however, that, owing to the stoppage of work on account of the restricted state of the finances, the subsidiary channels were left in an unfinished state, and the monsoon has done considerable damage. The banks were breached in three or four places, and much deposit brought into the canal. The latter has, however, since been removed; the expenditure in 1869-70 was Rupees 31,251.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

221. The miscellaneous works of Public Improvement carried on during the past year and demanding attention here are the Madras Pier and the other three which were noticed in the Administration Report for 1868-69, viz., the reclamation of the swamp at the head of the Ootacamund Lake, the water-supply of Ootacamund, and the improvement of the navigation through the Paumbem Channel.

Madras Pier.

222. The damage done to the Madras Pier in the year 1868 by the drifting on to it of a sailing vessel has now been rectified, and the Pier is in working order. The work consisted of driving in piles, of bracing and fixing these, of laying girders across them, and forming a permanent wooden platform. The expenditure was Rupees 78,308 Imperial, and Rupees 26,792 Local Funds.

Reclamation of the Swamp at Ootacamund.

223. The low-lying ground in the vicinity of the Native bazaars, and some houses occupied by Europeans at the head of the Ootacamund Lake, have long been subject to inundation during the monsoon, and the effect is most prejudicial to the general health

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of the community. The reclamation of the swamp, therefore, is a matter of the greatest necessity. The intention is to raise the entire inundated area to the height of six inches above the flood level of the lake, and to utilize the reclaimed ground for public gardens and for the general purposes of amusement and recreation. It is necessary to mention that the labour of convicts is made use of for the work, which has consisted during the past year in constructing a tramway on wooden sleepers for the transport of the earth, in the erection of a temporary Jail for the convicts, and in earth-filling. The earth is removed from a hill by the side of the swamp, and is run in trucks along the tramway, and finally shot over where required. The expenditure during the past year was Rupees 4,827.

Ootacamund Water-supply.

224. This important sanitarium having been for so many years without any regular supply of water, two storage reservoirs and channels for delivering a sufficient supply were lately sanctioned for execution. The works have made considerable progress, and would indeed have been completed if it had not been that rock of the hardest nature was met with in their prosecution. As it is, however, one reservoir embankment has been raised 60 feet, and the other 20 feet in height, three miles of channels are opened, 190 feet of tunnelling four feet square have been driven, and various minor works have been completed. The total cost of these improvements, in 1869-70, has been Rupees 5,069.

Paumbem Channel.

225. A great quantity of *débris* has been removed by hand-dredging from the inner angle of the Paumbem Reef Channel, and some stone has been removed by blasting, costing during the past year Rupees 1,968. The channel has also been deepened with the view to its having an ultimate depth of 14 feet. This work has cost Rupees 2,466.

REPAIRS.

226. Rupees 21,19,751 were spent in keeping in repair 775 Military buildings, 412 Civil buildings, 893 channels, 1,437 tanks, 66 calingulahs, 119 sluices, 490 dykes, 63 anicuts, 9 locks, 32 drainages, 9 irrigation dams, and 6,101 miles of road or canal.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The Budget allotment from Local Funds was Rupees 23,84,850, to which further assignments, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 7,16,945, were added during the year, thus increasing the available funds for expenditure by Public Works Officers to Rupees 31,01,795, against which the actual outlay was Rupees 22,78,205. The following is a statement of the allotment and expenditure:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
New Works	18,95,007	12,87,134
Repairs	7,58,641	6,93,373
Tools and Plant	27,805	13,432
Establishments	4,20,342	2,84,266
	31,01,795	22,78,205

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RAILWAYS.

MADRAS RAILWAY, SOUTH-WEST LINE.

227. The mileage open for traffic upon this line remains the same as at the close of the last official year. Including the Bangalore Branch, 492 miles have been worked throughout the year now under review.

Miles open.

228. The train service has been carried out by two passenger trains daily, in each direction, over the whole length of the line. In addition to these, other trains, both for passengers and goods, averaging four per diem in each direction, have been run on week-days over longer or shorter portions of the line, according to the exigencies of the traffic.

Train Service.

229. There has been an increase in the number of passengers over those carried during 1868-69 by 20,566, but, in the receipts, a decrease of Rupees 64,974, as exhibited in the following table:—

Passengers and Receipts.

Class.	Number of Passengers.		Per-centage of Numbers in 1869-70.	Receipts.		Per-centage in 1869-70.
	1868-69.	1869-70.		1868-69.	1869-70.	
				RS.	RS.	
First Class (by day 18 pies per mile, by night 22pies.)	...	9,494½	·557	...	1,22,326	8·432
Second do. (12 and 5 pies per mile.	10,000½	97,850	5·737	1,27,617	1,47,706	10·18
Third do. (3 pies per mile.)	64,119	14,22,604	83·408	1,28,334	11,11,618	76·62
Cooly do. (2 pies per mile.)	16,10,903	1,75,640	10·298	12,59,851	69,178	4·768
Total...	16,85,022½	17,05,588½	100·000	15,15,802	14,50,828	100·000

The average daily number of passengers has been 4,673, or at the rate of 9·5 per mile of line. During the year 1868-69, the average daily number was 4,616, at the rate of 9·38 per mile. The receipts on account of "special" trains have been Rupees 21,194, and from extra "troop" trains Rupees 28,372.

230. During the past year 3,35,460 tons of goods have been carried upon this line, and the receipts from this branch of traffic have been Rupees 26,74,155, showing an increase over the corresponding figures for 1868-69 of 4,442 tons, and of Rupees 28,268. There was no change in rates during the year.

Goods Traffic.

231. The working expenses during the six months, from July to December 1869, inclusive, amounted to 58·62 per cent. upon the total gross receipts of the line, against 44·93 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1868-69. They are composed as follows:—

Per-centage of Working Expenses.

Permanent way	28·51
Locomotive Department	18·09
Repairs of carriages	1·46
Traffic Department	7·35
General charges	3·21
Total...	58·62

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232. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st December 1869 was Rupees 6,64,55,657. The net profits for the year ended the 31st December 1869 were Rupees 22,15,248, being at the rate of £3-6-8 per cent. per annum. In 1868 the net profits were at the rate of £3-19-0 per cent.

Expenditure on Capital and Net Profits.

233. The Kaddalhundi bridge was much advanced during the year, and was completed in August 1870. The works connecting the new terminal station with the main line have been completed, including the iron girder bridge of four 64 feet openings over Cochrane's Canal, and engines are now running over this new portion of the line. The luggage-room of the station was built to full height, and arches turned for the upper story; several of the arches of front elevation are built, and also the front porch arches. The out-offices are raised to plinth level; and the wall of the station compound is built 12 feet high, for a length of 100 feet. The open line throughout has been maintained in good working order. The stations and out-offices have been kept clean and in good condition.

Works and condition of the line.

The plans, estimates, and sections for the Neilgherry Branch, which is intended to leave the South-West Line at Poothanoor, and end at the foot of the Neilgherry Hills, are now before the Government for sanction.

MADRAS RAILWAY, NORTH-WEST LINE.

234. At the close of the last official year this line was open for traffic from the Arconum Junction as far as Tadputri, a distance of 185 miles. On the 1st August 1869, the line was further opened to Ghooty, 30 miles beyond Tadputri, making in all a distance of 215 miles open for traffic. Up to the 31st October 1869, the train service was carried on by one passenger train daily, in each direction. On the 1st November, a service of night trains was introduced, and from that date, Sundays only being excepted, two passenger trains have been run daily over the whole of the open line. Besides these, other trains, both for passengers and goods, have been run in each direction on week-days over various portions of the line, according to the demands of the traffic.

Mileage and Train Service.

235. The annexed table shows the number of passengers of each class carried, and the receipts in 1869-70 in comparison with 1868-69. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class fares are the same as on the South-West Line.

Passengers and Receipts.

Class.	Passengers.		Per-centage in 1869-70.	Receipts.		Per-centage in 1869-70.
	1868-69.	1869-70.		1868-69.	1869-70.	
				RS.	RS.	
First ...	900½	1,051½	·224	8,475	10,635	3·051
Second ...	5,998	7,375	1·574	9,714	14,764	4·236
Third ...	4,53,471	4,60,195	98·202	3,09,605	3,23,168	92·713
Total...	4,60,389	4,68,621½	100·000	3,27,794	3,48,567	100·000

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The increase in the number of passengers, over those carried during the previous year, has been 8,232, while the receipts have been increased by Rupees 20,773. The average daily number of passengers has been 1,284, or at the rate of about 6·26 per mile of line open. During 1868-69 the average daily number was 1,261, at the rate of 7·37 per mile. The receipts on this line on account of 'special' trains have been Rupees 1,884-10-0, and from extra 'troop' trains Rupees 1,343-12-0.

Goods Traffic.

236. During the past year 1,18,721 tons of goods have been carried upon the North-West Line, the receipts therefrom being Rs. 12,12,645, showing, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1868-69, an increase of 8,419 tons, and of Rupees 14,620.

Working Expenses.

237. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1869, amounted to 40·85 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings, against 37·72 per cent. for that of 1868, being composed as follows :—

Permanent way	5·97
Locomotive Department	17·8
Repairs of carriages	1·34
Traffic Department	5·28
General charges	2·20
Special and Miscellaneous expenses	8·26
Total...	40·85

Capital Expenditure and Net Profits.

238. The total expenditure on capital account up to 31st December 1869 amounted to Rupees 2,49,93,643. The net profits for the year ended the 31st December 1869 were Rupees 9,27,864, being at the rate of £3-14-3 per cent. per annum, against £4-11-2 in 1868.

Opening to Raichore and Bellary.

239. It is expected that there will be a further extension of open line 67 miles beyond Ghooty to Koosgee before the close of the current calendar year; and, unless the progress of the works is delayed by some unforeseen occurrence, it is hoped that, about May 1871, the opening of the North-West Line up to the junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Raichore may be effected. It is also anticipated that the Bellary Branch will be opened throughout, about the middle of the year 1871. The large bridge over the Toongabudra river, of fifty-eight openings, the masonry piers being seventy feet apart from centre to centre, was at the close of the year under review rapidly approaching completion.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

Miles open and Train Service.

240. The number of miles (168) open for traffic upon this line, which joins the South-West Line of the Madras Railway at Erode, remains the same as at the close of the last official year. The train service has been carried out by one passenger train daily, in each direction, over the whole open line. In addition, other trains, averaging two per diem in each direction, have been run on week-days over longer or shorter portions of the line, according to the exigencies of the traffic.

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241. The number of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts from them, have been as follows :— Passengers and Receipts.

Class.	Passengers.		Per-centage in 1869-70.	Receipts.		Per-centage in 1869-70.
	1868-69.	1869-70.		1868-69.	1869-70.	
				RS.	RS.	
First	1,610	1,305	·165	7,985	7,117	1·643
Second	8,272	8,360	1·067	10,617	10,927	2·523
Third	8,18,049	7,83,082	98·768	4,35,598	4,15,071	95·834
Total...	8,27,931	7,92,847	100·000	4,54,200	4,33,115	100·000

The decrease in the number of passengers, as compared with those carried during the previous year, has been 35,084, and in the receipts there is a falling off of Rupees 21,085. The day fares are the same as on the other lines. The average daily number of passengers has been 2,172, or at the rate of 12·93 per mile of open line. During the year 1868-69, the average daily number was 2,268, at the rate of 13·50 per mile.

242. During the past year 65,519 tons of goods have been carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 3,01,543, showing, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1868-69, an increase of 6,998 tons, and Rupees 26,336. Goods Traffic.

243. The working expenses during the latter half of the year 1869, amounted to 64·50 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings, against 44·85 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1868, being composed as follows :— Working Expenses.

Locomotive Department	21·16
Permanent way	22·40
Carriage and waggon repairs	2·17
Traffic Department	7·40
General charges	6·83
Special and Miscellaneous expenses	4·54
Total...	64·50

244. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st December 1869 amounted to Rupees 1,58,01,584. The net profits for the year 1869 were Rupees 2,80,841, being at the rate of £1-15-6 per cent. per annum against £3-4-7 per cent. in 1868. Capital Expenditure and Net Profits.

245. The line throughout has been maintained satisfactorily during the year. The extension of this Railway to Tuticorin has been entrusted to the Great Southern of India Railway Company under the usual guarantee, and the survey of the line is now in progress. Condition of line.

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INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Mileage and Train Service.

246. The Indian Tramway Company's line of Light Railway has the same number of miles (nineteen) open for traffic, as at the close of the official year 1868-69. The train service has been performed by two trains daily in each direction, and by additional trains, according to the requirements of the traffic.

Passengers and Receipts.

247. The number of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts from them, have been as follows :—

Class.	Passengers.		Per-centage in 1869-70.	Receipts.		Per-centage in 1869-70.
	1868-69.	1869-70.		1868-69.	1869-70.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
First (24 pies per mile)...	245	326	0·327	534	424	1·116
Second (6 do.)...	7,386	6,822	6·860	4,179	3,698	9·736
Third (4 do.)...	87,495	92,316	92·813	34,359	33,862	89·148
	95,126	99,464	100·000	39,072	37,984	100·000

There has thus been an increase of 4,338 passengers, but a decrease of Rupees 1,088 in the receipts. The average daily number of passengers has been 273, or at the rate of 14·37 per mile of open line.

Goods Traffic.

248. During the past official year 5,416 tons of goods have been carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 6,699, against 4,696 tons and Rupees 6,605 in 1868-69.

Working Expenses.

249. The working expenses during the latter half of the year 1869 amounted to 99·58 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings, against 122·64 per cent. for 1868, being composed as follows :—

Permanent Way Department...	27·44
Locomotive Department	27·70
Repairs of carriages and waggons	1·81
Traffic Department...	20·45
General charges	22·18
Total...	99·58

Net Profits.

250. The net profits for the year ended the 31st December 1869 were Rupees 9,355, being at the rate of £1-6-1 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. The profit for the year 1868 was £0-1-1¾ per cent.

Extension to Cuddalore.

251. The Secretary of State has entered into an agreement with this Company under the designation of the "Carnatic Railway Company" for the construction of a line of Railway from Conjeveram to Cuddalore, and the conversion of the present line from Arconum to Conjeveram into a Railway of the Indian gauge; the capital to be guaranteed at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

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IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

252. At the beginning of the year the total sanctioned estimates amounted to Rupees 1,01,55,360-9-2, (of which amount Rupees 604-8-3 was on Revenue account, the remainder being for construction). These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th Section in the 186th mile, and for the head works and anicuts across the Toombudra at Soonkasala, one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th Section, one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th Section, and across the Pennair at the head of the 10th Section near Adimapully, and also one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for station buildings, and a few distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1869-70 estimates for—

Estimates sanctioned.

Main supply...	Rupees	9,24,300
Distribution...	„	3,077
Revenue account	„	11,087
		9,38,464

The annexed statement shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxtaposition the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1869-70 are shown in italics :—

Description of Work.	Original Estimates.			Present Estimates.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool Anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...	...	...
One mile of Canal from Anicut...	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...	...	...
Soonkasala Anicut and Head Works	1,25,000	0	0	4,36,222	0	0	3,11,222	0	0
1st Section, Main Canal, 18 *miles*...	4,60,000	0	0	10,81,946	12	10	6,21,946	12	10
Hindry Aqueduct	1,45,000	0	0	2,76,250	0	0	1,31,250	0	0
2nd Section, Main Canal, 14 *miles*	5,84,000	0	0	18,16,370	0	0	12,82,370	0	0
3rd do. do. 11 „	1,88,500	0	0	9,75,790	0	0	7,87,290	0	0
4th do. do. 17 „	2,71,560	0	0	11,80,393	0	0	9,08,833	0	0
5th do. do. 12 „	2,50,003	5	4	8,80,738	2	9	6,30,734	13	5
6th do. do. 19 „	3,04,258	5	4	7,58,022	5	4	4,53,764	0	0
7th do. do. 23 „	2,34,893	5	4	7,46,583	5	4	5,11,690	0	0
8th do. do. 28 „	4,37,410	0	0	7,36,830	0	0	2,99,420	0	0
9th do. do. 35 „	8,02,811	0	0	9,45,837	0	0	1,43,026	0	0
Adimapully Anicut and Head Works across the Pennair ...	3,00,000	0	0	3,44,440	0	0	44,440	0	0
10th Section, Main Canal, 8 *miles.*	1,94,330	0	0	2,55,640	0	0	61,310	0	0
Distribution Works...	53,725	2	6	84,907	2	6	31,182	0	0
Buildings	78,765	14	1	1,00,183	9	11	21,417	11	10
Somaisweram Anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Line of Telegraph	44,116	0	0	49,440	0	0	5,324	0	0
Revenue Account	11,631	11	1	11,691	11	1	60	0	0
	49,45,441	13	3	1,12,21,092	3	4	62,75,650	6	1
Deduct retrenchment from Main Canal, 4th Section ... ... 1,24,872 Do. do. Buildings do. 2,395	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Total...	49,45,441	13	3	1,10,93,825	3	4	61,48,383	6	1

253. The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 19,57,705-6-11, namely:—

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction, including special superintendence and sundries	13,36,415	13	11
General management	1,02,978	15	6
Executive establishment	2,72,744	5	8
Stores	27,579	9	8
General plant in use on works...	304	10	4
Store charges	27,213	0	10
Inefficient balance	1,55,520	15	3
Revenue account	5,667	8	10
Profit and Loss...	200	0	0
Deposit or Suspense account	6,344	11	0
Miscellaneous advances	21,249	9	5
Bank of Madras for refunds	1,486	2	6
Total...	19,57,705	6	11

State of Works.—Soonkasala and Head Works.

254. The Soonkasala anicut does not appear to have sustained any injury since it was repaired in 1868, but a thorough examination of its condition was impracticable at the last inspection of the Consulting Engineer, as the water was passing one foot deep over it. The under-sluices do not appear at all to answer the purposes for which they were intended, and the groyne, which was thrown out to create a clear approach to the head-sluice, has succeeded in a very limited degree, but it will probably become more effective hereafter, though at the expense of putting a good deal of silt into the canal, which will have to be cleared out by hand. The low face walls to protect the sides of the canal immediately below the head-sluice have partially given way apparently from failure of the foundations, and it may be necessary to take them down and re-build them. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 7,168-5-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 4,68,525-6-2.

1st Section, Main Canal, 1 to 17½ Miles.

255. Six feet of water was admitted at the head-sluice. A breach occurred in August last by the falling in of the Sultanpore tunnel, and necessitated the water being shut off, but the breach was repaired soon after. The whole of the 1st Section is in very good order; the banks for the most part have been trimmed, and the top levelled, and the remainder is being done; the sub-soil leakage, &c., through the banks is insignificant. The chief masonry works are five bridges, all recently erected, and nine calingulahs, all in good order. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 68,450-13-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 10,83,417-14-5. The Hindry Aqueduct continues to leak a good deal, but it is said to be trifling in comparison with what existed formerly; it was, therefore, suggested to line the whole structure with asphalte, and the Company's Chief Engineer has intimated his intention of doing so. The structure looks sound, and has cost during the year Rupees 1,104-3-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 2,76,311-13-11.

2nd Section, Main Canal, 18th to 32nd Mile.

256. There is considerable leakage by the sub-soil and through the walls; but, where a lining of puddle was added, the work is water-tight. The Kadrabagh Aqueduct continues to leak a good

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deal; the necessary repairs and additions made to secure the foundations seem good, but the original construction was very inferior, and the mortar unsuitable; the lime is gradually getting separated and washed out, and the structure will always be a source of anxiety. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 77,441-15-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 19,42,291-14-2.

3rd Section, Main Canal, 33rd to 43rd Mile.

257. The walls in the 40th and 41st miles leak at bottom, and the escape of water is considerable, but it is through fissures in the rock, and it does not appear likely to hurt the banks or the walls, which are founded on rock. All the walls, which have been provided with a puddle-facing, protected by a stone-revetment, answer well and do not leak. The Sultanpore Tunnel, an under-communication, which fell in August last from the pressure of the water in the canal, was suitably closed, and a bridge is to be substituted for it. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 21,492-2-3. Total expenditure, Rupees 8,97,311-4-11. The Hindry Division comprises the above three sections, throughout the length of which a quarter of a million cubic yards of soil had been put into the banks to make up for waste and subsidence. During the dry season some rock, which remained in the bed of the upper miles, was removed, and a foreshore or lining has been commenced to all the dry rubble walls which are not in cutting. 6,800 cubic yards of masonry were executed in bridges, calingulahs, and parapets to aqueducts, and 1,00,000 cubic yards of dry stone was added to the revetments.

4th Section, Main Canal, 44th to 60th Mile.

258. This section is for the most part in cutting, and the masonry works are unimportant. The banks are all full height; have been put in section, and are in good order. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 18,042-6-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 9,76,764-11-3.

5th Section, Main Canal, 61st to 72nd Mile.

259. In this section the banks have not been revetted, as it was thought they would stand without this precaution. Experience shows that they fall in a good deal from the wash of the water-line, and it will perhaps be necessary to revet them throughout before the canal is brought into general use. The Teragopilly Aqueduct and Panialpád bridge are completed, and are in good order, but this aqueduct leaks somewhat by spouts through the wing-walls and abutments. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 46,767-0-8. Total expenditure, Rupees 8,56,725-9-5.

6th Section, Main Canal, 73rd to 91st Mile.

260. All the work lately done and now being done is superior, and contrasts most favourably with the old work. The earth-work in this section was backward at the last general inspection, the labour and attention having been concentrated on the masonry works, on which the progress had been very great; the earth-work is not heavy, and will now be rapidly proceeded with. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 2,26,842-2-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 7,36,916-10-0. The last three sections form the Bowanassy Division, in which all the locks are now completed, excepting fitting the lock valves and gates; the quantity of masonry built was 28,400 cubic yards, and one extra culvert is all that now remains to be done. Half a million cubic yards of earth was put into the banks, and the Mettacondal cutting was cleared out.

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261. All this portion of the canal requires to be cleared out, and the banks made up and put in section. The masonry works are in different stages of progress. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,62,754-4-1. Total expenditure, Rupees 5,81,676-0-3. This section composes the larger part of the Nundial Division. The chief work done was the rebuilding of the overthrown anicut at Jootoor, including which 28,900 cubic yards of masonry was built; five out of six locks were nearly completed at the close of the year. The earth-work done amounted to a quarter million cubic yards.

7th Section, Main Canal, 92nd to 114th Mile.

262. The earth-work in this section is being fast completed; the banks and excavations are in different stages of progress; and the masonry works are fast drawing to completion. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 2,51,956-5-1. Total expenditure, Rupees 5,86,875-5-0. Miles 121 to 143 of this section form the Kúndár Division, and it was expected that all work in it except lock-fittings will be completed before the south-west monsoon. 6,60,000 cubic yards of earth were thrown into the banks, and the masonry built amounted to 25,500 cubic yards.

8th Section, Main Canal, 115th to 143rd Mile.

263. This Section forms the Dhoor Division. During the year the Rajoly Anicut was completed, and it stood the freshes in the last south-west monsoon well. The Vaikalair Aqueduct was also completed; it is a substantial work, though of coarse appearance. The other masonry works are in different stages of progress. The earth-work is all completed up to the end of the 168th mile, except a few patches here and there. The banks stand well. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 3,00,628-14-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 5,46,513-1-2. 30,900 cubic yards of masonry and a million cubic yards of earth-work was done. The preliminary works of the Adimapully Anicut were well advanced at the close of the last official year. 3,300 cubic yards of masonry was executed before the freshes came down last monsoon, when work stopped in June; it was resumed at end of December, and 12,000 cubic yards of masonry have since been laid. The work is being carried on energetically. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 1,38,459-10-0. Total expenditure, Rupees 2,48,899.

9th Section, Main Canal, 144th to 178th Mile.

264. This length is called the Pennair Division, in which, including the anicut, 18,300 cubic yards of masonry and half a million cubic yards of earth-work was done in the year. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 65,798-9-4. Total expenditure, Rupees 1,01,423-4-8.

10th Section, Main Canal, 179th to 187th Mile.

265. Plans and estimates for these works have been sanctioned from the 5th to the 53rd mile, and those for the 73rd to the 92nd mile were submitted in March last, and since sanctioned. The Chief Engineer of the Company states that schemes have been submitted for about one-third of the land commanded, and that those for another third is far advanced, and that all is in progress, except in the Pennair Division.

Distribution Works.

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266. The plans and estimates for a low level line of canal for the Upper Bellary project from the Toombudra were submitted to Government in January last. The Masoor reservoir plans, which were reported last year to have been before the Board of Directors, have not yet been received, but plans for lands, which it is calculated will be submerged by this reservoir, have been forwarded for submission to the Mysore Government to enable them to arrive at a valuation of the lands.

Investigations.

267. The average labour employed on the Company's Canal works during this year, and also for the four preceding years, was as follows :—

Average labour employed on the Canal Works.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Coolies	6,083·13	670·75	6,473·55	9,968·68	9,467·24
Artificers	495·08	28·72	189·98	610·95	1,078·34
Carts	293·62	12·00	178·08	382·19	477·61
Cattle	675·40	31·75	438·19	690·52	901·65

268. The area irrigated amounted to 1,998·13 acres, assessed at Rupees 11,452-1-1. The net collections were Rupees 10,491-4-8. There has been a slight decrease in the cultivation and receipts in 1869-70, as compared with the previous year.

269. Up to the end of 1868-69, the amount drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company's Agent was Rupees 89,61,968-3-8, during 1869-70 Rupees 1,25,000, making total from the commencement of Rupees 90,86,968-3-8. £503,000 were raised on loan in England, and Rupees 45,59,117-10-5 of this amount were remitted to the Agent in India.

Drafts by the Agent.

270. During the year Rupees 19,57,705-6-11 were expended in India, and the cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 6,53,413-12-9. The total expenditure in India from the commencement was Rupees 1,34,20,467-14-8.

Expenditure.

The following is a summary of the audit of the expenditure incurred by the Company :—

Audit.

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1869....	89,61,968	3	8
Do. do. during the year 1870 ...	1,25,000	0	0
Amount remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1869	26,30,443	12	8
Do. do. during 1869-70.	19,28,673	13	9
Bank interest and deposits in India up to 31st March 1870	4,986	12	3
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1870	3,86,975	11	1
Amount under Suspense account	1,737	2	0
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors up to do. ...	34,096	4	0
Agent's liabilities...	1,40,73,881	11	5

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	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the account up to 31st March 1869, and passed by Government	1,08,27,813	10	8
Do. do. during the year 1869-70, and passed by the Government Examiner	18,45,431	6	9
Do. do. under floating heads in the account up to 31st March 1870, but not yet debited to appropriate heads of charge	2,36,886	15	8
Do. on general plant in use on works	1,28,933	11	8
Do. retrenched	1,27,267	0	0
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Agent ...	9,07,549	14	8
	1,40,73,881	11	5

Land made over in 1869-70.

271. The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was:—Under Class A, acres 1,287·85; Class B, acres 121·20; Class C, acres 78·47; Class D, acres 5·07; total acres 1,492·59, and the acres transferred with the amount of compensation paid are:—Under Class A, acres 13,287·79; Class B, acres 3,475·39; Class C, acres 163·53; Class D, acres 51·51; total *16,978·22.

	RS.	A.	P.
Compensation	83,472	8	1
Deduct for trees, &c.	2,956	11	5
Net amount paid...	80,515	12	8

for 6,774·25 acres, while, for the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

* Of this 263·21 acres were re-transferred to Government.

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Section VI.—MARINE.

Establishments.

272. The appointment of a 3rd Assistant to the Master Attendant was sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India during the past year. A small increase has been made in the cost of the establishment at Tuticorin, in the appointment of a Signaller for Hare Island, on a salary of Rupees 20. A staff of Light-keepers for Gopaulpore has been sanctioned, with a view to the exhibition of a port-light there; and a similar staff for the Cocanada port-light has also been sanctioned, the charge being met from the Port Fund.

273. Two Acts affecting the Marine administration have been passed during the year.

Marine Acts.

Madras Act IV. of 1869, being an Act to amend Act IV. of 1842, for the better management of boats and catamarans in the Madras Roads, was passed by the Legislative Council, and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th of May. The Act empowers the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council to regulate the hire of boats and catamarans employed in the Madras Roads.

Act I. of 1870 of the Government of India received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th of January. This Act empowers the Supreme and Local Governments to make rules for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine, for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore or other vessels, and for regulating the intercourse between ports where an infectious disease prevails and other ports.

274. The following cases of infraction of the Marine laws require notice in this place:—

Act XXI. of 1858.

In July 1869 a vessel called the "Uttit Rachman Sirusker," commanded by a Nacodah named Nusseroodeen Azeemoodeen, put into the port of Narrakel from Jeddah, leaky and destitute of provisions. She had left Jeddah with 389 return pilgrims for Calcutta, thirty-one of whom died from the effects of the discomforts and privations of the voyage. On measuring the space allotted for the passengers, it was found that there was room for 272 only, the vessel having an excess of 117 under Section 9 of the Act. The Commander, however, could not be prosecuted, as the vessel left Jeddah with the knowledge and under the sanction of the British Consul, who granted her a license. Moreover, the vessel had put into a port in the territories of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, thus effectually evading the law. Under instructions from the Madras Government, in communication with the Cochin Sirkar, the passengers were landed, housed, and fed at Narrakel at the public expense; the vessel was detained till certain repairs were effected to render her seaworthy; and a portion of the cargo (salt) having been discharged to lighten her for the further prosecution of the voyage to Calcutta; she finally sailed for that port with 157 passengers, two having died on shore at Narrakel, and the remainder having left for various places by land. The Cochin Sirkar, when addressed regarding this case, consented to enforce the provisions of the Act within its territories, and a regulation is about to be introduced on the subject by that Government. The

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Government of India has also requested the Bombay Government to impress the desirability of similar action upon the Native States on the Sea Coasts adjoining that Presidency.

The next case to be noticed is that of the "Wide Awake," Hadjee Ahmed Abdaly Nacodah, which arrived at Cochin from Calcutta without the license required by the Act. She was detained by the Master Attendant, but as she left Calcutta with the knowledge of the authorities, the Nacodah could not be proceeded against for the infraction of the law. She subsequently was allowed to leave Cochin for Aden and Jeddah, properly licensed and provided with a Bill of Health.

Another case is that of the "Charles Buckland," which arrived at Cochin from Chittagong bound to Jeddah with 105 pilgrims. On examining the ship's papers, it was discovered that she was erroneously licensed by the authorities at Chittagong under Act XXV. of 1859, instead of under this Act. It was found moreover that her between decks were stowed with rice bags, on which the pilgrims were accommodated, and that the vessel was deficient in stores, &c. She was, therefore, re-surveyed and re-licensed under this Act; and proper and sufficient space having been assigned for the passengers, she was allowed to take her departure for Aden and Jeddah.

Act I. of 1859.

275. The Conservator of Tellicherry was appointed a Shipping Master under Act I. of 1859, receiving as remuneration the fees leviable under Section 5. The other Shipping Masters at the out-ports are the Masters Attendant of Cochin, Calicut, Cocanada, Bimlipatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam, and Tuticorin. One Master's Certificate of Competency and twenty Certificates of Service to Native Malims and Nacodahs were issued at Madras. One hundred and ninety-five Asiatic seamen were shipped at Madras, and ninety-five discharged from their vessels during the year.

Merchant Shipping Act.

276. During the year ninety-eight distressed British seamen were relieved under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, at an aggregate cost of 1,590 rupees.

Native passengers.

277. The number of native passengers on board ships licensed under Act XXV. of 1859 has increased considerably in the year under review. The number of arrivals rose from 43,468 to 69,894, and of departures from 65,939 to 69,147. The increase in arrivals was chiefly in passengers coming from Bengal. Detailed statistics will be found in Appendix V., Tables I. and II.

General Port Fund.

278. At the close of the last official year, the General Port Fund showed a balance to its credit of Rupees 2,06,498-14-8, while the year under report has left a sum of Rupees 1,68,940-12-6 in its favour. The credits for the year under review are less than those of 1868-69 by Rupees 19,708-2-7, but, allowing for the transfer of Rupees 10,000 included in the latter, show a real decrease of Rupees 9,708-2-7 only. The disbursements from the fund, making the same allowance, have exceeded those of the previous year by Rupees 63,426-8-9. This latter result is mainly attributable to a sum of Rupees 30,000 having been allotted by Government towards meeting the expenses of the re-construction of the Madras Pier, as also to a large avdance paid to the contractors of the Calicut Pier.

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279. Consequent on the complaints of the Masters Attendant of Calicut and Negapatam regarding the difficulty experienced by them in managing the boatmen at those ports, especially on occasions of the embarkation or disembarkation of troops, it became necessary to amend Rule XII. by an additional penal clause, making a refusal to obey the orders of the controlling officer punishable with the withdrawal of the boat's license, and with fine not exceeding 50 rupees, and on non-payment thereof with simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three calendar months. Since last report the rules have been extended to the ports of Davipetam, Keelacarry, and Tondy in the District of Madura. The rates of boat-hire have been enhanced at Negapatam.

Boat Rules for Out-ports.

A list of the ports in which the amended Boat Rules of 1867 are now in force will be found in the Appendix

280. The south-west monsoon set in last year at the head of the Bay of Bengal with great severity. On the Malabar Coast it was equally severe; at Cochin it broke with such force, that the wreck of a vessel lost in the roads twelve years previously was thrown up high and dry on the beach. On the 15th of March last, a very heavy squall, accompanied with much lightning and thunder, passed over the same place, capsizing two native vessels in the inner harbour, and doing much damage on shore.

Weather and wrecks.

On the 15th and 16th of November, Paumben and Tuticorin, and the coasts adjacent, were visited by a heavy gale of wind accompanied by a large downfall of rain. Six native vessels were lost off the coast of Ceylon, and many small craft were blown ashore at Tuticorin, the Government Report Boat being amongst the number. The flag-staff at this port was also injured, and the Light-house on Hare Island totally annihilated.

Two Cyclones likewise occurred in the Bay unseasonably, one of which was encountered by the "Renown" in Latitude 10° North, Longitude 85° East, and another in the month of February, in which several native craft were caught on their way to the coast from Rangoon and Moulmein.

The British Vessel "Alexandra" and the German Barque "Helios" were the only European craft wrecked on our coasts, while the loss of seven native dhoneys and pattimars have been reported. Full particulars will be found regarding these casualties in the Appendix. The "Sarah Sands," of 1,250 tons, was lost on the Island of Kalpeni, one of the Laccadive Group. The crew of the vessel were brought by the Islanders to Alleppey, whence they were sent to Cochin and Bombay. The Islanders were provided with subsistence by Government till they could make their way back to Kalpeni, after the abatement of the south-west monsoon. A present of rice and money was also forwarded, under the directions of Government, to the Headmen of the Islands, as a mark of appreciation of their conduct in placing a manned boat at the disposal of the crew of the "Sarah Sands."

A Court of Inquiry was convened at Madras to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the ship "Edwin Fox" off False Point Divi, while bound to Masulipatam from Madras. The vessel was got off without injury after throwing overboard a portion of the cargo, consisting of Government beer. The Court decided that the Commander committed an error of

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judgment which led to the grounding of the vessel; and cautioned him to be more careful in future.

Troops moved by sea.

281. The moves of troops by sea during the year were unimportant. In December last H. M.'s 2-19th Foot embarked for Calcutta by the steamer "Asia" in two trips. No troops arrived at Madras from England, *viâ* the Cape, and only one ship, the "Renown," left this with Invalids. The barque "Chalmers" carried a batch consisting of forty-three male and four female convicts hence to Port Blair in January last. The usual statement showing troops moved by sea will be found in the Appendix.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

282. The sale of articles coming under the denomination of flotsam and jetsam has produced a sum of Rupees 5,343-14-10, which has been credited to the General Port Fund.

Light-houses.

283. The new lanterns for most of the light-houses in this Presidency have arrived, and will be fixed in position during the present official year. In the Appendix will be found a complete list of the various lights on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts with full particulars. All isolated stations have been supplied with a small box of medicines and a practical medical guide book, for the use of the Superintendents and Keepers.

Navigation.

284. Table No. IX. in the Appendix gives full particulars regarding the trade and navigation for each port in the Presidency. The marginal table shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency. The British vessels entering were 2,195 of 13,02,408 tons burden, or an average of 592 tons. 1,994 vessels paid port and other dues, at the rate of 11 pies per ton. 201 vessels of 48,801 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected; of these ninety-seven called at ports in Nellore and forty-two at Porto Novo, it is presumed for salt. 858 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District, 290 of these at Cochin. 286 entered at Mangalore, and 280 at Madras. The foreign vessels are chiefly small craft from the Gulf and Arabia, &c., which enter at ports on the West Coast. 1,480 entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 518 paid dues at Mangalore, and 962 entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burden of the foreign vessels is 98 tons, and they paid 15 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 42 tons, and including all country vessels, the dues were 5 pies per ton; but a third of these vessels frequent ports where no dues are levied, and if these be deducted the rate on the remainder is 9 pies per ton. In the ports at which dues are imposed (which are enumerated in the Appendix, Table III.) the rate authorized is 2 annas

Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			RS.
British.	1,994	12,53,607	75,881
	201	48,801	...
	2,195	13,02,408	...
Foreign	726	1,37,684	12,961
	976	29,048	...
	1,692	1,66,732	...
Native.	19 620	9,64,311	58,886
	9,815	3,01,519	...
	29,435	12,65,830	...
Total...	33,322	27,35,040	1,47 728

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per ton at all except Cocanada and Coringa, Madras, Tuticorin, Cochin, and Calicut and Beypore, where 3 annas per ton are levied. Sufficient reason is not apparent why the collections per ton fall so far short of these rates. The dues collected were ·09 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and 0·1 per cent. on Rupees 13,43,95,542, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 87 per cent. of the whole.

Trade.

285. The subjoined statement exhibits the tonnage, the value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the year 1868-69 and 1869-70, and of the eight principal ports during the year under review.

	Tonnage.	Value.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
All Ports							
1868-69 ...	24,20,215	6.95,42,149	9,51,24,725	16,46,66,874	16,62,769	9 18,524	25,81,293
1869-70 ...	27,35,040	6,71,89,146	8,64,84,009	15,36,73,155	16,58,809	9,03,653	25,62,462
Madras ...	3,88,217	3,40,85,721	2,25,79,007	5,66,64,728	13,61,755	2,23,969	15,85,724
Cochin ...	1,36,768	54,21,587	86,33,210	1,40,54,797	30,594	55,572	86,166
Tuticorin ...	81,340	17,48,381	1,02,99,153	1,20,47,534	69,981	16,841	86,822
Cocanada ...	1,23 294	18,57,959	86,33,210	1,00,33,909	16,542	90,374	1,06,916
Calicut ...	1,72 049	41,55,034	52,33,663	93,88,697	9,010	12,427	21,437
Negapatam ...	1,00,959	20,28,132	34,45,243	54,73,375	79,073	1,70,291	2,49 365
Mangalore ...	2,19 311	15.51,331	37,40,034	52,91 365	15,507	15,508	30,015
Tellicherry ...	62,112	21,95,700	28,58,040	50,53,740	1,481	5,343	6,824

There has been an increase in 1869-70 in the tonnage entering the ports of 13 per cent.; but a decrease of 6·6 per cent. in the value of the year's trade and in the Sea Customs Revenue of 0·7 per cent., chiefly in export duty. The import duty was 2·4 per cent. on the value of the imports; the export duty 1·4 per cent. on that of exports; and the whole duty 1·6 per cent. of the whole trade. The sea-borne trade of Madras is, it will be seen, more than a third of the whole; and the customs revenue three-fifths of the total amount of duty. Cochin and Tuticorin are the second and third ports in the Presidency. The effect of the export duty on grain is shown in the amounts of customs duty levied at Negapatam, which is 3·1 per cent. on its export trade; and the freedom of cotton from export duty is shown in the small amount (0·1 per cent. on the value) levied on exports at Tuticorin. 82 per cent. of the whole duty on imports is levied at the port of Madras.

PORT CONSERVANCY. Madras.

286. Trade has been stagnant in Madras, particularly in exports; the weather throughout was fair and advantageous for shipping operations, but the demand for boats having been so little in comparison to the previous year has compelled boat-owners to ply their boats at one-half the rates sanctioned by law. The trade of Madras has not yet been appreciably benefited by the opening of the Suez Canal, and it is rather to be feared that the operation of the canal will rather be to draw to Bombay trade which otherwise would find its outlet at Madras. Attention has been directed to a project for cutting a ship channel through the Island of Rameswaram,

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which it is thought would restore its advantage to the port, by enabling vessels to avoid the long and dangerous navigation round the Island of Ceylon.

The Pier was repaired and re-opened for traffic on the 2nd of October 1869, and up to the 31st of March 8,336 tons of private cargo passed over it, while over 75,000 tons, the bulk of the trade, was landed through the surf. It will be thus apparent that the Mercantile community do not avail themselves fully of the advantages afforded by the Pier, which was constructed for their especial benefit. The matter, however, has been brought to the notice of Lloyd's Association, with a view to render the use of the Pier compulsory under Indian Policies of Insurance. Soundings recently taken along both sides of the Pier show an increase in the depth of water at the T end, and generally along the piles.

The reservoir and cistern for supplying water to the shipping by means of pipes to be led along the Pier have been completed at a cost of Rupees 6,460; the pipes themselves have not as yet been laid down.

There are at present 228 Masula boats belonging to the port, of which 180 are in working order; the boatmen, according to recent computation, amount to 2,528 adults and 325 boys. There are, moreover, twenty large lighters, aggregating 300 tons, plying at the Pier, besides fourteen Jolly Boats for the conveyance of passengers.

The Madras Light-house and lantern have been repaired during the past year. The machinery of the light, which is a reciprocating flashing one, is beginning to show signs of wear and tear, it having been fixed in position twenty-seven years ago; the reflectors, however, are still in good order.

In March 1869 Captain Page of the Ship "Lena" was murdered by one of his seamen, named Henry Thornton, after his release from Jail; the knife used on the occasion being a sheath-knife. The Chamber of Commerce addressed Government in the early part of the official year as to the necessity of embodying a clause in the Port Regulations, forbidding sailors from landing at Madras with a sheath-knife or other weapon in their possession. The Police authorities were thereupon directed to use the powers conferred by the Madras Municipal and the Arms Acts, to prevent sailors armed with these weapons coming ashore.

A table of the Mean Barometric Pressure, Temperature, Direction of the Wind, and Rain-fall at Madras, prepared by the Government Astronomer on the averages of several previous years, has been circulated to all sea-ports, in order that a guide might be available from which timely intimation might be given of the approach of storms in the Bay of Bengal.

Instructions were received from the Secretary of State for India to discontinue the use of Marryatt's Code of Signals at all the sea-ports in India, substituting in lieu thereof the Commercial Code of Signals. Measures have been taken accordingly.

Ganjam.

287. A revision of the limits of this port, which was rendered necessary by the shifting of the river bar northwards, was carried out under the sanction of the Government of India during the year. The anchorage was extended northward, so as to enable vessels to lie at anchor abreast of the river's mouth. There has been some improvement in the trade, but the Port Fund has for many years shown a deficit which now amounts to Rupees 530-11-10.

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288. The port of Gopaulpore is rising in importance yearly. There has been an increase in the aggregate tonnage frequenting the port this year of 11,857 tons. In August 1869, the erection of a new flag-staff and the exhibition of a small port-light on the new flag-staff to denote the anchorage at night was sanctioned, but the work has not yet been carried out.

Gopaulpore.

289. The lantern at Santopillay needed some repairs, which were executed in February last. A lightning conductor was also fitted. The new lantern and its appurtenances have arrived from England, and will be fixed shortly, the present lantern being exhibited from a temporary staging during the interval.

Santopillay.

290. The trade at Bimlipatam has shown a great falling off as compared with the last year, owing partially to a failure of the gingelly seed crop in September last. The back-water has been silting up of late years, and the bar of the river was closed during the months of July and August.

Bimlipatam.

The re-building of the Master Attendant's Office, which was commenced, was stopped when near completion by the Public Works Department for want of funds.

291. The trade at this port has been comparatively brisk, and emigration to Moulmein still continues, the number of return emigrants being very few.

Vizagapatam.

The bar of the river has eleven feet of water on it at high spring-tides, and the back-water varies in depth from seventeen to twenty-nine feet. Native vessels still continue to enter the river for repairs.

292. The claims of Cocanada, the most important port on this side of India, have been repeatedly brought to notice by the Collector of the district and the Mercantile community resident at Cocanada. The improvements recommended may be briefly stated to be—constant dredging both in the river and in the harbour, abreast and adjacent to the mouths of both branches of the Godavery; the revetment of both banks of the Cocanada river with stone, and raising the groyne at the south side of the bar. The estimated cost of these improvements is 45,000 rupees. The Government doubted whether the measures recommended would be adequate, it being a question of diverting the enormous quantity of silt brought down by the Godavery river; and were of opinion that before incurring this large outlay the arrival of the Engineer, who has been deputed to report upon the harbours on the Indian Coasts, should be awaited.

Cocanada.

The trade of the port, however, notwithstanding the inconveniences attendant on landing and shipping operations in the river owing to the rapid accumulation of silt, is in a flourishing condition; 272 vessels, aggregating 1,23,294 tons, having entered the port, and the value of exports and imports being in excess of last year by Rupees 11,17,349.

During the course of the year complaints were received regarding the Hope Island Light. Commanders of ships stated that the eclipses were too frequent, and of too long duration. It was discovered that this was partly attributable to a defect in the lead of the chain and weight attached to the machinery, and

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the matter was brought to the notice of Government in the Public Works Department, who have called for a report on the question.

The old Santopillay Lantern has been fixed on the column at Cocanada, and exhibited as a port-light, and the beacon buoys in the Bay prove very useful for its navigation. Two new iron buoys were constructed at Calcutta for the port, and have arrived at Cocanada.

Ship-building, as a trade, is still carried on at Coringa with great success. The native passenger traffic between Cocanada and the opposite Coast continues to be brisk, twenty-nine vessels with 3,286 adults having left for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, and thirty-nine vessels with 1,936 having returned.

The wharf and shears belonging to Public Works Department have been made over to the Master Attendant, for the use of the general public on payment of tolls.

Masulipatam.

293. The new lantern for exhibition on the flag-staff at this place has arrived, and will be utilized during the year. Point Divy Light is under charge of the Master Attendant at Masulipatam. A new lantern, which was much needed here having arrived, will be exhibited from the column after the necessary alterations have been made.

Armeghon Light-house.

294. The column and buildings, which for the last two years needed repairs, were put in order by the Executive Engineer in charge of the East Coast Canal during the past year. A new lantern has arrived from England, and will probably be fixed during the present official year by the Public Works Department.

Pulicat Light-house.

295. Several complaints have been received regarding the Pulicat light; the lantern being of the 3rd-class is of inferior construction; the new lantern on the dioptric principle just received will be substituted for the present one, and will doubtless be completely satisfactory.

Negapatam and Nagore.

296. The past year showed an increase in the tonnage visiting Negapatam and Nagore, of 4,572 tons in comparison with the previous year. A sum of Rupees 10,200 was spent from the General Port Fund on the Jetty, upon which structure from time to time Rupees 24,000 have been expended for repairs and protective works. The embankment of the river suffers considerably from the ocean-swell, which tumbles in over the bar and into the river with considerable force; to remedy this the "Modussil" plan of groynes has long been adopted but with only partial success. The new lantern has been fixed on the new light column. The boats of the port are in good order, and shipping operations have been satisfactorily carried out since the increased rates of boat-hire came into force.

The river at Nagore requires attention. Sand banks abound for three-fourths of the distance across the river from the Custom House to the opposite shore, and boats can only approach the Custom House for discharging cargo at high water. The bar has shifted considerably to the northward, and is now in French territory. This has been caused by a stream that discharged itself into the Nagore river from French ground nearly at right angles.

Paumben.

297. 2,092 vessels aggregating 1,66,746 tons passed through the channel during the year, the pilotage dues amounting to Rs. 15,474-6-6. This sum shows a deficiency of Rupees 1,390-6-7 compared

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with the previous year's collections. The collections on account of the Keelacarry Channel amounted to Rupees 448-15-0, falling short of the fees in 1868-69 by Rupees 116-9-6. The tolls on warps and grapnels amounted to Rupees 1,470.

The operations for the improvement of the channel have been continued but with very small results. The works are of three kinds :—

First.—Cutting and blasting away the inner angle of the Reef Channel, with a view to facilitate the passage of vessels. One dredge was at work for 121 days in the year, during which time 40,997 cubic feet of *dêbris* were removed. Blasting operations were carried on for thirty-one days in the year, raising 3,145 cubic feet of stone.

Second.—Deepening the main channel from twelve to fourteen feet at low-water neap tides. This work has been in progress for two years; forty-four days were employed in blasting, raising 9,450 cubic feet of stone. Very little progress has been made here, the prevailing depths in mid-channel by recent soundings showing 11, 11½, and 12 feet at low water.

Third.—Dredging the sand-bank channel and maintaining a regular depth of 12 feet. 67,500 cubic feet of sand were removed by hand-dredge No. 2 in sixty-seven days. The execution of these works is entrusted to Mr. Sanderson, an Overseer. A beacon on Pullee Island has been built, and proves to be an excellent land-mark in making the channel from the southward. The Light-house and illuminating apparatus are in excellent order.

Tuticorin.

298. The trade of Tuticorin has not much improved during the past year, a great diminution having taken place in the export of cotton, the principal staple, the number of bales exported being 92,930, or 24,264 less than last year.

The severe gale that occurred on the 16th November last helped to destroy the light column on Hare Island, which was being built upon for the purpose of displaying the new lantern at greater elevation, the amount sanctioned for the execution of the work being Rupees 9,800. The original structure was about eighty years old, and was unable to bear the weight of the additional building. The light, which is an important one, is at present displayed on a temporary staging, and it is imperatively necessary that a new light column should be built as soon as possible.

Cochin.

299. The tonnage of the vessels which visited the port of Cochin during 1869-70 was greater than at any previous period, and 19,109 tons in excess of the previous year. The aggregate tonnage, 1,96,501, was composed of 394 square-rigged vessels, and 963 pattimars and dhonies. Of these numbers, 163 of the former and 350 of the latter description of vessels, aggregating 1,01,000 tons, were exempted from the payment of port-dues.

The pilotage fees amounted to Rupees 5,030, showing an increase of Rupees 2,144 over the previous year. Hitherto the senior pilot of the port received nine-sixteenths, and the junior pilot seven-sixteenths of the three-fifths awarded them as remuneration, but the Master Attendant having found that the duties devolving on each were equally onerous, recommended that the arrangement be discontinued, and the fees accruing to them be equally divided

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This recommendation received the sanction of Government in May 1869, and has been found to give satisfaction.

The brilliancy of the light at this port, and the distance at which it is visible, have been most favourably mentioned by Commanders of ships.

In last year's Report it was noticed that the town of Cochin had been in imminent danger from the encroachments of the sea, and that the Master Attendant of that port, under the orders of Government, had as a remedial measure constructed several groynes, six of which were placed at intervals along the beach on the south side of the Cochin bar, and two near Vypeen point, with most beneficial and immediate effects. The Committee appointed by Government to report upon the future prospects of Cochin as a sea-port were of opinion that the circumstances of the case warranted the necessity of a permanent establishment, under the supervision of an Officer of the Public Works Department, being kept at Cochin. In accordance with this opinion, at the opening of the year under review, the Government appointed for this duty a thoroughly qualified and experienced professional Officer, Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, who took charge of the operations and plant from Capta in Castor in the month of April last.

The proposals of the Committee were briefly that groynes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, and 9 should be extended, and that one large groyne be thrown out on either side of the Cruz Milagre Gap, and the closing of the gap itself effected. The carrying out of these proposals to completion were by them considered indispensable for the preservation of the port. The Government, however, were of opinion that the method by which breaches in the rivers in the Tanjore District are closed should be tried at Cochin for closing the Cruz Milagre Gap, viz., by means of Modussils, and that with the exception of the extension of the Vypeen groyne, and closing of this gap, the other works should remain in abeyance till the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the whole scheme. A sum of 10,000 rupees was at once allotted for the works under Mr. O'Shaughnessy's supervision.

At the close of the official year Government, in the Public Works Department, seeing no probability for some time to come of appropriating any money from the Public Works Budget, for the prosecution of these works at Cochin, considered it unnecessary to maintain an executive establishment at this place, and accordingly transferred Mr. O'Shaughnessy to another charge. Operations have, however, been since ordered to be resumed under the superintendence of Captain Castor.

Calicut and Beypore.

300. The tonnage of British vessels visiting the port has been considerably in excess of preceding years, whilst the tonnage of Foreign and Native Craft has somewhat decreased; this falling off in the last-mentioned class may be partly attributable to the steamers of the Bombay and Canal River Steam Navigation Company having begun to ply again between Bombay and the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Light-house and lantern at Calicut are in good order, and a new flag-staff has been erected at Beypore.

Tellicherry.

301. The flag-staff at Tellicherry having been found in a decayed state, a new one has been erected by the Public Works Department. The new lantern for the port has arrived.

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Mangalore.

302. The port of Mangalore is yearly rising in importance, and is in some respects second only to Cochin on the Western Coast. The new dioptric light ordered from England has reached its destination, and arrangements are being made for placing it in position on the column.

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Section VII.—FINANCIAL.

303. The following review is, as usual, confined to the transactions appertaining to the Civil Department, the sums received into, and paid from, the Civil Treasuries on account of the "Military," "Public Works," "Postal," and "Telegraph Departments" being simply added at foot of the several statements* appended to the Report to exhibit in one view the whole of the monetary transactions of the Presidency.

The review confined to the transactions of the Civil Department.

* A. and B.

304. During the period under review the total amount of revenue realized from all sources was Rupees 7,84,01,090, or Rupees 38,94,090 over the estimated income, while the total actual expenditure, during the same period, was Rupees 2,93,24,270, or Rupees 4,11,831 above the Budget provision.

Comparison of the actuals with the Estimate.

Statement showing the Estimated and the Actual Income for 1869-70.

Heads of Receipts.	Estimated Income.	Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per-centage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
I.—Land Revenue	4,30,12,000	4,48,27,060	18,15,060	...	57·2
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c. ...	34,46,000	34,66,430	20,430	...	4·4
III.—Forest	4,70,000	4,98,550	28,550	...	·6
IV.—Abkari	50,00,000	57,00,220	7,00,220	...	7·3
V.—Assessed Taxes...	10,40,000	12,31,740	1,91,740	...	1·6
VI.—Customs	30,00,000	27,64,850	...	2,35,150	3·5
VII.—Salt	1,10,10,000	1,16,47,360	6,37,360	...	15·
VIII.—Opium	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Stamps	39,00,000	40,64,820	1,64,820	...	5·2
X.—Mint	1,06,000	24,070	...	81,930	...
XI. & XII.—Post Office and Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	8,75,000	9,27,120	52,120	...	1·2
XIV.—Police	4,32,000	3,52,460	...	79,540	·4
XV.—Marine	30,000	23,210	...	6,790	...
XVI.—Education	58,000	63,390	5,390	...	...
XVII.—Interest	1,28,000	1,42,130	14,130	...	·2
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	20,00,000	26,67,680	6,67,680	...	3·4
Total, Civil Department...	7,45,07,000	7,84,01,090	42,97,500	4,03,410	100·
Military Department	18,48,750	18,03,030	...	45,720	...
Public Works do.	1,50,000	1,42,500	...	7,500	...
Postal do.	6,14,000	6,08,100	...	5,900	...
Telegraph do.	2,81,000	3,60,100	79,100	...	...
Total...	7,74,00,750	8,13,14,820	43,76,600	4,62,530	...

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Statement showing the Estimated and the Actual Expenditure for 1869-70.

	Heads of Charge.	Budget Grant.	Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
2	Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	8,21,100	9,01,270	80,170	...	3·1
3	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	1,36,000	3,14,390	1,78,390	...	1·1
4	Land Revenue	42,03,400	42,13,930	10,530	...	14·4
5	Forest	3,51,000	2,79,250	...	71,750	·9
6	Abkari	2,36,000	2,36,990	990	...	·8
7	Assessed Taxes	25,000	26,860	1,860	...	·1
8	Customs	1,76,600	1,70,250	...	6,350	·5
9	Salt	14,30,839	14,14,560	...	16,279	4·8
10	Opium	...	...	...	...	...
11	Stamps	1,57,900	1,85,620	27,720	...	·6
12	Mint	1,33,300	72,340	...	60,960	·2
13 & 14	Post Office and Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...
15	Allowances to District and Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...
16	Administration and Public Departments	13,77,400	13,64,450	...	12,950	4·6
17	Law and Justice	44,13,500	41,90,290	...	2,23,210	14·3
18	Police	35,57,300	37,11,750	1,54,450	...	12·6
19	Marine	97,400	72,550	...	24,850	·2
20	Education	10,62,300	11,03,090	40,790	...	4·
21	Ecclesiastical	4,29,800	3,82,220	...	47,580	1·3
22	Medical	9,01,500	8,63,090	...	38,410	2·9
23	Stationery and Printing	3,41,700	4,29,680	87,980	...	1·4
24	Political Agencies, &c.	1,01,200	99,150	...	2,050	·3
25	Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	46,12,300	45,43,280	...	69,020	15·5
26	Miscellaneous	13,08,600	11,18,650	...	1,89,950	4·
27	Superannuation, &c.	30,38,300	36,30,610	5,92,310	...	12·4
	Total, Civil Department...	2,89,12,439	2,93,24,270	11,75,190	7,63,359	100·
	Military Department	3,11,58,190	2,99,38,130	...	12,20,060	...
	Public Works do.	83,44,200	78,60,150	...	4,84,050	...
	Postal do.	7,31,300	7,94,800	63,500	...	...
	Telegraph do.	4,34,300	4,10,400	...	23,900	...
	Total...	6,95,80,429	6,83,27,750	12,38,690	24,91,369	...

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305. This above excess expenditure was caused by an adjustment of Rupees 5,33,925-6-10 to the debit of "27 Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances" on account of deficiency due to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, which, by some mistake in the Civil Fund Office, had been omitted to be provided for in the original Budget Estimate; so that the actual results would, save for that omission and for the inclusion of Rupees one lac for the purchase of a house for Prince Azeem Jah, which also was not provided for in the estimate, have properly shown a saving of Rupees 2,22,094 on the Budget Grant.

Excess Expenditure explained.

Excess of actual receipts over the Budget Estimate.

306. The items of receipts under which the increase chiefly occurs are as follow:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	18,15,060
Abkari	7,00,220
Assessed Taxes	1,91,740
Salt	6,37,360
Stamps	1,64,820
Law and Justice...	52,120
Miscellaneous	6,67,680

Land Revenue and Abkari.

307. The increase of Land Revenue is due to the very favourable character of the season, which enabled recovery to be effected of a large amount of arrears which was outstanding at the close of last year. The Budget Estimate of Rupees 50,00,000 under "Abkari" was considerably below the mark, it having been anticipated at the time that return was sent, and, erroneously as it subsequently appeared, that the sales of the year would show a re-action.

Income-tax, Salt, Stamps, and Miscellaneous.

308. The increase under "Income-tax" was due to the additional per-centage imposed during the year, while that under "Salt" was owing alike to the price of the article having been raised under the orders of the Government of India. Under "Stamps" there has been an improvement in the receipts; and under "Miscellaneous" there was also an increase, which was due to the adjustment of unclaimed Supply Bills prior to April 1861, and remaining undischarged on 1st April 1869.

Decrease of actual receipts below the Budget Estimate.

309. The items of receipt in which the actuals fall below the estimate are "Customs," "Mint," "Police," and "Marine."

Customs, Mint, Police, and Marine.

310. The Customs Revenue, though it fell short of the Budget provision, nearly equalled the actuals of 1868-69, while the falling off under "Mint" was due to the stoppage of the silver coinage, the seignorage on which amounted only to Rupees 2,814, against Rupees 54,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. The decrease under "Police" was due to the new system of adjustment, viz., to the recovery of the net cost only of the Police employed in the Municipal Towns in the Mofussil, instead of the full cost as provided in the Budget Estimate. The variation under "Marine" is trifling, and needs no remark.

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311. The actual expenditure exceeded the Budget Grants under the heads noted below.* The increase under the first two heads was due to certain special payments, the necessity for which could not be foreseen at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared.

Excess of the actual charges above the Budget Grants.

312. Under "Stamps" the excess arose in the item of Commission to Stamp Venders, which, of course, varies with the receipts, and is covered by an increase in the revenue. In budgeting for the "Police" it was expected that, during the year, the grant would be charged only in net, after deducting the subscriptions of the Police Force to the "Superannuation Fund;" this was not, however, done during the year, and the grant itself was also to some extent insufficient to meet the requirements of the service.

Stamps and Police.

313. The increase under "Education" was due to the greater expansion of the Grants-in-aid Rules, and that under "Stationery and Printing" to some heavy charges having been incurred by the Translators of Government in printing the Acts in the Vernaculars. Under "Superannuation" the increase was, as already explained, due to the omission in the Budget Estimate of the amount of deficiency in the Civil Service Annuity Fund.

Education, Stationery and Printing, and Superannuation.

314. With the exception of the heads noted below † the decreases below the Budget Grants are not material, being mostly caused by savings and petty retrenchments.

Decrease of actual charges below the Budget Grants.

315. Under "Forest" the working charges of the department amounted only to Rupees 1,39,470 against a provision of Rupees 1,93,500. The decreases in "Mint" and "Law and Justice" were due, the first to the closing of the Mint and abolition of its establishment, and the second to the revision of Judicial Establishments not having come into effect, the Budget provision having been made with reference to the revised scale.

Forest, Mint, and Law and Justice.

316. Under "Marine," "Ecclesiastical," and "Medical" the savings, which are not large, arose chiefly in the item of Miscellaneous and variable expenditure, while under "Allowances, &c.," the

Marine, Ecclesiastical, Medical Allowances, &c.

		RS.
*	Interest on Service Funds	80,170
	Allowances, Refunds, &c.	1,78,390
	Stamps	27,720
	Police	1,54,450
	Education	40,790
	Stationery and Printing	87,980
	Superannuation, &c.	5,92,310
†	Forest	71,750
	Mint	60,960
	Law and Justice	2,23,210
	Marine	24,850
	Ecclesiastical	47,580
	Medical	38,410
	Allowances, &c.	69,021
	Miscellaneous	1,89,950

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decrease was due to the restriction imposed during the year in the payment of commutation of pensions.

Miscellaneous.

317. In "Miscellaneous" the saving occurs in the provision on account of freight on Europe stores.

Financial result of the past with the present year.

318. On the whole, the financial results of the year 1869-70 show a net improvement of Rupees 34,82,259 over the Budget Estimate of that year, and of Rupees 61,04,120 over the actuals of 1868-69. The excess in both instances on the expenditure side is caused by exceptional circumstances; that over the grant being occasioned, as above explained, by the omission to provide in the Budget Estimate for an ordinary usual charge of Rupees 5,33,000 under Superannuation; and that over the expenditure of 1868-69 by a payment of fifteen lacs for the debts of Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, which, though still undisbursed, is shown as a charge of the past official year and held in deposit.

Remittances made to other Presidencies.

319. The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1870 was Rupees 2,45,75,300, the total amount remitted to other Presidencies* during the year being Rupees 1,36,84,992, exclusive of silver, bullion, and uncurrent silver remitted to Calcutta and Bombay for coinage amounting to Rupees 1,90,538-6-3.

Comparison of the cash balances for the past five years.

320. The opening and closing balances in the several Treasuries for the last five official years are as follow :—

Years.	Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash balance at the close of the year.
	RS.	RS.
1865-66	2,35,23,700	2,55,90,700
1866-67	2,55,90,700	2,59,24,400
1867-68	2,59,24,400	2,53,21,400
1868-69	2,53,21,400	2,22,31,500
1869-70	2,22,31,500	2,45,75,300

Demands for small Silver Coins in the Mofussil.

321. During the year under review there was a considerable demand for small silver coins in many of the Provinces, the value of small silver issued from the Bank amounting to Rs. 5,71,000, and showing an increase of Rupees 2,12,000 over the issues of 1868-69. The balance of one-eighth rupee pieces on hand not having been found sufficient to meet the demand in the Provinces, a supply of one lac rupees worth of those coins was received from Calcutta.

Circulation of Copper.

322. For copper there was no demand, the market being fairly glutted with those coins, and in consequence of their unrestricted receipt at par from the Public, the balance quickly rose from Rupees 3,14,790 on the 31st March 1869 to Rupees 5,01,857 on the 31st March 1870.

		RS.
* Calcutta	... ...	1,33 75,000
Bombay	... ...	2,00,000
Coorg	... ...	1,09,992
		1,36,84,992

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323. In addition to the District Treasuries noted below,* the Government balance and Treasury work at Guntoor and Mangalore have now also been transferred to Sub-Agencies of the Bank of Madras established at those stations. It has also been arranged that the surplus Government balance of the Kistna District should, like those of Cocanada, Bellary, Calicut, Negapatam, and Tuticorin, be, whenever required, brought to the credit of Government cash balance in the accounts of the Madras Bank, an arrangement, which, as explained last year, while it has considerably relieved Government of the cost and delay in moving the surplus funds from the Provinces down to Madras, has largely helped the Finance Department in making remittance to Calcutta by means of Bills purchased at favourable rates. The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its Branches on the 1st April was as noted in the margin.

Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work, and the balances held by them.

	RS.		RS.
Bank of Madras...	81,62,155	Cochin ...	1,01,933
Trichinopoly	3,87,087	Negapatam.	5,16,214
Calicut ...	5,83,035	Burhampore	3,64,940
Bellary ...	8,94,615	Guntoor ...	96,826
Cocanada...	4,61,841	Mangalore..	4,86,669
Ootacamund.	3,40,706		
Tuticorin ...	9,836		1,24,05,857

MINT.

324. The Secretary of State for India having approved the orders of the Government of India for closing the Madras Mint, the measure was finally carried out on the 31st August 1869. A bullion depôt for the receipt of bullion for coinage was established under the charge of the Assay Master, whose establishment was increased. The Stamp Paper Department, which it was necessary to continue, was placed under the charge of the same Officer. The coinage were sent to the Calcutta Mint; a portion of the stores and plant (other than coinage machinery) was sold and some transferred to the Public Works, Ordnance, and other Departments.

Closing of the Mint.

325. The receipt of Silver into the late "Mint," the present Bullion Depôt, and the value of the Coin by weight delivered to the Bank of Madras during 1869-70 has been as follows:—

Silver Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance of Silver on the 1st April 1869	...	...	...	1,47,226	5	6
Received from Merchants	1,27,107	14	5			
Uncurrent Coins received for re-coinage	51,835	10	3			
Recoveries from the drosses of the last settlement	715	5	1			
Silver Armlets melted and accounted for	465	15	4			
				1,80,124	13	1
				3,27,351	2	7

* Trichinopoly, Calicut, Bellary, Cocanada, Ootacamund, Tuticorin, Cochin, Negapatam, and Berhampore.

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	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Weight of Coin delivered to the Bank of Madras	1,20,224	5	0			
Loss in melting Silver Utensils used in the Laminating and Cleaning Departments	1	4	1			
Weight of Bar Silver transmitted to the Master of the Mint, Calcutta, as per instructions from the Accountant-General	1,66,189	14	9			
Balance of Silver on the 31st March 1870.	41,129	13	2			
				3,27,545	5	0
Net Excess ...				194	2	5

being at the rate of 161 rupees per each lac of coinage.

Coinage.

326. The coinage amounted to Rupees 1,20,095-2-0 in value, and consisted of 65,772 rupee pieces, the remainder being double annas.

Receipts and Expenditure.

327. The charges for seignorage and refinage on Merchants' Silver Bullion received for coinage, with the excess of Silver in the different departments, gain on the sale of Copper Scissel, cash received for work done for private parties, and charges for articles made for other Public Departments, amounted to Rupees 27,449-1-11. The expenses of the Mint and Bullion Depôt and Assay Department were Rupees 58,605-2-5, the resulting deficiency being Rupees 31,156-0-6.

Cash Receipts on Bills.

328. The total amount of cash received on Bills by the sale of Copper Scissel was Rupees 30,419-4-0, and for articles made and supplied to private parties Rupees 18,339-0-8—total Rupees 48,758-4-8.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Operations of the Exchange Department.

329. The amount of business transacted with the public at the Currency Office, as compared with the previous year, has nearly doubled, as is shown by the following table of notes issued, and notes and cash received:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.
Notes issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes	2,46,45,360	4,22,07,720
Cash issued in exchange for Notes	41,53,500	38,55,110
Notes received for Cash or other Notes	2,81,13,550	4,47,21,850
Cash received for Notes issued	6,85,310	13,40,980
	5,75,97,720	9,21,25,660

Notes in circulation.

330. The nominal and active circulation on the last day of each month during the year is shown in the following table:—

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	Notes in Nominal Circulation.					Stock held by						Notes in active circulation.
	Madras.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total.	Madras Bank and other Treasuries.	Commissioner, Madras.	Deputy Commissioner, Calicut.	Deputy Commissioner, Trichinopoly.	Deputy Commissioner, Vizagapatam.	Total.	
1869.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
April ...	65,02,140	10,19,950	12,33,650	7,24,740	94,80,480	35,67,180	11,51,980	...	60,070	...	47,79,180	47,01,300
May ...	63,23,030	12,19,820	14,66,730	5,61,980	95,71,560	40,49,880	11,92,460	...	64,640	...	53,06,980	42,64,580
June ...	65,80,340	11,28,820	16,30,450	7,90,960	1,01,30,570	42,13,580	15,76,280	...	71,910	...	58,61,770	42,68,800
July ...	68,16,810	10,99,720	18,24,840	9,52,370	1,06,93,740	40,25,840	18,65,300	...	77,320	...	59,68,460	47,25,280
August ...	65,85,510	10,60,050	16,79,620	6,49,620	99,24,800	27,81,820	18,75,760	...	90,030	...	46,97,610	52,27,190
September..	65,95,200	10,98,740	8,60,890	4,83,470	90,38,300	29,21,690	9,10,280	...	93,210	...	39,25,180	51,13,120
October ...	68,41,840	11,04,950	10,75,580	4,84,010	95,06,330	38,96,430	12,25,710	...	1,36,060	...	52,58,200	42,48,180
November...	66,94,840	10,29,770	13,25,380	4,97,620	9,47,610	29,78,890	13,10,850	26,650	1,42,480	...	44,58,820	50,88,790
December...	65,52,690	9,60,010	14,04,780	4,81,600	93,99,080	31,93,720	12,70,410	52,290	1,48,180	7,450	46,72,050	47,27,030
1870.												
January ...	64,49,640	9,37,950	14,18,200	3,97,160	92,02,950	21,99,440	13,17,280	91,570	1,60,710	8,450	37,77,450	54,25,500
February ...	68,19,820	10,81,000	15,00,380	2,78,750	96,79,950	23,73,350	13,54,950	2,15,720	1,73,200	9,750	41,26,970	55,52,980
March ...	63,93,930	11,01,550	13,91,720	3,49,230	97,36,430	27,92,970	13,28,300	2,59,410	2,10,090	9,240	46,00,010	51,36,420

The active circulation in 1869-70 was, as in 1868-69, lowest in May, and rose in June, July, and August. There was a sudden fall of nine lacs in October for which no cause is apparent; and on the whole, the active circu-

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lation decreased, as in the previous year, till December; rose in January and February, and again fell in March. The highest limit was reached in February, viz., 55,52,980, an amount lower by 86,860 than the highest circulation in 1868-69, which occurred in August. The average active circulation was Rupees 48,73,260, against Rupees 48,21,289 in 1868-69.

331. The number of notes of each Circle issued and received during the year in exchange for cash or other notes, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table, from which it is apparent that the transactions at Madras, Calicut, and Vizagapatam have increased, whilst at Trichinopoly only there has been a decrease:—

Notes issued and received.

	NOTES ISSUED.				NOTES RECEIVED.			
	1868-69.		1869-70.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras	2,21,343	2,85,94,680	2,98,474	4,29,56,510	2,15,452	2,83,68,250	3,06,731	4,19,20,900
Calicut	26,881	20,32,750	30,895	24,52,390	23,493	18,07,650	23,149	21,45,600
Trichinopoly	12,743	20,50,850	15,161	19,36,850	22,916	21,03,300	10,171	16,80,930
Vizagapatam	10,250	9,61,250	13,122	11,36,180	8,954	6,24,160	14,600	14,86,580
Total...	2,71,217	3,36,39,530	3,57,652	4,84,81,930	2,70,815	3,29,03,360	3,54,651	4,72,34,010

332. Till the beginning of 1870 notes of the Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam Circles of this Presidency alone could be received by the Currency Office at Madras; but, under the Notification of the Government of India, No. 521 of the 20th January 1870, the several Currency Offices throughout British India have been empowered to cash, as an experimental measure, other Circle notes irrespective of Presidency up to the amount of their own notes cashed by other Offices, and to issue all such notes to the public. The orders came into force in Madras in February 1870 The following table exhibits the value of notes of other Circles received in Madras during the year:—

Notes of other Presidencies.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.
Calicut	12,13,880	15,73,450
Trichinopoly	19,87,980	17,47,990
Vizagapatam	5,38,340	7,23,150
Calcutta	...	4,630
Bombay	...	950
Allahabad	...	330
Lahore	...	280
Nagpore	...	30
Kurrachee	...	140
Akola	...	...
Total...	37,40,200	40,50,950

The notes of other Presidencies received were for Rupees 6,360 only; and those of the outlying Circles of this Presidency received at Madras amounted to Rupees 40,43,590 against 37,40,200 in 1868-69. The notes of the Calicut

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Circle received were disposed of chiefly to the Bank of Madras in exchange for silver through the Branch Bank at Calicut, and in the same manner a portion of Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam notes were disposed of; but, notwithstanding this settlement, it was found necessary to bring ten lacs of rupees from Trichinopoly, and two-and-a-half lacs from Vizagapatam to the Head Office, Madras, at a cost of Rupees 2,701-1-1. The Accountant-General relieved the Currency Treasury at Vizagapatam of part of the accumulation of silver, viz., four-and-a-half lacs of rupees. Under instructions from the Comptroller-General of Accounts and the Head Commissioner of Currency, Calcutta, another course for adjusting Circle notes has since been adopted, viz., the Circle Offices cashing Madras notes are required to cancel them to the extent of their notes held at the Head Office, and thus effect an exchange.

Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries.

333. The result of the issue and encashment of notes at Government Treasuries is shown in the following table, in comparison with the returns for 1868-69. The receipts of notes increased, but the issues declined:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.
Notes received by all Government Treasuries in exchange for Silver	49,16,160	54,27,080
Notes received in payment of claims	29,04,290	36,20,350
Total...	78,20,450	90,47,430
Notes issued in exchange for Silver	84,24,630	70,01,080
Notes issued in payment of claims	20,46,530	18,69,800
Total...	1,04,71,160	88,70,880

Stopped Notes.

334. At the beginning of the year the stopped notes were 339 in number, and in value Rupees 20,920. During the year 166 whole notes for Rupees 13,030, 190 half notes for Rupees 8,990, and 16 mismatched notes for Rupees 350 were stopped; and 132 stopped notes for Rupees 6,960 were paid. Of these 118 for Rupees 6,660 were half notes cashed on Indemnity Bond.

Notes cancelled and cut.

335. The quantity of notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, as compared with the preceding year, is shown in the following table:—

	1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras	98,621	83,86,260	1,33,356	1,14,73,600
Calicut	15,718	9,34,400	12,954	9,83,400
Trichinopoly	14,601	14,38,510	6,532	11,00,180
Vizagapatam	10,210	5,22,620	6,712	9,68,230
Total...	1,39,150	1,12,81,790	1,59,554	1,45,25,360

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From the above it will be seen that 20,404 notes, amounting in value to Rupees 32,43,570 in the total, have been cancelled in excess of the results of 1868-69.

Currency Notes cut.

336. The proportion of cut notes received is 57·4 per cent. of the entire number, and 80·4 per cent. of the value.

Government Securities.

337. The investments in Government Securities at the end of the year were Rupees 30,28,580-10-6, composed as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras	27,28,403	15	9
Calicut	1,00,058	14	3
Trichinopoly	1,00,058	14	3
Vizagapatam	1,00,058	14	3
Total...	30,28,580	10	6

Sovereigns.

338. No Sovereigns have yet, under G. O. G. G., No. 224, 9th January 1869, been tendered to the Currency Office.

Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

339. The following table of Receipts and Disbursements shows that, after covering all expenses, Government derived a profit from Madras Currency Notes of Rupees 1,10,838-5-0 :—

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by interest upon Government Securities of the Madras and other Circles	1,52,135	8	0

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Salary of the late Commissioner	1,795	2	1			
Deputy Collectors in charge of Circle Offices	3,425	0	0			
Establishment, including Circles... ...	22,326	10	7			
Contingencies do.	5,247	1	10			
Total cash payment ...	32,793	14	6			
Cost of Note forms received from England during the year, including freight ...	8,128	1	4			
Work done at the Mint for the Currency Department for which no cash payment was made	24	9	10			
Official Postage	350	9	4			
				41,297	3	0
Profit...				1,10,838	5	0

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SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE.

340. No formal regulations were passed in the year 1044, but an important proclamation was made by His Highness the Maharajah, by which the Sirkar relinquished all claim to property left by a Hindu, whose natural heirs had become converts to another religion. Formerly, such property escheated to the State, the heirs by their change of religion forfeiting their claim. Henceforth it will descend to the natural heirs independently of religious considerations.

Legislation.

341. The subjoined table shows the number of original suits pending at the commencement and close of the year before the four Zillah and twenty Munsiffs' Courts, these filed, and those disposed of, comparatively, for 1043 and 1044 :—

Civil Justice, Original Suits.

	1043.	1044.
Pending from the previous year	13,928	16,557
Filed	29,084	23,615
Total on the files	43,012	40,172
Disposed of in the year	26,455	29,063
Pending at its close	16,557	11,109

The value of property involved is estimated at about twenty lacs of rupees. It will be seen that the number of suits filed during the year itself was less than that shown against the year preceding. Litigation was, in fact, reverting to its natural proportions; the new Statute of Limitation which came into operation from the beginning of 1044 having brought into the Courts almost all the older claims in course of the year preceding. The total files were decreased by 6 per cent., and the per-centage disposed of rose from 61 to 72. The number of suits disposed of was 5 per cent. in excess of the returns for the previous year. The working of the Courts altogether is creditable.

342. The four Zillah Courts in their original and appellate capacities disposed of 3,214 suits, and had 1,701 remaining on the files at the end of the year.

Zillah Courts.

343. The subjoined table shows the working of the Sadr Court :—

Sadr Court.

Nature of Suits.	1043.			1044.		
	On the File.	Disposed of.	Pending.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Appeals	305	221	84	509	223	286
Special Appeals	80	58	22	99	39	60
Reviews	6	5	1	1	...	1
Total...	391	284	107	609	262	347

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The Judges point out that, during the year, there was a larger number than usual of applications for special appeals, and that the preliminary bearings of these applications, many of which never appeared on the file, not unfrequently took up as much time as the regular disposal of cases admitted.

Appeals.

344. The appeals from the Munsiffs' Court decrees bore a ratio of 6½ per cent. to the appealable decisions, 62 per cent. were confirmations, 15 per cent. modifications, and 23 per cent. reversals. Of 502 appeals from the Zillah Courts' decisions, 262 were disposed of, 61 per cent. being confirmed, 11 per cent. modified, and 20 per cent. reversed.

Duration of Suits.

345. The average duration of suits was under :—

	Months.	Days.
In the Munsiffs' Courts	2	10
Zillah	10	11
Sadr	5	20

But the disposal of sundry old suits during the year tended to swell the average, which would not otherwise have been so high.

Criminal Justice Courts.

346. The criminal tribunals in Travancore are the Sadr, the (Zillah) Criminal Courts, and those of the Magistracy and Police.

The (Zillah) Criminal Courts try all cases committed by the Magistracy, and can award three years' imprisonment of either description, or fine of 500 rupees, or both, and whipping up to thirty-six lashes. When the crime established seems to require a higher sentence, the Criminal Court passes sentence, but the whole record is sent up to the Sadr Court, by which the sentence is confirmed, enhanced, modified, or quashed at discretion.

The Dewan is Chief Magistrate; under him are the Dewan Peishcars, and other Magisterial Officers, and the Tahsildars, Superintendents of Police, &c. Practically no appeal lies from the sentences of these officers to the Criminal Courts. Appeals lie from the Police to the Dewan Peishcars, and from these and their subordinates to the Dewan.

The Magisterial powers of these officers are as under :—

	Imprisonment of either description.	Fine.	Whipping.
		RS.	
Dewan	3 Months.	50	12 Stripes.
Dewan Peishcars, &c.	2 „	25	10 „
Tahsildars, Superintendents of Police... ...	1 „	5	6 „

Criminal Statistics.

347. From the Returns of criminal cases in the Zillah Courts, it would seem that there were 285 committals (571 prisoners) made in the year. This shows 57 cases, or near 17 per cent. short of the number in the previous year. Adding the 17 cases (35 prisoners) that remained undisposed of at the commencement of the year, 302 cases (606 prisoners) were on the file, and of these 280 (515 prisoners) were disposed of; 222 prisoners were acquitted; and 293 were convicted. The average duration of each case was sixteen days, and this average is better than that of the previous year by five days. The Magistracy and Police disposed of nearly the average number

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of petty cases principally by fines on conviction as in the previous year. Out of 96 cases referred to the Sadr Court, the Zillah Courts' recommendations were confirmed in 52, modified in 20, and reversed in 24 cases only. The amount of serious crime is by no means large in proportion to population.

Jails.

348. The mortality in the Jails in 1044 was 3 per cent. on an average daily strength of 521. There was no death from cholera or small-pox. The average cost of maintaining a convict was 63 rupees, which is 5 rupees in excess of the previous year's rate.

Registration.

349. There are thirty-one Offices for the registration of deeds. The total number of registrations during the year was 33,968, which gives a monthly average of 2,831. The monthly average for the previous year was 2,167. The comparison shows an advance of 664 per month, or about 8,000 per annum. The interval between presentation and registration averaged five days during the year against 7½ days in 1043, and the value represented by the documents registered is estimated at 127 lacs of rupees, of which 121 lacs may be taken as due to real, and 6 lacs to other property. The collections of the department amounted to Rupees 66,142, or Rupees 5,512 per mensem, while that for the eight months of the preceding year was Rupees 33,022, at the rate of Rupees 4,128; and the disbursements amounted to Rupees 28,899, or Rupees 2,408 per mensem against Rupees 2,511 in 1043. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rupees 37,243, which appears considerable; but it is to be remembered that the salaries of the District Registrars have not yet been raised to the sanctioned scale, as the numerical strength of the establishments requires to be increased, nor have proper office buildings yet been constructed; moreover, a fund is to be gradually formed to meet the demand in future for retiring pensions to the officials of the establishment. The average fee for registration was nearly 2 rupees. The working of this department is very satisfactory.

Land Revenue.

350. The season was on the whole favourable to agriculture. Though the quantity of rain* was below the average yet the distribution was seasonable.

	Inches.
* Average annual fall	... 68·478
In 1044	... 55·963

The total revenue was as follows:—

	RS.
Revenue from paddy lands...	11,60,632
Do. from garden do.	4,03,998
Miscellaneous	1,23,950
Total...	16,88,580

or Rupees 19,264 in excess of the revenue of the preceding year.

The absence of land measurements renders it impossible to form any very accurate idea of the acreage rates. The Dewan's Report does not show whether there was any balance on the demands. Nothing has been done with respect to a revised garden assessment.

Customs.

351. The customs revenue derived from exports was Rupees 3,58,677, and from imports Rupees 8,44,645, which, adding Rupees 656 miscellaneous receipts, gives a total of Rupees 12,03,978† as against a

† Irrespective of the amount received from the British Government under the inter-portal convention, Rupees 24,498.

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total of Rupees 11,38,659 in the preceding year, showing an increase in favour of the year under report of upwards of Rupees 65,000. The revenue from tobacco is included in the above figures; it showed an increase in the year of Rupees 34,522. There was a falling off, owing to a scanty crop, of Rupees 17,000 in the receipts from pepper. Arrangements are being made to collect statistics of the import trade in free goods, returns of which have not been given for several years. The chief port is Alleppy, where 323 vessels entered, aggregating 57,869 tons. The exports are mainly the produce of the cocoanut tree, copra, coir, and nuts oil, areca nut, cardamoms, ginger, coffee, pepper, timber, &c. The imports consist chiefly of tobacco, salt, piece goods, &c.

Salt.

352. The total quantity of salt sold during the year was nearly 4,100 garces, showing an increase over the quantity sold during the previous year of about 170 garces. The revenue derived from the sales was 8,58,557. Of the sales in the year more than one-half consisted of salt manufactured in the country, and the rest was imported principally from Bombay. There is room for extension of the local manufacture to the great benefit of the State finances. Taking the population at 1,500,000, the consumption is at the rate of 23 lbs. per head, as all of it may be ascribed to home use. This seems to indicate that the price is not so high as to be repressive of free consumption. But complaints are made in the rural districts of the high price being a grievance; and the price is not enhanced by cost of carriage, as the Sirkar has inland Bankshals or depôts, where the salt is sold at the same rate as on the coast.

Forest.

353. The revenue derived from the forest department was to be Rupees 1,50,411,* and the aggregate expenditure, including cost of establishment, is Rupees 52,057; the net profit to the Sirkar was Rupees 98,354. But much of this is represented by timber in depôt, and the sales seem very slack. Attention, it is said, is being paid to the plantation of teak in selected localities.

	RS.
* Timber ...	1,33,298
Miscellaneous Forest produce	11,792
Elephants captured, &c.	5,321
	1,50,411

Coffee, Tea, and Cinchona.

354. About 2,100 acres of forest land fit for coffee were advertised for sale in the year, and of these 700 acres were taken up. The number of coffee estates owned by Europeans at the end of the year was fifty, containing in the aggregate about 14,700 acres. The total tariff value of coffee exported in the year was about 2,52,000 rupees. There is a little tea grown on the Peermade Hills, and some indication of extension; but planters seem generally to confine their main attention to coffee. The exports have been quadrupled in five years, as shown in the margin.

Tariff value of coffee exported.

Year	Value
1040 / 1864-65	Rs. 80,221
1041 / 1865-66	„ 1,20,787
1042 / 1866-67	Rs. 2,11,542
1043 / 1867-68	„ 2,43,000
1044 / 1868-69	„ 2,52,000

The Cinchona gardens at Peermade continue to prosper, but the cultivation finds little favour with private individuals.

Cardamoms.

355. The quantity of cardamoms collected and sold during the year was 157 candies. The average price realized was about 1,850 rupees per candy of 600 English lbs., and the total receipts were,

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therefore, about 2,90,000 rupees. The Sirkar is paying attention to the extension and regulation of this cultivation, for which the climate, soil, and forests of the "cardamom hills" afford great advantages.

356. The High School at Trevandrum is the principal educational institution of the Sirkar. In its senior department there were ninety-six students at the beginning, and ninety-six at the close of the year. At the Madras University Examinations held in December 1868, five students passed the First Examination in Arts, and fifteen the Matriculation Examination against four and twelve, respectively, in the previous year. In February 1869, a class was formed for study to the B.A. standard. The Trevandrum High School is doing its work very satisfactorily. It is now intended to separate the Primary School from the establishment, and raise the higher departments to the rank of a College. The foundation-stone of a suitable building was lately laid by His Highness the Maharajah, and it is now in the course of construction, at an estimated cost of some 80,000 rupees. In the junior department there were 485 boys at the beginning, and 479 at the close of the year: seven lads passed the General Test Examination in February 1869. In the Preparatory School there were 212 boys at the beginning, and 214 at the close of the year.

Education—English Schools.

The Girls' School at Trevandrum continues to do well.

A new English School at Colachel was opened in the year, bringing the number of English District Schools up to seventeen, with an attendance of about 1,233 scholars. The fees realized in these schools were Rupees 2,877, and the net cost to the Sirkar was Rupees 13,303, or for each pupil Rupees 10½ per annum.

357. The number of schools connected with the Vernacular Department at the close of the year under review was forty-nine, consisting of twenty-nine Sirkar Schools, and twenty Grant-in-aid Schools, with 3,455 pupils. During the year under report nine new schools were opened. The net charges of the Vernacular Schools were Rupees 13,672, or Rupees 4 nearly for each pupil. The fees amounted to Rupees 2,632. It would seem that about one in 217 of the population attends a Sirkar School. The total charge for Education, Science, and Art was Rupees 87,381 against Rupees 81,399 in 1043. The Resident notices the fact that considerable classes of the community are excluded from the use of the Government Schools from caste disabilities, and on this question has submitted a separate report. Otherwise he is of opinion that educational progress in Travancore is matter for real congratulation.

Vernacular Education.

358. The general health of the country appears to have been good, and no epidemic was reported during the past year.

Medical.

The attendance at the Civil Hospital has materially increased. During the year 1043, 415 in-patients were treated in this hospital, and 3,205 out-patients, while, during the year under report, the number of in-patients treated was 711, and of out-patients 7,232. There has been satisfactory progress in this department, and its operations reflect much credit on the administration, but there is a great want of provision for proper inspection of the out-station hospitals. A scheme for the improvement of the position of the Medical Subordinates was under consideration during the year.

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Dept. Public Works.

		RS.
1863-64	...	2,00,000
1864-65	...	4,00,000
1865-66	...	4,25,000
1866-67	...	4,25,000
1867-68	...	3,50,000
1868-69	...	4,50,000

859. The expenditure in the Department Public Works in 1044 was Rupees 4,50,000; that in the Maramut Department Rupees 1,59,983; total Rupees 6,09,983. This, it will be observed, is a considerable advance on former years. The expenditure would have been greater had the Sirkar had the benefit of its Chief Engineer's services during the whole year. Mr. Barton returned from leave only in December 1868, and had to meet considerable difficulties at first on his return. His establishment was neither complete, nor well organized, and the Chief Engineer's duties have been most onerous. In these circumstances the work accomplished in the last six months of the year under review is most commendable. The expenditure may be abstracted as allotted under several main heads as under:—

	Engineer's Department.	Maramut Department.	Grand Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agricultural	92,241	1,59,983	6,09,983
Communications	1,62,293		
Buildings	1,23,035		
Miscellaneous	72,431		

Amongst the principal items on which expenditure was incurred was the Peermade ghaut road. It was hoped this would be open for carts by the beginning of 1870, but, although a good deal has been accomplished, there remains much to be done ere it can be used by wheeled carriages. Sundry new roads have been opened, and some 250 miles of good cart road is kept in an efficient state of repair. Nearly ninety miles of new road were systematically surveyed and traced during the year.

The great project for a road system starting from three important termini on the coast, viz., Trevandrum, Quilon, and Kayamkolam, meeting at a favourable pass crossing by easy gradients to Shencottah on the eastern side of the ghauts, and thence joining the road system of Tinnevelly, was matured, and actual operations commenced vigorously towards the close of the year, and have made excellent progress. This work thus commenced is second to none of its kind in importance, and will open up communication between Travancore and the British Districts on the Eastern Coast.

It is hoped that the fine iron girder bridge at Colithoray, on the great southern road, will be completed and opened to traffic in the current year. The public buildings at Trevandrum were completed and handed over for occupation towards the end of the year under report. The structure is a very handsome one, on a site that is exceedingly appropriate and convenient. A handsome College in Trevandrum is in progress. A reservoir with improved irrigation works in the Southern Division, considerable extension of the salt works, a pier at Alleppy the principal port, improvement of the canals, and sundry roads, bridges, and public buildings are schemes immediately in contemplation.

Financial.

360. The gross revenue of 1044 amounted to Rupees 50,85,645, against Rupees 51,88,944 in the preceding year.

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The disbursements were Rupees 45,35,088 against Rupees 44,81,231 in 1043, leaving a surplus of receipt over expenditure in 1044 of Rupees 5,50,557.

The decrease in receipts is only nominal, as the proceeds of sale of State properties and shares, amounting to 3½ lacs, were credited in 1043. There was a decrease in miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 4,82,955, which was chiefly caused by the transfer of the Judicial fees to a separate head, and of fees on timber, &c., being credited to Forest revenues. The Judicial fees amounted to Rupees 1,51,475, and more than cover the cost of the Judicial Establishments. The expenditure varied little. The outlay on palaces was reduced by Rupees 18,000, but the salaries of several of the minor departments were increased. There was also an increase under the heads Judicial and Police Establishments, which, however, is justified by the higher qualifications now required from the Officers employed. The expenditure on public works was also, as above noticed, increased during the year.

	Rs.
In cash ...	12,58,032
Promissory Notes	24,98,330
	37,56,362

The balance in favour of the Travancore State amounted, at the close of the year under review, to Rupees 37,56,362. The Travancore Government is alive to the importance of taking advantage of this large surplus; and amongst other measures proposes a reduction of the duty on Jaffna tobacco, the commutation into money of land-tax in Murjenad payable in kind, the extension of vernacular education, and the vigorous prosecution of the important work of connecting the systems of water communication of South and North Travancore by means of the Wurkullay Junction Canal. The usual Financial Abstract will be found in the Appendix.

The prosperous condition of the Travancore State and the success that has attended the enlightened efforts of His Highness the Maharajah and his able Dewan, Sir Madava Row, for the improvement of the administration of the country, are matters of much gratification.

COCHIN.

Civil Justice.

361. The statistics of Civil Justice show that 1,392 original suits were pending at the beginning of the year, and 4,849 were filed, total 6,241. Of these 4,899 were disposed of, 3,169 being uncontested, and 538 withdrawn. Of the remaining 1,192, disposed of on the merits, 735 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs. There was a falling off in the number of newly instituted suits, and in the number of suits disposed of; and the ratio of disposal also decreased from seventy-nine to seventy-eight per cent. The value of newly instituted suits was Rupees 5,82,625; the average in the Zillah Courts being 774-6-8, and in the Munsiffs' Courts 56-11-0. Eighty-one per cent. were suits on written obligations, and only seven per cent. connected with real property.

Twenty-five per cent. of the Munsiffs' decisions in contested cases were appealed against, and no less than forty-eight per cent. of the Zillah Judges' decrees were brought up to the Appeal Court. Altogether 456 regular and sixty-five special appeals were on the files during the year, and of these 363 regular and 59 special appeals were disposed of. In 144 regular appeals, or 32 per cent., the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, and in 86, or 21 per cent., reversed. Of 59 special appeals disposed of, 33 were dismissed

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or adjusted. There was a considerable improvement in the average duration of suits.

Criminal Justice.

362. Crime, to judge from the statistics, is very light. Eighty-seven cases, in which 256 persons were concerned, came for trial before the courts; 124 persons were acquitted, and 113 convicted during the year. The cases included one case of murder, three of attempted murder, four of dacoity, and two of perjury. Of the 113 persons convicted, two were sentenced to imprisonment for life (for murder), sixty-six to imprisonment for terms of years, and four persons were flogged. 1,472 petty cases, in which 3,019 persons were concerned, were before the Magistracy during the year, and of these only 652 persons were convicted.

Jails.

363. There are two Jails, one at Ernacollum and one at Trichoor. The buildings are stated to be insufficient and insalubrious, but the health of the prisoners appears to be excellent. The average daily strength was 267; the average daily sick was 8·3; and the mortality 4·1 per cent. of the daily strength. New Jail buildings are to be constructed. The cost of each prisoner, excluding Jail repairs, was Rupees 49, and including these Rupees 62. The imprisonment is stated to be of a lenient character, and not sufficiently deterrent as a punishment.

Land Revenue.

	RS.
1040	5,83,154
1041	5,84,[illegible]54
1042	5,90,243
1043	5,96,328
1044	6,00,721

364. The Land revenue has been steadily increasing during the last five years, as shown in the margin. The season was favourable, and the increase of revenue is due to the extension of agriculture. Prices rose, and were considerably in excess of the commutation rates adopted in the settlement. The number of coffee estates remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 13 of 7,310 acres. 873 acres had been planted up to 1043, and it is stated that but little progress was made in these operations in the year under review. The road to the foot of the coffee hills was nearly completed at an outlay of Rupees 9,642, and the Sirkar had called for plans for the construction of a ghaut.

Customs, &c.

365. The customs revenue to be credited to the year was Rupees 1,15,099-11-5, being in excess of the receipts of the previous year by Rupees 9,137-1-3. The moiety of the customs receipts at the port of Cochin paid during the year was Rupees 45,917-12-7, and that paid under the guarantee, Rupees 57,321-5-4. There was no direct importation of tobacco in the Cochin ports, the quantity consumed being apparently received through British Cochin, Licenses to sell tobacco, yielded Rupees 8,655.

The Abkari revenue, which fell considerably in 1040, nearly recovered itself in the year under review, having yielded Rupees 29,009, or Rupees 5,324 in excess of the revenue in the year 1043. Opium produced Rupees 8,450 against Rupees 6,500 in the previous year.

Salt.

366. Salt yielded Rupees 1,42,663, showing an increase of Rupees 2,923. The net revenue, deducting the cost of purchase of 92,021 Indian Maunds, was Rupees 90,440. The enhancement of price at Bombay caused the charges to increase by Rupees 5,638 notwithstanding decreased purchases. It is believed that the clandestine importation of salt, privately manufactured in Malabar, still injuriously affects the Cochin revenue.

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367. The Forest revenue, Rupees 46,136, increased by Rupees 11,186, owing to larger sales of teak and to blackwood having been sold for the first time. Forest.

368. The Financial Statement given in the Appendix shows elasticity in all sources of Revenue. The receipts were Rupees 11,57,217 against Rupees 11,05,458 in the previous year, being an increase of Rupees 51,759, or 4·6 per cent. The disbursements were nominally Rupees 12,28,682, but, as this includes the investment of Rupees 1,50,000 in securities of the British Government, there was in reality a surplus of Rupees 1,78,535. The capital belonging to the State so invested now amounts to Rupees 14,00,000, and there was besides a balance in cash of Rupees 4,97,380. There was an increase of Rupees 8,156 in the expenses of the palace and religious and charitable institutions, owing to a revision of the allowances of the Princes and to the higher prices paid for provisions during the year. Under Administration, Judicial, and Military expenditure there has been an increase owing to the salaries of certain Officers having been raised. The total real excess in disbursements was Rupees 20,515. Financial.

369. The outlay on Public Works in the year under review was less than in the previous year by Rupees 24,526, owing chiefly to the cessation of demands for the Shoranoor bridge, completed in the year 1043, at an outlay in that year of Rupees 31,684. The expenditure for the two years was as follows:— Public Works.

	1043. RS.	1044. RS.
Communications	57,311	45,779
Buildings	1,12,855	1,08,958
Agricultural	7,135	3,943
Miscellaneous	14,119	8,214
Total...	1,91,420	1,66,894

Under "Buildings" the outlay on palaces and pagodas was Rupees 49,881; on the Ernacollum School, Rupees 18,920; on Cutcherries and Jails, Rupees 15,672; on the Residency, Rupees 14,554; and on Travellers' Bungalows, Rupees 9,930.

370. No new schools appear to have been opened during the year; but the District English Schools at Chittoor, Trichoor, and Irinjalacooda are reported to be making steady progress. The chief school at Ernacollum, for which the Sirkar is erecting a costly building, is in a satisfactory condition, and educates up to the standard of the Madras University Matriculation Examination. It had, at the close of the year under review, 256 pupils against 241 in the previous year. There are also, besides the Hebrew and Sanskrit Schools, with seventy-three pupils, seven Vernacular Schools with 232 pupils. The staff of teachers numbers twenty-nine. The net expenditure on education was Rupees 9,965, fees amounting to Rupees 1,104 having been received. Education.

371. The health of the population appears to have been good. The Hospital at Ernacollum, at which 2,423 persons were treated, appears to be regarded with much interest by the Sirkar. A Vaccine Medical.

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Establishment is maintained, and 7,742 operations are said to have been performed during the year.

General.

372. The Administration of the little State of Cochin has been economically and judiciously conducted during the year, and is highly creditable to His Highness the Maharajah and to the Dewan. A very complete set of Statistical Tables, illustrating the working of the several departments, and prepared nearly in the forms recommended by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, has been appended to the Dewan's Report.

CARNATIC.

Stipends and lapses.

373. The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars) amounted, during the official year 1869-70, to Rupees 5,33,456. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1870 was 1,133. The lapses by deaths, &c., in 1869-70 were forty-seven, whose pensions, in the aggregate, amount to Rupees 18,014 per annum.

Commutation.

374. Bonus to the amount of Rupees 8,096 was granted to twenty-two individuals, in commutation of their stipends not exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem, and amounting to Rupees 919 per annum.

Claims against the Nabob.

375. Petty claims against the late Nabob were settled to the amount of Rupees 4,299.

Debts of H. H. Prince Azim Jah.

376. His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor effected a settlement with his secured creditors during the year, by which out of ninety-four claims eighty-eight, to the value of Rupees 17,95,568, were compromised, and deeds of release given, for Rupees 10,49,987, paid out of the loan of twelve lacs made to His Highness by the Secretary of State. The Commissioner appointed under Madras Act III. of 1867 to examine into the claims against the Prince preferred by unsecured creditors, completed his investigations and submitted in August 1869 his recommendations for the appropriation of the fifteen lacs granted under the Act. 3,915 claims, amounting to Rupees 61,99,454 were filed. The Commissioner having received the instructions of Government on his report was engaged during the rest of the year in certain supplementary investigations, and in disbursing the amounts allotted to the several classes of creditors. His operations will be more fully noticed when the Commission is closed.

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SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

377. The following changes have been made in the Army Staff in this Presidency:—Five Divisional Commands have been reduced to three, and three first-class and two second-class Brigade Commands altered to four first-class and two second-class Commands. *Army Staff.*

By these changes the Southern and Presidency Divisions and the Ceded Districts have been reduced to District Commands, of which the allotment is given below; the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force has been raised to that of a Division, and Thyetmyo has ceased to be a Brigadier-General's Command, the troops being under the Command of the Senior Officer, with a Station Staff Officer of the first-class. One of the Divisional Commands is to be held by an Officer of the British Service, and the remaining two by officers of the Indian Service. Of the Brigade Commands, the four first-class are apportioned equally to Officers of the British and Indian Service, and the two second-class are to be held by Indian Officers. Thus, for both the Divisional and Brigade Commands, the number of British to Indian Officers is one to two:—

Allotment of Divisions and Brigades.

3 Divisions...	Mysore	(British Service.)
	Pegu	(Indian Service.)
	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force...	Do.
4 First-class Brigades.	Centre District	(British Service.)
	Nagpore Force	Do.
	Ceded Districts	(Indian Service.)
	Northern District	Do.
2 Second-class Brigades.	Southern District	(Indian Service.)
	Malabar and Canara	Do.

The Military Staff of the above Commands is to consist of,—

1	Major-General Commanding	For each division.
1	Assistant Adjutant-General...	
1	Assistant Quarter Master-General	
1	Aide-de-Camp	
1	Brigadier-General, 1st class, Commanding...	For each first-class Brigade.
1	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General...	
1	Brigade-Major	
1	Brigadier-General, 2nd class, Commanding...	For each second-class Brigade.
1	Brigade-Major	

The appointments of Assistant Quarter Master-General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters have been abolished, as also those of Inspector-General and Brigade-Major of Royal Artillery in this Presidency and Staff Officer at Ramandroog.

378. The Battery of Native Artillery in this Presidency (divided into two half Batteries stationed at Cuttack and Mangalore) has been ordered to be abolished, special advantages in regard to pensions and gratuities having been offered to the officers and men. Those who may be unwilling to accept the terms offered are to be transferred to *Reduction of Native Artillery.*

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the Native Infantry and Sappers, and (the men of the late Native Horse Artillery attached to the Battery) to the Native Cavalry in their present grades and on their present rates of pay.

Reliefs of European Troops.

379. During the past year the following reliefs of British Troops serving in this Presidency were effected:—

H. M.'s 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, transferred to Bengal.

H. M.'s 90th Foot and A. B. and C. Batteries, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery ... ... } Embarked for England.

These Corps and Batteries were re-placed by a corresponding force, as follows:—

H. M.'s 79th Foot from Bengal.

H. M.'s 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers from Bombay.

A. C. and G. Batteries 9th Brigade R. A. from England.

Military Cantonment Rules.

380. The whole of the Rules and Regulations (Chapters I. to V.) framed under clauses 4 to 11 of Section XIX. of (Madras) Act I. of 1866 (for the administration of Military Cantonments) have been extended to the Cantonment of Palaveram, and the Rules contained in Chapter V. (for the inspection and controlling of houses of ill-fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disease) have been brought into operation in the Cantonments of Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Cannanore.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.—British Troops.

381. The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality among H. M.'s British Troops during the official years 1868-69 and 1869-70:—

Circles.		Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength, per cent.	Deaths to Treated, per cent.
Presidency ...	1868-69 ...	1,864	3,175	28	155	170·33	1·50	0·88
	1869-70 ...	2,175	3,345	79	159	153·79	3·63	2·36
	Increase ...	311	170	51	4	...	2·13	1·48
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	16·54	...	...
Mysore ...	1868-69 ...	3,261	4,018	51	180	123·21	1·56	1·26
	1869-70 ...	3,356	5,137	44	197	153·06	1·31	0·85
	Increase ...	95	1,119	...	17	29·85	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	7	...	...	0·25	0·41
Hyderabad ...	1868-69 ...	3,043	4,930	70	186	162·01	2·30	1·42
	1869-70 ...	2,931	5,241	103	188	178·81	3·51	1·96
	Increase ...	...	311	33	2	16·80	1·21	0·54
	Decrease ...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah ...	1868-69 ...	1,747	2,675	25	105	153·12	1·43	0·93
	1869-70 ...	1,694	2,790	25	102	164·70	1·47	0·89
	Increase ...	...	115	...	...	11·58	0·04	...
	Decrease ...	53	...	...	3	...	...	0·04
Total ...	1868-69 ...	9,915	14,798	174	626	149·25	1·75	1·18
	1869-70 ...	10,156	16,513	251	646	162·59	2·47	1·52
	Increase ...	241	1,715	77	20	13·34	0·72	0·34
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There has thus been a falling off in the health of the British Troops, the ratios of sick treated to strength and of mortality having increased. The

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results are due chiefly to the sickness in the 1-21st Foot which arrived at Bangalore from Kurrachee in a deplorable state of health from malarious fever, and to sickness among the 18th Hussars at Secunderabad.

382. In the year under review the average strength of the Native Army was 26,772, the total number treated in hospital 17,891, and the total number of deaths in hospital from all causes 277. The corresponding numbers for the year 1868-69 were: average strength 29,467, total treated in hospital 18,356, and total deaths 269. Native Troops.

From this statement it appears that the per-centage of *treated* to *strength* has increased from 62·3 to 66·82. At the same time there has been a rise in mortality. In 1868-69 the per-centage of deaths to strength was 0·9, and of deaths to treated 1·4, whereas in 1869-70 the rates were 1·03 and 1·54. The diseases most prevalent throughout the Army have been intermittent fever, rheumatism, and bowel-complaints.

The following table affords more detailed information regarding the admissions and deaths in the several divisions of the Madras Army :—

Table showing the extent of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Native Troops during 1869-70.

Divisions.	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of Treated to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	3,067	2,069	45	111	67·46	1·46	2·17
Northern...	2,997	1,894	36	69	63·19	1·201	1·9007
Southern...	2,713	904	24	43	33·32	0·88	2·65
Mysore	5,439	4,487	59	195	81·76	1·08	1·31
Ceded Districts	2,563	1,284	23	46	50·90	0·90	1·79
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,528	2,148	24	81	60·88	0·68	1·12
Nagpore Force	3,125	3,262	38	108	104·38	1·21	1·16
Pegu*	3,340	1,843	28	118	55·17	0·83	1·51
Total...	26,772	17,891	277	771	66·82	1·03	1·54

383. The returns of women treated in Lock Hospitals, exclusive of those in Burmah, the returns of which have not yet been received, show an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 1,212—the numbers are for 1868-69, 1,380; and for 1869-70, 2,592. Disease was generally mild and tractable. LOCK HOSPITALS. Number of women treated.

Among the European Troops the number of admissions from venereal disease fell from 2,537 in 1868-69 to 1,971 in 1869-70. The working of the Lock Hospitals has been very satisfactory, and it is confidently hoped that the beneficial results of the system will become more marked when the exten-

* For three quarters ending December 1869.

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sion of registration to all prostitutes in Cantonments, whether known to consort with British Soldiers or not, has had time to operate.

Military Finance.

384. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1870 amounted to Rupees 11,512, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,51,74,213.

The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 2,37,773.

The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1870 amounted to Rupees 10,584, the expenditure being Rupees 42,25,925.

	RS.
The Budget Estimate of the whole year 1869-70, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to	3,11,58,190
The regular estimate of 1869-70 amounted to	3,10,17,880
The actual expenditure of 1868-69 was	3,01,67,842

Provisions for European Troops.

385. The supply of rations has been generally carried out satisfactorily, and rates have been on the whole favourable. The regular issue of Australian preserved mutton to the European Troops in Burmah as rations, so long as meat of good quality cannot be obtained at a favourable price, has been sanctioned.

Public Cattle Establishments.
Amrut Mahal.

28th February 1870.		
Amrut Mahal ...	8,844	
Training Depôt.	1,139	
		9,983
31st March 1870.		
Strength	7,123	
Rajah's cattle ...	1,919	
		9,042
Difference Increase ...		941

386. The Amrut Mahal progresses satisfactorily. The total number of cattle on the strength of the establishment was 9,983 on the 28th February 1870, against 7,123 on the 31st March 1869, exclusive of 1,919 purchased from His Highness the Rajah of Mysore; thus showing an increase of 941 head of cattle in eleven months of 1869-70, against 430 in 1868-69. There has been no epidemic reported in this year. One hundred bullocks have been drafted into the public service from the Training Depôt, which now contains 1,139 bullocks, and from next year the recruiting of the Public Cattle Establishments will be met entirely by the Amrut Mahal.

The allotment of camels at Secunderabad has been reduced permanently, hired bullocks being substituted in the proportion of three bullocks to a camel. Mules appear to thrive well, and casualties have been few.

MILITARY MANUFACTORIES.
Gunpowder Manufactory.

	lbs.		lbs.
F. G. ...	70,000	Blasting ...	56,000
R. L. G. ...	2,90,000	Shell F. G.	3,600
R. F. G. ...	80,000		
Mealed ...	805		5,00,405

	lbs.	RS.
Bengal R. L. G. ...	1,00,000	28,125
Bombay „ ...	70,000	19,687
„ R. F. G. ...	85,050	47,846
	2,55,050	95,658

387. The Gunpowder Manufactory has worked during the year under notice without accident. New machinery was received to complete the Manufactory from England. Some machinery is still in store unused, awaiting the erection of the requisite buildings. The quantity of powder manufactured during the year ending 31st March 1870 is shown in the margin. Demands for Gunpowder from Bengal and Bombay have been met to the extent of lbs. 2,55,050, value Rupees 95,653.

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Gun Carriage Manufactory.

388. Ordnance work equal to 125 sets of Light Field Carriages and furniture for Public Offices, Stationery Articles, Lock Gates for the Irrigation Company, and other miscellaneous work equal in labour to 59 sets of carriages, were turned out, making a total of 184 sets during the year 1869-70.

389. The out-turn of work in the Percussion Cap Manufactory at St. Thomas' Mount and at the Bullet Factory, Madras, is shown in the margin. Four hundred and ninety-four different descriptions of articles were made up in the Grand Arsenal for the general use of the department, and several Carnatic Ordnance Artificers were instructed in the Grand Arsenal in re-stocking and repairing small arms as usual. The machinery for the Snider Small Arm Ammunition Factory is being received in large quantities, and carefully housed and looked after by a small establishment sanctioned by Government for the purpose, pending the erection of the required buildings. The iron-work for the buildings is handed over to the Department Public Works as landed.

Percussion Cap Manufactory.

Percussion Caps ...	Empty ...	26,39,320
	Filled ...	27,46,634
Friction Tubes ...	Empty ...	1,500
	Filled ...	1,68,500
Fuzes, Filled	...	16,938
Cartridges, Bullet, Rifle, &c.	...	40,97,270

Bullet Factory.

Balls, Leaden, Musket, Smooth Bore pattern, 1858 ...	28,89,000
Bars, Copper Friction	1,44,000
Bottoms, wooden, for shell, 68 Pounders	480
Do. do. Diaphragm shell 9 Pounders ...	[illegible],080
Do. do. shot 32 Pounders	160
Do. do. 18 "	120
Do. do. 9 "	240
Bullets, Rifle, Enfield R. D.	21,57,066
Buttons, Brass, of sizes	7,919
Capsules, Tin, for common and Diaphragm Fuzes ...	11,821
Fuzes, Empty, Boxer's, for common shell	12,319
Do. do. Diaphragm	26,131
Do. do. for Mortar Shell 13, 10, and 8 inches...	1,617
Do. do. for Mortar Shell 5½ and 4⅖ inches ...	5,016
Gauges, Brass, for Boxer's Fuzes, 4 per set ...	3

Army Clothing.

390. The stock of the Army Clothing Department was valued at Rs. 7,58,357 at the beginning of the year; receipts during the year were Rupees 4,25,626; expenditure of stock, Rupees 5,13,869; and balance, Rupees 6,70,114. The indent for European stores was Rupees 4,02,221; the cost of establishment was Rupees 84,048; and the number of garments made 67,010. A revision of the working establishment, consequent on the introduction of machinery, is under consideration.

REMOUNT DEPOT. Purchase of Horses.

391. The number of horses which remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1869 was 585, the number purchased between that date and the 31st March 1870 was 542, making a total of 1,127 horses disposed of as follows :—

Passed for the service in June and September 1869...	605	
Died during the year...	24	
Sold	51	
		680
Remaining on hand on the 1st April 1870 for the service	439	
Do. do. for farm work...	8	
		447
Total...		1,127

Breed and Price.

392. The 542 horses purchased during the year were selected from about 1,700, and consisted of 183 Australians, bought at an average price of Rupees 562-6-11; 24 Capes, at Rupees 556-4-0;

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32 Arabs, at 628-14-6; 111 Persians, at 539-13-10; and 192 Northerns, at 518-7-10.

	RS.
1867-68...	... 503
1868-69...	... 481
1869-70...	... 545

The average price paid for horses during the past year has exceeded that of the two preceding seasons. The object, however, has been to procure really good horses, as it is held to be good economy to pay the full average allowed, viz., Rupees 575 all round, if the equivalent in the quality of horse can be obtained.

Quality.

393. The Annual Remount Committee rejected absolutely forty-eight horses. The Australians and best Northern horses were considered superior; but the Northern horses sent to the field batteries were regarded as coarse and ill-bred. The Light Cavalry horses, of the same breed were reported to be serviceable, but deficient in bone and blood. The Arabs were considered excellent as Officers' chargers; and the prices paid for them were moderate.

Castration and health of the depôt.

394. 334 horses out of 542 have been castrated, and eight or two-and-a-half per cent. died from the operation. To these must be added two, which have been under treatment for many months, and which must eventually be sold. The general health has been fair. There have been no cases of epizootic disease, which was very prevalent and fatal at Bangalore, and the ordinary diseases have usually proved amenable to treatment.

Depôt Farm.

395. The Depôt Farm consists of about 380 acres, which is devoted to the production of hay and grass. In 1868-69 the produce was worth Rupees 13,618-8-0, the charges being Rupees 3,522-14-0, and profit Rupees 10,095-10-0; but in 1869-70, the charges were Rupees 8,431-7-3, and the profit Rupees 3,221-9-9. The falling off is due to the debit to the farm of establishment properly belonging to it, which cost Rupees 4,908, and were formerly charged to the depôt in general.

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Section X.—EDUCATIONAL.

396. On the 31st March 1869 the total number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Educational Department was 2,421, with an attendance of 86,982 pupils. On the 31st March 1870 the number of institutions was 3,134, and the number of pupils 105,455. Thus, during the year 1869-70, the number of schools increased by 713, and that of pupils by 18,473. The advance belongs entirely to private schools, and mainly to such of them as work under the Results' Grant System; Government institutions afford diminished numbers. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, has increased from 1,164, with an attendance of 51,754 pupils, to 1,761 attended by 69,277 scholars. The number of schools under inspection but unaided has risen very slightly, the attendance at such institutions being 21,453 against 20,575 for the previous year. These schools are being improved with a view of their securing Results' Grants. The pupils on the rolls in all Schools were one in 251 of the population against one in 305 in 1868-69. The average daily attendance was in Government Schools and Colleges 8,966, or 86 per cent. of the monthly average number on the roll, and in private institutions 78,312, or 83 per cent.

Number of Schools and Pupils.

The following table exhibits the general results and the progress made in the several Educational Divisions in 1869-70, as compared with the previous year:—

	1st Division. (Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna.)		2nd Division. (Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore.)		3rd Division. (Madras, South Arcot.)	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Government Schools	35	34	7	7	30	29
Rate Schools (majority aided)	61	60	10	15	8	8
Private Schools aided	101	201	139	294	95	254
Schools under inspection ...	27	36	344	393	128	121
Total...	224	331	500	699	261	412
Scholars in Government Schools	1,929	1,801	968	820	2,511	2,544
Do. in Rate Schools ...	987	1,041	409	572	523	441
Do. in Private Schools ...	4,872	7,472	3,854	7,170	10,201	15,605
Do. in Schools under inspection only	798	1,031	5,530	5,804	3,174	2,790
Total...	8,586	11,345	10,761	14,366	16,409	21,380
Schools to square miles, 1 to	133	90	74	52	40	25
Scholars to population, 1 in	680	520	448	305	152	118
Population to square mile ...	196		118		260	

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TABLE.—(*Continued.*)

	4TH DIVISION. (North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly).		5TH DIVISION. (Coimbatore, Neilgherries, Madura, Tinnevelly.)		6TH DIVISION. (Malabar, Canara.)		Total.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Govt. Schools...	23	23	9	9	13	14	117	116
Rate Schools (majority aided)	...	2	4	2	21	30	104	117
Private Schools aided	175	256	513	577	141	180	1,164	1,762
Schools under inspection... ...	102	160	353	381	82	48	1,036	1,139
Total...	300	441	879	969	257	272	2,421	3,134
Scholars in Govt. Schools	3,325	3,172	875	730	1,380	1,353	10,988	10,420
Do. in Rate Schools	...	55	96	66	1,650	2,130	3,665	4,305
Do. in Private Schools	8,634	10,576	16,970	19,027	7,222	9,427	51,754	69,277
Do. in Schools under inspection only... ...	2,202	3,252	6,645	7,103	2,226	1,473	20,575	21,453
Total...	14,161	17,055	24,587	26,926	12,478	14,383	86,982	1,05,455
Schools to square miles, 1 to ...	68	46	31	28	37	35	35	42
Scholars to population, 1 in ...	433	360	199	182	216	187	305	251
Population to square mile ...	302		189		184		197	

The attendance at Government schools has generally diminished owing in part to the closing of one Government institution, and the abolition of the lowest class in others of the higher grade. It seems likely, however, that the diminution is to some extent due to the increased rates of fees brought into force in 1869, and to the working of the Results' Grant System.

Comparison.

397. It will be seen that in every division satisfactory progress has been made, and the general result shows an increase in schools of twenty-nine, and scholars of twenty-one per cent. The increase is greatest under the head of private schools aided; and is caused by the schools, almost entirely of the lower class, which were brought under inspection in 1868-69, having during the year under review qualified for and received grants-in-aid. At the same time, owing to the extension of operations, the number of schools under inspection, and being improved in view to becoming eligible for grants, has increased. The 3rd Division, which comprises the Presidency town with its numerous educational institutions, of course shows best. The 1st Division is the most backward, though by no means the most

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sparsely peopled. Of the private schools aided, 490 schools, attended by 27,252 pupils against 465 schools with 25,346 pupils in 1868-69, were managed by Missionary Societies.

Standard of instruction.

398. The following table shows the distribution of the schools with reference to the standard of instruction :—

	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Collegiate Schools	17	16	364	439
Higher Class do.	42	47	10,905	11,882
Middle Class do.	575	601	31,993	32,658
Lower Class do.	1,772	2,453	41,448	58,302
Normal do.	11	13	1,797	1,681
Professional do.	4	4	475	493
	2,421	3,134	86,982	1,05,455

The increase occurs almost entirely in schools of the lower class, owing, as has been said, to the extension of the system of results' grants.

Races and languages.

399. The 105,455 pupils entered in the foregoing statements were as to race distributed as follows :—Europeans 530; East Indians 3,943; Native Christians 12,156; Hindus 85,002; Muhammadans 3,824. Ryots of all races, except Europeans and East Indians, have increased, but Hindus especially.

The numbers studying different languages are as follow :—

	BOYS.												GIRLS.					
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit	Greek.	Latin.	Uriya.	Tulu.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.
Number of Pupils instructed in	38,970	51,890	27,442	766	9,486	3,993	114	480	16	420	1,234	226	2,652	5,236	1,269	647	245	97

Inspecting Agency.

400. Owing to the very great advance in the number of pupils which had occurred in what was the sub-division of Malabar and South Canara, causing a great increase in the work of Mr. Garthwaite, the Deputy Inspector of the two districts, the sub-division was constituted a division, and the Inspecting Officer raised to the position of a full Inspector in the latter part of 1869. The promotion of Mr. Garthwaite was followed by the appointment of a Deputy Inspector to the District of Trichinopoly, which had previously been placed under the Deputy Inspector for Tanjore. On the 31st March 1870, the Inspecting Agency of the department comprised 56 Officers against 50 at the end of 1868-69 :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Inspectors of Schools	5	6
Deputy Inspectors of Schools ...	19	19
Inspecting Schoolmasters	25	30
Superintendent of Hill Schools ...	1	1
	50	56

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Financial results. 401. The following table exhibits the expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction in 1868-69 and 1869-70 :—

	1869-70.			1868-69.		
IMPERIAL FUNDS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	36,647	0	7	36,317	13	8
Inspection and its subsidiary charges... ...	1,29,995	10	2	1,18,636	1	10
Government Colleges. General	62,929	5	10	48,810	0	8
Government Colleges. Professional ...	9,976	9	0	9,276	12	2
Government Schools. General	1,50,898	2	4	1,47,732	0	5
Government Schools. Special	1,45,002	1	4	1,81,674	3	10
Total...	3,68,806	2	6	3,37,493	1	1
Government Scholarships	25,015	15	5	17,838	12	10
Book Depôts	19,081	14	6	4,953	1	1
University of Madras	36,960	8	0	35,819	13	3
Total...	...			...	...	...
Grants.						
Salary and other grants...	2,63,828	14	5	2,16,071	2	4
Results' grants	41,404	5	3	23,862	13	5
Scholarships	2,648	10	11	2,056	3	11
Total...	3,07,881	14	7	2,41,990	3	8
Grant to the Madras School Book Society ...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Preparation and purchase of school books ...	58,474	10	7	62,602	6	6
Total...	9,84,863	12	4	8,57,651	5	11
Deduct—						
University fees paid to the credit of Government	26,544	0	0	21,199	0	0
School fees do.	4,919	13	9	7,556	7	9
Proceeds of sale of books	60,972	12	9	54,237	3	6
Total...	92,436	10	6	82,992	11	3
Net outlay from Imperial Funds	8,92,427	1	10	7,74,658	10	8
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Educational Building Fund. Government School Buildings. New Works ... 75,788 11 4...	...			...		
Educational Building Fund. Repairs ... 48 4 2...	75,836	15	6	1,35,303	15	8
Educational Building Fund. Building grants to private schools	29,254	8	0	3,641	7	9
Charges in Government Schools borne by school fees	49,867	10	3	47,692	13	9
Do. endowments, &c.	7,186	11	0	5,320	8	7
Do. from other sources	4,467	3	7	6,409	5	5
Total...	1,66,613	0	4	1,98,368	3	2
Grand Total...	10,59,040	2	2	9,73,026	13	10

The net expenditure from Imperial Funds thus was increased by Rupees 1,17,768-7-2, or 15 per cent. The chief increase was under the head of Grants-in-aid. Salary grants rose from Rupees 2,11,531-15-7 to Rupees 2,60,316-12-1; and results' grants from Rupees 23,862-13-5 to

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Rupees 41,404-5-3. Furniture, book, and prize grants fell from Rupees 4,098-9-2 in 1868-69 to Rupees 3,512-2-4 in 1869-70. The increase in salary grants thus amounts to Rupees 48,784-12-6, notwithstanding that, in their Order of the 17th September 1869, No. 304, Government directed that no fresh salary or other ordinary grants should be sanctioned; the restriction, however, was not made applicable to grants on the system of payment for results. Taking round numbers, the increase of salary grant was shared in the following manner among the several Educational Divisions: the 1st Division had Rupees 6,182; the 2nd, Rupees 1,907; the 3rd, Rupees 26,323; the 4th, Rupees 10,084; the 5th, Rupees 1,715; and the 6th, Rupees 2,571.

The increase in results' grants will be more fully noticed below. The increase in the cost of the Book Depôts is due to the salaries of the Curators having been for the first time exhibited as a separate charge. The cost of the University increased slightly, but not, it is observed, in proportion to the increased receipts from fees. The expenditure from the Educational Building Funds on new works and repairs decreased, owing to less outlay on the Presidency College buildings; but the building grants from the fund, for which purpose Rupees 30,000 were withdrawn from the capital, largely increased. The School Fee Fund opened with a balance of Rupees 12,480-6-1; the receipts from fees were Rupees 73,462-12-8, and from other sources Rupees 2,308-2-0. The closing balance was Rupees 20,983-6-8.

The total income of Government institutions from all sources, including fees and endowments, was Rupees 4,81,379; and besides Rupees 3,07,882 drawn from the State in Grants-in-aid, private institutions received from fees Rupees 2,45,115, and from all other sources, including endowments, subscriptions, and rates, Rupees 4,72,068. The following table illustrates the financial working of the educational system in 1869-70:—

	Government Institutions.			Private Institutions.		
	Colleges.	Schools.	Normal Schools.	Colleges.	Schools.	Normal Schools.
Monthly average number of pupils	263	8,988	1,082	113	93,537	624
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Income	92,988	3,19,907	68,484	27,677	9,72 472	34,916
Income from Fees	6,653	60,382	6,428	2,643	2,40,680	1,842
Gross Charges	79,624	3,00,220	66,075	26,186	9,80,414	32,807
Net Expenditure of Public Funds	77,476	2,51,352	60,075	9,583	2,86,842	11,457
Average cost	302·7	33·4	61·0	231·7	10·4	52·5
Do. to the State ...	294·5	27·9	55·5	84·8	3·0	18·3
Average Fee paid ...	25·2	6·7	5·9	23·3	2·5	2·9

In comparing the cost per pupil in Government and in private Schools, the difference in class must be borne in mind. Of 100 Government Schools, to which the pupils in the above statement belonged, eighteen* are to be ranked as higher class schools, sixty-six as middle class, and sixteen as lower class; whereas, of 3,005 private schools the proportions are 33 higher class, 535 middle, and 2,437 lower class schools.

* Including four schools for special education.

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University.

402. In the Appendix will be found a statement showing the results of the University Examinations for thirteen years from 1857-58 to 1869-70. The annexed table exhibits the results for the year under report :—

Results of the Examinations for the year 1869-70.

Nature of Examination.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates registered.	Average Age.	Educated in: Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Private Study.	Religion: Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Passed: First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Net cost to State.
	1	2	3	4	5			6				7			8
Matriculation Entrance Examination	Nineteen.	*965.	1,250	20	408	703	139	176	1,056	18	...	52	349	...	
First Examination in Arts			557	$20\frac{7}{12}$	208	302	47	63	489	5	...	40	180	...	
B. A. Examination ...			64	$20\frac{31}{32}$	93	14	11	11	53	..	...	...	21	13	
M. A. Examination ...			6	23	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	2	3	
B. L. Examination ...			105	24	13	...	92	18	87	...	...	2	12	...	
M. L. Examination ...			3	35	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	10,595
Preliminary Scientific Examination			6	20	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	Passed.			
M. D. Examination ...			...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
B. C. E. Examination ...			2	21	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	Not passed.			
Total...			1,993	...	676	1,019	298	276	1,694	23	...	94	564	17	

1,200 candidates were examined for the Matriculation test, and 401 were successful; in 1868-69, 1,320 were examined, but only 324 passed. Thus, though the numbers have fallen off, the proportion of successful candidates has increased. 220 students passed the F. A. Examination, against 154 in the previous year. The results of the B. A. Examination were not so good; in 1868-69, of fifty-three Examiners, forty were successful; but in 1869-70 only thirty-four out of fifty-nine passed. The late Bachelor of Laws Examination was the last to which a candidate was admissible upon a pass at the F. A. Examination, and there was consequently a rush of candidates, eighty-seven having come up for examination. Of these, however, only fourteen passed against sixteen in 1868-69.

403. In the margin the successful candidates at the examinations in Arts are classed according to their mode of study. The Government institutions have, relatively to the private ones, been more successful than in the previous year. The five Masters of Arts were all ex-students of the Presidency College, who had prepared themselves privately for the M. A. Examination.

Mode of study.	Government Schools.	Private Schools and Study.
Matriculation... ...	167	234
F. A. Examination ...	100	120
B. A. Examination ...	28	12
	295	366

* Includes the number of pupils of the College Department and of the highest (Matriculation) Class of the Junior Department of certain of the Collegiate Institutions.

Two Colleges, situated beyond the limits of the Educational Department of the Madras Presidency, did not send in Returns of the number of students studying therein, although requested to do so.

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404. The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following table :— Distribution of Candidates according to the Classes of the Community.

Classes of the Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmans	637	211	323	139
Other Hindus	381	106	149	53
East Indians	96	43	13	4
Europeans	29	14	24	11
Muhammadans	17	6	5	1
Native Christians	40	21	20	12

405. The expenditure of the University in 1869-70 was as follows :— Expenditure of the University.

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	27,625	0	0
Stationery, Printing, and other Contingencies...	4,991	8	0
Total...	36,960	8	0
From this must be deducted—			
Fees received from candidates	26,465	0	0
Receipts from sale of Calendar	125	8	0
Total...	26,590	8	0

Consequently the net cost of the University was only Rupees 10,370.

406. The following table shows the attendance in the Senior Department of the Presidency College at the close of the years specified, and also the number of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years :— Presidency College.

Year.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed First Arts Examination.	Number that passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1867-68	104	29	23	11
1868-69	127	29	17	15
1869-70	143	30	38	19

All the figures for 1869-70 show a gratifying advance, with the exception of those relating to the Matriculation test; and the rise in the number of passed candidates at the First Arts Examination is particularly great. Beside the results mentioned above, five ex-students of the College secured the Degree of Master of Arts, three in pure and mixed Mathematics, and two in Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and History. Also the Governor's University Scholarship was carried off by a student of the College. Of the 143 Matriculated Students in the Senior Department, seventy-one come from either the town or the district of Madras, and seventy-two from other localities. Of the latter, thirteen belong to Malabar, twelve to North

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Arcot, eleven to South Arcot, seven to Jaffna, six to Bellary, five to South Canara, four to Salem, three to Tanjore, two to each of the Districts, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Kistna, and Mysore, and one to Madura, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly respectively.

While, as regards the General Branch of the College, the work of the year was decidedly satisfactory, the same cannot be asserted of the Legal Branch, the attendance at the Law Professor's Lectures having undergone no material improvement. The bad attendance seems due to the fact that candidates for Law Degrees are not required to put in certificates of attendance at courses of Law Lectures. The question, whether certificates should hereafter be demanded, has been brought before the Syndicate of the University.

The new College building at Chepauk has been completed and taken possession of; it was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 25th March last.

Combaconum Provincial College.

407. The Combaconum Provincial College may be said to have more than maintained, in the year under review, the high position it secured in 1868-69. The following table affords a comparison of the attendance and the results of the University Examinations for the two years; the former of which, it is to be recollected, was the first in which the College educated up to the Bachelor of Arts standard:—

Year.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed the First Arts Examination.	Number that passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	82	43	18	11
1869-70	95	55	34	9

It is true there is a slight diminution in the number of Bachelors of Arts; but such fluctuations must be expected, and the rise in the other figures is very satisfactory. Moreover, of the Matriculated Students, twenty were placed in the 1st class; and of the pupils who passed the First Arts Examination thirteen secured a similar honour. The University Prizes founded by Sir T. Madavah Row, the Dewan of Travancore, for Natives of the Tanjore District, fell to pupils belonging to the College. The need of a building has become urgent; and steps have been taken since the close of the year for supplying the want by an appropriation from the capital of the Educational Building Fund.

Medical College.

408. At the close of the session twenty First-class Students of the Second Department joined the Subordinate Medical Service as Assistant Apothecaries, and twenty-four First-class Pupils of the Junior Department were admitted to the grade of Hospital Assistant. Five students of the Second, and a like number of the Junior Department, were dismissed for incompetence. In July 1870 six of the members of the Senior Department passed the preliminary scientific examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The session commenced with thirteen in the Senior Department, sixty-two in the Second, and fifty-one in the Junior Depart-

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ment. In addition six students, sent to the College by the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, in view to their being ultimately employed on his estates, joined in December.

409. At the close of the session of 1869-70, the Civil Engineering College contained ninety-four pupils, five in the First Department, fifty-two in the Second, and thirty-seven in the Special Department for Drawing and Surveying; twenty-three were Military Students. In December last, five members of the First Department were examined for the grade of Assistant Engineer: three were successful, but the remaining two, who had not been in the College for the full period of two years, were subjected to re-examination at the end of the session, when they passed for the grade. It is to be observed that the two students just mentioned are the last of those who joined the First Department upon a University Matriculation Certificate; now admission to that department is restricted to young men who have passed the First Arts Examination. Of the three pupils, who obtained Certificates as Assistant Engineers in December 1869, two went up in February last for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, but were unsuccessful.

Civil Engineering College.

The circumstances attending the annual examination of the first-class in the Second Department must be recorded with regret. It was discovered that the examination papers had been surreptitiously obtained by the native members of the class; and the examination was accordingly quashed. In the inquiry held, the guilt of most of the native students was established; and eventually three were expelled and declared ineligible for examination at any future time, while others were debarred from examination for certain terms of years; and in the case of twelve young men the marks obtained at a fresh examination held under proper precautions were disallowed.

410. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Madras Mission will be noticed here, as it not merely holds the foremost position among aided schools, but is in effect a College, with a staff stronger in European Teachers than that of the Government College at Combaconum. On the 31st March 1870 the institution contained a Collegiate Department of seventy students, of whom sixteen had passed the First Arts Examination, and were reading for the Bachelor of Arts Degree, and fifty-four had matriculated, and were preparing for the First Arts Examination. There were besides ninety-three pupils under instruction in the Matriculation Class. In the late University Examinations, three students obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, fifteen passed the First Arts test, and twenty-five the Matriculation Examination. These results are highly creditable to the institution. The school department is a very large one, numbering some 777 boys, of whom seventy-six are Musalmans. The inspection of the school classes gave, in general, satisfactory results, but the study of the vernaculars appears to require here, as elsewhere, greater attention.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

411. The Provincial Schools will be reviewed generally along with higher class schools, but their collegiate classes have a claim to be noticed here. Last year, of the four schools of this grade, only those at Bellary and Mangalore had classes preparing for the First Arts test. In December the Bellary School sent up five candidates, all of whom passed; the school at Mangalore sent up ten pupils, eight of whom were

Collegiate Classes of Provincial Schools.

successful. The schools at Calicut and Rajahmundry were without permanent heads for some time, and that at Rajahmundry was not raised from the Zillah to the Provincial grade till November last. This explains why neither institution possessed a First Arts Class during 1869. This year a class of the above standing, containing twelve scholars, has been formed at Calicut; but, owing to the Rajahmundry School having proved unsuccessful at the Matriculation Examination in December, it was felt necessary to limit its work during the current year to the Matriculation standard. It is hoped that the course pursued will enable the new Head Master at Rajahmundry to secure increased soundness throughout the school, and to obtain material for a fair First Arts Class in 1871.

Collegiate Classes in Private Schools.

412. Of the Private Schools in the Presidency, a few possess collegiate classes, educating up to the First Arts test, and may, therefore, be ranked with Government Provincial Schools. Among these, the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore holds the first place and deserves very favourable notice; it passed thirteen candidates at the late First Arts Examination, and at the close of the year its College Department contained eighteen students. The same Society's High School at Trichinopoly and the Coimbatore High School passed each seven candidates; and, on the 31st March last, the former had nine and the latter six pupils reading for the First Arts Examination. Other institutions aiming at affording collegiate education are the Church Missionary Society's School at Masulipatam, St. Joseph's College at Negapatam belonging to the Order of Jesus, and the Doveton Protestant College at Madras. The first and second passed each two pupils in December last, and at the end of the year had College classes containing ten and seven youths respectively. The Doveton Protestant College had only one student successful at the First Arts Examination; but, owing to the strenuous efforts made in 1869 by the Committee of Management and their Secretary, the College classes comprised fifteen pupils on the 31st March 1870. It is to be hoped that this, the most important European and East Indian Institution at Madras, will be raised from the very unsatisfactory position it has hitherto occupied. One or two other schools occasionally send up successful candidates to the First Arts Examination; but their organization and general results do not seem to justify their being given rank among Collegiate Schools.

413. In the margin is shown the distribution of the schools of the highest class in the several divisions, other than the school departments of the Colleges already noticed. The schools of the higher class in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, four in number, are unfavourably reported on; and must, of course, suffer from the generally backward condition of education in those districts. In the Godavery District the Rajahmundry Provincial School, which is under the charge of a Graduate of Oxford, is reported to be carefully conducted, and to enjoy much popularity; and the Hindu School at Cocanada is efficient and of secured stability. The Church Mission School at Elur has supplanted the Government School formerly held at the same place; and the Government building has been sold to the Society, which has engaged to keep up an efficient Higher Class School in the place. The Church Mission School at Masulipatam sent

Higher Class Schools.

	Schools.	Average Pupils.
1st Division ...	10	1,644
2nd do. ...	5	1,031
3rd do. ...	15	3,822
4th do. ...	5	1,763
5th do. ...	4	1,009
6th do. ...	4	1,181
	43	10,450

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up eight Matriculation candidates, all of whom passed; and the Hindu School, at the same place, which was near collapsing, has been satisfactorily re-organized during the year under review.

In the 2nd Division the Bellary Provincial School is the most important, and under Mr. Kershaw is most successfully managed. The Cuddapah Zillah School is favourably reported on, but that at Kurnool is still backward, having suffered from the want of an efficient Head Master, and from several changes during the year. The Wardlaw Institution at Bellary and the Free Church Mission School at Nellore have not been successful, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Society to improve the latter.

Besides the institutions above noticed as Colleges, there are in the Madras District no less than thirteen Higher Class Schools, of which eleven are situated in the Presidency town, ten being private institutions. It is remarked, with regard to the London and Church of Scotland's Mission Schools, and Patcheappah's High School, which are the largest and most important, that the classification of the students is imperfect. None of the institutions at the Presidency appear to be as efficient or as successful as is to be expected from the concentration of so much effort under favourable circumstances. The Cuddalore Zillah School, which also belongs to the 3rd Division, failed to realize the anticipations formed, and a change in the staff is contemplated.

Each of the districts in the 4th Division possesses a Higher Class School. The Zillah School at Chittoor continues in a highly satisfactory condition, eight out of eleven Matriculation candidates having proved successful. The Salem Zillah School holds a fair position. The Gospel Society's High Schools at Tanjore and Trichinopoly are highly efficient, and possess collegiate classes. The former is the second of the aided schools in the Presidency, and, by means of its subsidiary schools, does much to promote the spread of education. The Jesuit College at Negapatam, which received a large building grant during the year, is in a fair condition.

The Coimbatore High School has made remarkable progress, and is now on a level with a Government Provincial School. The Madura Zillah School had poor success at the University Examinations, but the Inspector's report is favourable. The two Higher Class Schools in Tinnevelly are private institutions.

Of the four schools in the 6th Division, Brenen's School at Tellicherry is not in a satisfactory state, but the Provincial Schools at Calicut and Mangalore are flourishing; the Head Master, sent out by the Secretary of State for the former, took charge within the year. The Palghaut Rate School is the second of its class, and has, with much advantage, been relieved of redundant attendance by the establishment of Branch Rate Schools. Notwithstanding the increased difficulty of the Matriculation test, which constitutes the standard of the Higher Class Schools, it is to be remarked, generally, that the number of passed candidates from these schools is low.

414. The differences in standard in Middle Class Schools render the classification difficult. The number of schools ranked as Middle Class increased by twenty-six, and the number of pupils by 665 only. They are generally favourably reported on, but it is said that the proximity of Results' Grants Schools has in some places injuriously affected the

Middle Class Schools.

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attendance at Middle Class Schools, where the fees are higher. In Tinnevelly, which contains no Government School of this class, the schools were reported to be in an unsatisfactory state, and the Inspector was of opinion that the supply of education was in excess of the demand. The Mission Boarding Schools in the district are, however, doing well. In Cuddapah difficulty is experienced in maintaining some of the schools established through the exertions of the late Collector, Mr. Smith; these, it is thought, not having been really called for in all cases. Some of the Middle Class Schools in Malabar stand in great need of improvement, and it became necessary to place in abeyance some of the grants to Rate Schools, owing to the conduct of the Commissioners. The diffusion of instruction in the district has been of late years too rapid to have acquired soundness, which must be the work of time. The Lawrence Asylum new buildings at Ootacamund were occupied during the year, and the pupils appear to have made progress, especially in industrial matters. There is nothing particular to remark regarding Middle Class Schools elsewhere.

Lower Class Schools.

415. The only Government Schools of the Lower Class are the Hill Schools in Ganjam and the Sriharicottah School in the District of Nellore. The former were established for the benefit of the Khonds, but the Junior Assistant Agent, under whose supervision they are, is of opinion that they do little to civilize the more barbarous of these people, as they are chiefly resorted to by Uriyas or Uriya-speaking Khonds. But their influence must gradually extend. The standard of the schools, which are fifteen in number with 629 pupils, is necessarily low. The school at Sriharicottah was opened for the benefit of the Yanadies, a jungle tribe; and besides elementary instruction, industrial teaching is carried on. The benefit is apparently small. The great majority of Private Schools of the lower class seek aid on the system of payment for results; and comparing the general results in 1869-70 with those for 1868-69, it will be seen that a great advance has been made. The number of schools for which grants were sanctioned has risen from 494, with an attendance of 15,071, to 1,065, with an attendance of 30,891; also the grants sanctioned have increased from Rupees 24,499-1-4, to Rupees 50,578-9-0. Grants amounting to Rupees 41,004-5-3 were actually drawn. The number of schools under improvement but unaided has increased from 929, with 17,634 pupils, to 1,088, with 19,624 pupils. The results may be summarized thus for the several Educational Divisions:—

Results' Grants.

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.			Average Grant per School.			Grants Drawn.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	127	3,330	4,816	0	0	37	14	8	3,918	0	0
Second	268	5,506	7,105	6	1	26	8	2	6,242	12	4
Third	145	3,887	4,892	0	0	33	11	9	4,560	8	0
Fourth	118	3,085	5,314	0	0	45	0	6	5,251	8	0
Fifth	231	6,312	11,138	0	11	48	3	5	9,460	10	11
Sixth	176	8,771	17,343	2	0	98	5	11	11,970	14	0
	1,065	30,891	50,578	9	0	47	5	0	41,404	5	3

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The attendance and the average grant sanctioned are larger for the 6th than for any other Division; in fact, the average grant for the 6th is more than twice that for the 5th, which is the next in magnitude. Also the 6th Division received somewhat more than one-third of the amount sanctioned for the whole Presidency. The largeness of the grant arises, in some measure, from schools of a tolerably high order in the 6th Division being aided upon the Results' system, while in the other Divisions schools thus aided are almost always of a low order. The subjoined table shows the number of children passed under the different heads of each of the four standards for Results' grants. It is to be noticed that several schools passed different sets of pupils for different standards :—

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	PASSED IN VERNACULARS.					PASSED IN ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.		
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic	Grammar.	Geography	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
I.	1,027	10,663	7,251	8,621	7,270	...	...	...	...	...
II.	597	4,719	3,330	4,016	3,311	...	...	...	...	...
III.	234	1,693	1,174	1,494	1,044	787	843	565	636	...
IV.	57	392	276	342	140	192	226	203	228	124
Total ...	1,915	17,467	12,031	14,473	12,765	979	1,069	768	864	124

The number of pupils presented for examination was, therefore, 56 per cent. of the whole in Results' Grant Schools, and of those presented for examination 68, 82, and 73 per cent. passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, respectively. The large difference between the aggregate of grants sanctioned and the amount disbursed was owing to the fact that a very large number of certifying memoranda were not sent up till just before the close of the year; and, therefore, many of the grants sanctioned could not be drawn till after the 31st March.

Rate Schools.

416. The Rate Schools existing at the close of 1869-70 numbered altogether 117, with an aggregate attendance of 4,305 pupils: two of the institutions were of the higher, sixty of the middle, and fifty-five of the lower class. The total aid received from Government is returned at Rupees 23,114-2-1, the cess collected at Rupees 46,972-2-0, and the entire expenditure at Rupees 64,650-11-6. It must be stated here, as in former reports, that the Education Act is capable of working advantageously only where there is a real demand for instruction, and where active and intelligent men are available as Commissioners. These conditions are but seldom fulfilled; consequently, in many instances, the schools established under the Act have proved unsuccessful.

Female Education.

417. On the 31st March 1870 the total number of girls in schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction was 9,421, while the number was 8,099 at the close of the year 1868-69. Of the 9,421 girls, 6,919 were in 129 Girls' Schools, including sixty in the Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution at Palamcottah; 1,976 attended 278

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Mixed Schools other than ordinary Village Schools; and 526 were under instruction in Village Schools. 176 were Europeans; 1,893 East Indians; 3,633 Native Christians; 3,712 Hindus; and only 7 Muhammadans. English was studied by 2,652; Tamil by 5,236; Telugu by 1,269; Malayalum by 647; Canarese by 245; and Tulu by 97 girls. Among the Districts, Madras takes the lead with 3,440 girls; Tinnevelly comes next with 2,317; Malabar shows 1,095; Tanjore, 689; Nellore, 316; and the others afford descending numbers till, omitting Ganjam, for which no girl is returned as under instruction, the Kistna District stands at the bottom of the scale with eighteen girls. It may be remarked that 251 of the schools attended by girls were aided under the ordinary Salary Grant Rules; 221 worked under the Results' system; and sixty-nine received no aid. It is satisfactory to find that, in several cases, the higher rates of grants allowed for girls under the system of payment for results are inducing Village Masters to secure the attendance of girls at their schools. No doubt in most instances extremely little instruction is received by the girls; but the circumstance shows that the prejudice against female education is being gradually overcome in the lower ranks of the Hindu community, as it is undoubtedly losing its strength in the higher ranks owing to their increasing enlightenment.

Normal Schools.

418. The Government Normal Institutions are eight in number, viz., the schools at Madras, Vizagapatam, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and the Normal classes at Nursapur, Russelkonda, and Mangalore. The two last were opened during the year under review; the Russelkonda class, which consists of eight students, being intended to supply Masters for the Hill Schools in Ganjam; and the latter, in consequence of the difficulty, in the backward condition of South Canara, of inducing Canarese youths to go to Cannanore for instruction. The older Normal Institutions are favourably mentioned; and summing up the results for Government Normal Schools in general, it is found that there were 216 pupils under training on the 31st March last; that twelve passed the First Arts, and fifteen the Matriculation Examination in December 1869; and that twenty-four secured certificates of the 4th, and thirty certificates of the 5th grade in August of the same year. Also, forty-two students passed out and took up employment as teachers. The number of certificated youths is larger than that for 1868-69, for every grade save the 5th or lowest, for which there is a considerable falling off, but the number of pupils posted to schools is very much less. The latter circumstance may be ascribed partly to the great development of the Salary Grant System in 1868-69, and to the restriction placed on salary grants in the year under review.

There are five Private Normal Institutions, viz., two belonging to the Church Mission Society at Masulipatam and Palamcottah, the Christian Vernacular Education Society's School at Dindigul, the Gospel Society's Institution at Sawyerpuram, and the Sarah Tucker's Female Normal School at Palamcottah. On the 31st March last there were in these institutions as many as 233 males and 60 females under training. The results of the examinations of the year give one matriculated, five 4th grade, and twenty-seven 5th grade Schoolmasters, and ten 3rd grade Schoolmistresses. It is to be observed that, owing to a delay in the application for examination on behalf of the 4th and 5th grade candidates at Sawyerpuram, those young

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men could not be admitted to the test for Teachers' Certificates. The numbers for the two Training Schools at Palamcottah may be regarded as fair; but that for the Dindigul School is unsatisfactory, and the apparent shortcomings of the school have been noticed by Government.

419. An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at twenty-nine different stations in the beginning of August 1869. It was attended by 1,231 candidate Masters, of whom 319 sought a certificate of the 4th grade; 874, one of the 5th; and thirty-eight aimed at supplementing University Examinations with a test in Method. Of the examinees 524 succeeded in passing: 93 obtaining a certificate of the 4th grade, 413 one of the 5th, and 18 receiving credit for the test in Method. The greatly increased numbers are worthy of notice; in 1868 the total number of candidates was only 691; also the 4th grade candidates numbered but twenty-eight, and those of the 5th grade 217. Numerically, Tinnevelly stands first with 147 passed men, Trichinopoly and Tanjore come next, and Madras is no higher than fourth in the list. In connexion with these facts it is to be remembered that, at the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations, the passed candidates from Madras far exceed in number those from every other district. The only district from which no candidate came up is Kurnool; but the numbers for Bellary and Cuddapah, viz., one and four, are very low. The candidate Schoolmistresses were seventy-five in all, eleven coming up for the 1st grade, five for the 2nd, and fifty-nine for the 3rd. For the 1st grade two passed; for the 2nd, seven; and for the 3rd, twenty-nine. As regards the passed candidates of the 1st and 2nd grades, no difference exists between 1868 and 1869; but the number of 3rd grade Schoolmistresses for last year is more than four times that for 1868, which was only seven.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

420. The Book Department continued to be an important aid to the Department of Public Instruction. The following table exhibits its operations in 1869-70 and in 1868-69:—

Book Department.

	1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Books purchased	52,463	37,084	72,660	35,294
Books sold	1,48,459	54,237	2,15,339	60,973
Books printed	1,20,500	26,906	1,78,236	40,753

Under every head there is an increase in the number of books; and the decreased cost of those purchased was owing partly to the high discount allowed and partly to elementary books only having been bought. The sales are swollen by the inclusion of 25,876 old and damaged books which were sold by auction for Rupees 3,919. The number of colporteurs has been increased from eleven to twenty-two; and the services of Inspecting School Masters have been utilized for the distribution of school books. Vernacular District Maps are being prepared for use in educating shools.

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421. In concluding this portion of the Report it may be mentioned that the subject of elementary education has engaged the attention of the Madras Government for some time past, and that during the year under review a Bill has been introduced into the Local Legislature, one of the chief objects of which is to provide funds, by means of local taxation, for the maintenance and extension of a sound system of elementary education.

Elementary education.

Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

422. Examinations for qualification for the Uncovenanted Service were held during the year 1869-70 :—

Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. Special Tests.

1. The Special Test Examinations in August 1869.
2. The General Test Examination in February 1870.

The number of candidates registered for the Special Test Examinations was 3,222, or 190 more than in 1868. Of these 147 were candidates for the Police Test.

The following table shows the number of candidates examined for the principal tests and the proportion successful in 1869 and 1868 :—

Tests.	1869. Examined.	1869. Per cent. passed.	1868. Examined.	1868. Per cent. passed.
I. A.— Judicial, Civil, Higher Grade.	134	21	136	48
II. A.— do. Criminal do. ..	369	26	331	43
I. B.— do. Civil, Lower Grade...	17	100	81	74
II. B.— do. Criminal, do. ...	359	16	508	39
III. A.— Revenue, Higher Grade ...	314	16	190	23
III. B.— do. Lower do. ...	267	18	201	32
VII. B.— Translation, Lower Grade ..	757	46	671	17
VIII. A.— Précis-writing, Higher Grade.	1,042	26	880	41
VIII. B.— do. Lower do. ...	162	42	251	62
Pleader in District Munsiffs' Courts ...	738	7	665	12

Except in I. B. and VII. B., the proportion of successful candidates has fallen considerably. The decrease is attributed to candidates being insufficiently prepared, the least knowledge being thought sufficient to warrant an expectation of success. The evil is particularly great as regards the examination for Pleaderships in District Munsiffs' Courts, which has been hitherto open to all; and it has accordingly been decided to make a pass at the General Test Examination on condition of admission.

The following table shows the number of candidates who completed the tests for the principal offices in 1869, and since the introduction of the Special Tests :—

No.	Offices.	Number who completed their Qualifications. 1868-69.	Number who completed their Qualifications. 1869.
1	Principal Sadr Amin, District Munsiff, and Pleader ...	399	33
2	Court Sheristadar	123	11
3	Deputy Collector and Magistrate	241	36
4	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate	435	45

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For the Police Test 126 candidates presented themselves against 275 in 1868. Only thirteen were declared fully qualified as Inspectors, eleven passed in Law only, and eighty-nine in the Departmental Paper. Thus only thirteen, or less than 10 per cent., failed entirely; whereas in 1868, the total failures was ninety-two out of 275, or 33 per cent. The enforcement in 1870 of an admission fee has thus had a good effect.

423. Particulars regarding the General Test Examination held in February 1870 are given in the following table:— **General Test.**

1870.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent.	Per cent. in 1869.
English	618	579	332	57·3	38·7
Anglo-Vernacular	2,861	2,757	194	7·0	7·8
Vernacular	734	694	176	25·3	24·4
	4,213	4,030	702	17·4	...
1869...	3,992	3,789	633	16·7	...

On the whole there has thus been a slight improvement in the proportion passed; and but that the numbers entered for the Anglo-Vernacular Branch form a much larger proportion of the whole than in the preceding year, the improvement would have been more conspicuous. In the English and Vernacular Branches taken together, 39·8 per cent. has been the ratio of success, against 30·6 in 1868. The falling off in the general results, which has been progressive, has been caused by a gradual raising of the standard, and by the minima being too low; and orders have accordingly been issued for raising the minima and requiring candidates in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch to answer in general subjects in English. These measures, which will be introduced from February 1871, will, it is believed, have the effect of excluding the ill-prepared candidates, especially in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch.

The following table shows the agency by which the successful candidates were instructed:—

	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	82	112	69	263
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid	88	143	65	296
Other Schools	2	36	3	41
Private Tuition	22	41	39	102
Total...	194	332	176	702

424. The abstract in the margin shows that the expenses connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations left a surplus of Rupees 12,311.

Financial Results.

Receipts.	RS.	*Disbursements.*	RS.
Special Test	24,379	Special Test	15,776
General Test	25,176	General Test	14,832
		Office Establishment, &c. ...	3,636
Total...	49,555		34,244
		Secretary's salary ...	3,000
			37,244

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Section XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy.

425. The number of Clergy belonging to the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1870 was 194, of whom 38 were Government Chaplains, 60 European and East Indian Missionaries, 77 Native Clergymen, 14 Clergymen (not Chaplains) ministering to English congregations, 5 employed in Education, and 8 retired, or temporarily disengaged.

Of those who were not Government Chaplains, eleven were receiving grants-in-aid from Government.

Four vacancies, one occasioned by death and three by retirement, occurred in the establishment of Government Chaplains; and of these only two were filled up.

Ordinations.

426. Two ordinations have been held, viz.:—

On 19th September 1869, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, when there were ordained two Europeans, Priests, three Natives, Priests, one European, Deacon, one Native, Deacon.

On 6th February 1870, at Masulipatam, when three Europeans were ordained Priests.

Visitation, &c.

427. The Bishop held a triennial visitation in Saint George's Cathedral on the 27th of October, then proceeded on tour of visitation to Salem and Yercaud, Coimbatore, Beypore; thence by Bombay to Berar, Aurungabad, Secunderabad, Kurnool, Bellary. Returning to Madras in January for a short time, he visited Pondicherry and Cuddalore; and again started from Madras for Masulipatam, Bezwarrah, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Vizianagram with their out-stations, Berhampore and Chetterpore, and completed his tour on the 16th March. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 778, of whom 344 were Europeans and East Indians, and 434 Natives.

Consecrations of Churches and Burial Grounds.

428. Three Churches have been consecrated, viz., those of St. Thomas', Cocanada, and St. Mary's, Vizianagram, both belonging to the Government; and a Church for Native Christians at Chudderghaut. Seven burial grounds, or additions to burial grounds, have been consecrated, viz., at Bangalore (St. John's), Akola, Oomraottee, Ellichpore, Budnaira, Bolarum, and Chudderghaut.

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Section XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

SANITARY.

Military Sanitation—European Troops.

Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns.

429. The average annual strength of the troops included in the Stational Returns was 10,880; the admissions into hospital were 13,694; the constantly sick 652·6; the deaths in hospital 229, and out of hospital 26, total 255; and the invalided 684. The returns of troops marching or on the move are not included. These figures give the following ratios to average strength:—

Admitted sick		1258·6	per mille.
Constantly sick		59·98	do.
Deaths { in hospital / out of do.	21·04 / 2·3	23·34	do.
Invalided		55·7	do.
Total decrement from deaths and invaliding		89·04	do.

During the year the Army had received by recruiting, drafts, and transfers 2,350 men, and had lost during the same period 3,404.

Sickness and mortality among European Troops in the whole Presidency compared for twelve years.

430. The following table shows the proportions of sickness and mortality in European Troops in the Madras Presidency for a period of twelve years:—

	Years.	Strength.	Ratio per mille of Strength. Admissions.	Deaths In Hospital.	Deaths Out of Hospital.	Total.
Inspector-General's Returns, Indian Medical Department.	1858-59	15,482	1880·8	42·3	6·4	48·7
	1859-60	16,921	1028·01	15·9	2·5	18·4
	1860	10,741	1699·4	19·1	2·04	21·2
	1861	15,051	1361·7	14·5	1·8	16·5
	1862	13,920	1291·1	17·09	1 7	18·8
	1863	12,586	1232·4	16·5	3·01	19·5
	1864	13,280	1521·08	16·5	3·6	20·1
	1865	13,623	1426·4	19·5	2·9	22·5
Stational Returns...	1866	11,498	1460·6	20·2	1·5	21·7
	1867	10,928	1358·2	15·74	2·37	18·11
	1868	9,934	1388·3	16·30	3·02	19·32
	1869	10,880	1258·6	21·04	2·38	23·42

High temperature of 1869.

431. The hot and dry season of 1869 was noted all over Southern India for its high average temperature, prolonged in many places beyond the usual course of the season.

Sunstroke, apoplexy, and ardent fevers were more than usually prevalent in the hotter stations, especially at Kamptee and Secunderabad. Epidemic cholera prevailed amongst British Troops at Kamptee, Secunderabad, Thayetmyo, and Fort Saint George.

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The cholera deaths (twenty-five in number, or twenty-seven, including two cases of choleraic diarrhœa) have helped to swell considerably the total mortality; and during the year under review hepatic diseases have been more than usually fatal at all the large stations occupied by European Troops. A total of fifty-seven deaths, or 5·23 per mille of strength from this class of diseases alone, shows that in regard to liver diseases the sanitary administration of British Troops in India is still susceptible of improvement. The mortality from hepatitis has been higher at Secunderabad and Bangalore than at other larger stations occupied by Europeans.

Different arms of the service compared.

432. Comparing the different arms of the service, the proportion of admissions and of mortality have been highest in the Artillery (1481·3 and 29·1 per mille respectively), next highest in the Cavalry (1340·8 and 26·9 per mille), and lowest of all in the Infantry Corps (1261·4 and 20·2 per mille). The mortality, both in the Artillery and Cavalry, has been much higher than the mean of the eight preceding years, while in the Infantry the death-rate has been slightly below the average.

Invaliding.

433. The number of persons invalided as shown in Medical Returns was 573. These numbers do not quite tally with the Adjutant-General's figures, for the reason that the Medical Returns show the number who have passed Medical Boards for change of climate or discharge, while the latter shows the total invalids that have actually left the country.

Of these 573 invalids, 85 were for discharge from the service, and 488 for change of climate. The number for 1868 was 634, being in the proportion of 62·41 per mille of average strength. In 1867 the proportion was 54·6 per mille, and in 1869 it was 55·7.

The facilities of transport now existing probably affect the ratios of invaliding for change of climate, for since 1864 the ratios have been, on the whole, increasing. The facilities for invaliding, which have existed for some years past, must not be lost sight of in estimating the causes of the difference in the mortality rates of the Indian Army in olden times and in the present.

Mortality according to residence in India.

434. The following table shows the mortality of British Soldiers according to length of residence in India:—

Period of residence.	Deaths per mille of Strength.		
	1867.	1868.	1869.
Deaths under 1 year of residence	19·3	19·2	27·2
From 1 to 2 years	13·2	16·0	42·1
„ 2 to 3 „	15·0	16·6	25·03
„ 3 to 4 „	19·1	18·2	34·1
„ 4 to 5 „	44·7	24·0	23·9
„ 5 to 6 „	11·7	2·8	21·2
„ 6 to 7 „	8·6	5·5	3·6
Above 7 years	17·6	19·1	18·3

It will be observed that the men under four years' residence have suffered the highest ratios of mortality, especially those in the period from one to two years in the country.

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435. It would appear that during the year about 3,874 men, 282 women, and 464 children were travelling from one station to another. This strength is not quite accurate, as in some of the marching reports the strength is omitted to be entered. The admissions into hospital of these troops were only 138, and one death occurred in a detachment at sea, the particulars of which cannot be ascertained—an officer also died; the number marching being 106.

Troops on the march.

Native Troops.

436. The strength of the Madras Native Army on the 1st January 1869 was 31,818, and on the 1st January 1870, 31,743, showing a diminution within the year of 75 men.

Strength by Adjutant-General's Return.

The strength at the end of the year, according to the Adjutant-General's Return, was made up as follows:—

Sappers and Miners	1,309
Artillery...	646
Cavalry...	1,371
Infantry...	28,417

The Native Army was increased during the year by recruits 1,331, by transfers 214, joined from desertion 6, other causes 57; total increase 1,608. During the same period the Native Army lost by invaliding 823, by reduction of establishment 1, by summary dismissal 192, by Courts Martial 47, by desertion 44, by deaths 525, and by other causes 51. The total loss being 1,683 men.

From these figures it will be observed that the total decrement of the Native Troops by deaths and invaliding was at the ratio per mille of—

25·8 By Invaliding.
16·5 „ Deaths.

42·3 Total.

437. The troops included in the Madras Stational Returns averaged in strength 25,598. The total admissions were 17,983; the average daily sick was 752·3; deaths in and out of hospital 354, of which 261 were in and 93 out of hospital. The proportions per mille of admissions, daily sick, and deaths to strength, according to the Stational Returns for 1869 are contrasted with the results of the former year as below:—

Sickness and Mortality in Madras Stations.

Comparison with the previous year.

		1868.		1869.	
By Stational Medical Returns	Admissions ...	707·7			702·5
	Daily Sick ...	29·0			29·3
Died...	in Hospital	8·6	10·0	10·1	13·7
	out of do.	1·4		3·6	
By Adjutant-General's Returns	Deaths ...	16·12			16·5*
	Invaliding ...	18·61			25·8

438. The proportion of admissions to hospital has varied greatly in various stations. At Trichinopoly only 301·1 per mille came into hospital, while at Sumbulpore, Luckady, Nicobars, and other malarious stations, the proportion was from 3 to 4,000 per mille, or in other

Admission rates at different stations compared.

* Difference caused by the inclusion of casualties among men on furlough in their villages.

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words every man composing the detachment in those stations has been three or four times in hospital during the year.

The following table exhibits the means of per mille ratios of admissions and mortality from the chief diseases at stations in the several commands :—

	Fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A	D.	A.	D.
Centre	136·4	0·3	14·3	0·3	24·8	1·0	2·3	0·9
Northern	346·4	2·4	11·7	...	6·2	0·3	2·1	1·4
Mysore	514·5	2·5	53·2	0 7	89·1	0·7	...	...
Malabar and Canara ...	216·1	...	34·3	2·0	19·1	...	...	...
Ceded Districts	168·0	1·6	15·4	...	6·5	0·4	7·3	3·2
Nagpore Force	582·7	2·7	10·1	...	39·2	0·7	8·4	3·0
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force...	463·7	1·0	9·6	0 7	19·6	0·3	7·4	2·6
Southern	50·8	1·1	11·4	0·4	11·8	0·4	1·1	0·4
Pegu	177·5	1·4	51·4	1·2	41·7	2·0	...	...
Straits	847·2	2·4	59·6	...	114·5	2·4	...	...

439. The influence of residence on the sea coast, on the plains near the coast, and on the table-lands of the interior is shown in the following table :—

Influence of climate.

Locality.	RATIOS PER MILLE.	
	Admitted.	Died.
Eastern Coast	493·0	22·7
Western Coast	420·4	11·7
Plains	372·0	14·7
Table-lands	1302·1	12·9
Hill Stations	2652·7	27·0
Foreign Stations	847·6	15·8
Straits, &c.	1240·4	9·8

440. The prevalence of cholera in the Presidency has been felt by Native Troops to some extent; cholera appeared in the stations marginally given, and out of seventy-eight attacked, thirty-two died, or forty-one per cent. of treated. Intermittent fever has been less prevalent than in the former year, although the admissions from this cause at Sumbulpore, Mercara, Mysore, and Nicobars have been very high. Of small-pox only twenty-six cases occurred, with two deaths.

Prevalence of Principal Diseases.

	Cases.		Cases.
Madras ...	4	Trichinopoly ...	3
Vellore... ...	3	Secunderabad ...	20
Berhampore ...	3	Kamptee ...	11
Cuttack ...	2	Hoosungabad ...	1
Bellary... ...	4	Seetabuldee ...	1
Kurnool ...	14	Raepore... ...	12

Civil Sanitation Jails.

441. The average strength of prisoners in all Jails during the year 1869 was 9,833; of this number 7,913 were admitted into hospital, and 412 died within the period. The average number of daily sick was 307·6. The proportions of strength are, therefore, admissions 804·7 per mille, daily sick 31·2, died 41·8.

Strength, sickness, and mortality.

Although the sick ratio has been lower in the past than in the previous years, it is noticeable that the death ratio has again increased. This is due

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in some degree to the occurrence of epidemic cholera in a few Jails in 1869, whereas the Jails, in common with the whole civil population of the Presidency, enjoyed a remarkable immunity from cholera in 1868. In some of the District Jails mortality has been high, independently of cholera. In the margin are given the results of sickness and mortality in Madras Jails for five years. The improvement caused by the efforts made to improve the Sanitary condition of the Jails is conspicuous.

Years.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1865	1290·6	126·3
1866	1249·7	124·5
1867	1012·4	53 9
1868	869·15	33·8
1869	804·7	41·8

Comparison of Central and District Jails.

442. The following table shows the relative sickness and mortality in the Central and District Jails :—

	Strength.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength		Died.
		Admitted.	Daily Sick.	
Central Jails	3,779	560·2	20·9	30 4
District do.	6,054	957·3	37·7	49·05

The difference is much in favour of the Central Jails. No case of cholera occurred in any of these Jails, though the disease prevailed in Salem, Trichinopoly, and in a village close to the Vellore Jail.

Excessive death-rate in some of the District Jails.

443. Some of the District Jails in the year under review have had a notably high death-rate, such as Cuddalore 115·3, Palamcottah 83·6, Calicut 102·3, Berhampore 162·1, Mangalore 97·9, Tranquebar 83·9. These excessive death-rates, except in the case of Berhampore, were not in any way attributable to cholera. Cholera occurred in nine of the District Jails, but not severely except in Kurnool, Berhampore, and Nellore. In the Vellore District Jail, Tanjore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore, and the Madras Penitentiary it prevailed in a less degree. As compared with 1868, the mortality of the District Jails is high, but not so high as in 1867, as the following figures show :—

Years.	Deaths to Strength per mille.
1867	54·4
1868	34·7
1869	49·05

District Jails classified according to locality.

444. Classifying the District Jails as in former reports according to locality, the following results are obtained :—

Locality.	Died per mille of Strength.
Hill Stations	41·8
Sea Coast, East Coast	36·5
West Coast	72·0
Plains elevated and remote from the sea	50·6
Plains of less elevation and on the coast line though not on the sea	38·3

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445. As to the general causes of sickness and mortality in the Madras Jails, it may be said that diarrhœa and dysentery, and the class of scorbutic maladies (included in anæmia, atrophy, dropsy, and scurvy), have been more prevalent and more generally fatal than in the two former years; nearly one-half of the deaths have been due to these causes. Epidemic cholera caused forty-three deaths against five in 1868; but there was no death from small-pox, while five occurred in 1868. Fevers were more fatal in 1869 than in 1868.

Prevalence of disease.

446. The Jail population, while it enjoyed the immunity from serious diseases of 1868, which characterised that particular season, has in 1869 suffered in some degree from the same general causes which have affected the free population. The large mortality from diseases of impaired nutrition shows that the health of the criminal classes, before their confinement in Jail, must necessarily have been low. The Jail diets, as recently modified, leave nothing to be desired on the score of efficiency or economy; but the results show that a nutritious diet in Jail will not in all cases counteract the tendency to diseases which irregular living in a former period of life may have caused. The death-rates of Jails are undoubtedly influenced by the feeble health-state of many of the prisoners before their incarceration.

Health of the Jail population generally.

General Population.

447. The population for which returns of death have been received is 24,633,127. The total population of the Presidency is said to be 26,097,021. It has not been found practicable at present to obtain returns from some of the Zemindary tracts and remote villages. The total deaths reported in the year were 4,51,981, being in the proportion of 18·3 per thousand of the population for which the returns are available. A death-rate of 18·3 per thousand cannot be considered a high ratio of mortality. The returns probably understate the true mortality, though not to any very great extent.

Mortality.

448. The following table will show the general results of the registration of deaths in the four years in which the system has been in operation:—

Mortality compared for four years.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Population furnishing death registers	22,294,694	22,347,713	25,017,323	24,633,127
Total deaths	600,106	372,026	390,959	451,981
From cholera	200 961	33,205	8,036	21,034
Do. small-pox	23,106	27,907	34,330	17,448
Do. fevers	110,102	112,511	105,692	132,346
Ratio of deaths per thousand of population	26·6	16·6	15·6	18·3

The year 1866 was a period of unusual cholera prevalence in Southern India. In 1867 it prevailed to a less extent and in fewer localities; 1868 was a minimum year of cholera, but small-pox then attained its maximum. From the table it would appear that it is to cholera epidemics that the main fluctuations in the annual death ratios are due.

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The following table gives the per mille ratios deducible from the above :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
All causes	26·9	16·6	15·6	18·3
Cholera	9·0	1·4	0·3	0·8
Small-pox	1·3	1·2	1·3	0·7
Fevers	4·9	5·0	4·2	5·3

The year 1869 was characterized by a considerable addition to the mortality from fevers ; small-pox had declined to a lower point than in any of the three previous years, while cholera sprang up epidemically in a few districts only, causing a rise in the mortality from 8,036 in 1868 to 21,034 in 1869.

The health of the town population (deduced from the returns for forty-one Municipal Towns and for a population of 12,76,129), as compared with the rural tracts, is illustrated in the following table :—

	DEATHS PER MILLE.	
	All causes.	Cholera.
Total population	18·3	0·85
Rural tracts...	18·1	0·81
Towns	21·3	1·62

Cholera.

449. In a special report the Sanitary Commissioner has traced the epidemic of cholera in Southern India in 1869. The disease, which appears to have been introduced from the north, broke out in Secunderabad in November 1868, and prevailed there and at Hyderabad for several months. It extended into the Kurnool District in January 1869, when it attacked the 19th Regiment on its march to Kurnool, close to the town. Quarantine was established in the town, and, though ineffectual, staved off an outbreak for twenty days. The cholera invaded the Bellary District both from Kurnool and south-westerly from Secunderabad, and the mortality in the towns along the line of Railway was considerable. From Ghooty the disease was traced to Bellary itself, and notwithstanding its severity in the neighbourhood (978 deaths occurred in the district) only twenty-one deaths occurred out of a population of 37,000. This result is attributed to the good conservancy of the town and the precautions taken by the Cantonment and Municipal authorities. The epidemic spread by the line of Railway through Cuddapah and North Arcot, and from the Cuddapah District into Nellore. It appeared in Madras in July, in the western portions of the town, though the evidence of importation is not clear. 568 deaths occurred, and compared with previous visitations the epidemic was unusually mild. This was the result of energetic measures taken for the supervision of travellers and the segregation and treatment of the affected. A cholera hospital was opened, and the distribution of medicines, and house to house visitation were organized for the treatment of premonitory diseases. The epidemic was traced southward into South Arcot viâ Chingleput, but does not seem to have become violent till the arrival of the north-east monsoon, with which the cholera season usually begins in the Southern Districts. Whether due to importation or

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endemic (the Sanitary Commissioner inclines to the latter opinion), cholera, which had existed in the district throughout the year, broke out with great fury in Tanjore in October, and at the close of the year the epidemic was still increasing, 2,226 deaths being reported in December. The deaths from cholera in the Tanjore District for four years are given in the margin. In Trichinopoly a severe outbreak occurred in December after the great Srirangam festival. Insignificant outbreaks, apparently due to importation by rail from Tripati, took place within the year at Salem, where the good effect of the Municipal conservancy was again noted, and at Coimbatore. There was very little cholera in the Western Coast Districts. No cases occurred in the Kistna and Godavery; but in Vizagapatam and Ganjam cholera, originated apparently in the adjoining Bengal Districts, prevailed from July to September, but in a mild form.

1866 ... 8,978
1867 ... 8,394
1868 ... 2,508
1869 ... 4,563

The new system of registration of vital statistics, and the arrangements for early and daily reports by the police on the occurrence of outbreaks of cholera, which have been in force since January 1870, will, it is hoped, furnish in future trustworthy materials for tracing the origin and progress of epidemics. Precautionary measures at fairs and festivals were adopted in the year under review, as in the previous year; and on the whole with similar success.

Fevers.

450. Fevers, which were unusually prevalent in 1869, cause greater loss to the population than any other class of diseases. They were specially fatal in the districts of Godavery, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Malabar, and South Canara.

Small-pox.

451. A consideration of the deaths from small-pox, in the four years ending 1869, will show the normal rise and fall of an epidemic spread over these years. The mortality increased from 23,106 in 1866 to 34,330 in 1868, when there was a sudden fall to 17,448 in 1869, thus exhibiting one of the marked features of small-pox, viz., its rapid declension in virulence, when the epidemic has attained its full height. In a considerable number of the districts small-pox attained its greatest prevalence in the year 1868, a year remarkable for the general absence of cholera. Generally speaking the small-pox months precede the cholera months in each year, that is, small-pox is seasonally active from November to April or May, while cholera, especially in the districts affected by the south-west monsoon, is most frequent in July, August, September, and October.

Deaths from violence.

452. The deaths from accidents, suicides, and murders, as in all other countries, show surprisingly little variation from year to year. In the year under review, accidents caused 8,616 deaths, suicides numbered 694, and murders 135.

MEDICAL.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES. Number treated.

453. The working of the dispensaries, during the year under review, has been satisfactory. There has been a slight increase in the total number treated, compared with the previous year as shown in the annexed statement—

1868-69, total treated	2,96,961
1869-70, do.	2,97,886
Increase...	925

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19,331 were treated as in-patients, and of these 106 died. The remainder were out-patients.

454. These institutions are to a great extent dependent for funds on current subscriptions, which in most cases are not so liberal as could be desired, and often difficult to realize. Efforts continue to be made to raise in each case an amount of funded capital, of which the interest will be sufficient to meet the current expenditure. On the 31st December 1868, the total funded capital at the credit of dispensaries was Rupees 4,05,217-3-8, while on the same date of 1869 it amounted to Rupees 4,37,059-13-0, showing an increase during the year of Rupees 31,842-9-4. This is so far satisfactory, but a large amount is still required to render these institutions independent of periodical subscriptions.

Financial condition.

455. Three new dispensaries have been opened during the year, viz., at Madnapillay (Cuddapah), Tritrapundi (Tanjore), and Edeyengoody (Tinnevelly.)

New Dispensaries opened.

456. The total number of operations from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870 is 2,39,710, showing a decrease of 22,109 below that of 1868-69, accounted for chiefly by a falling off in the work of the Medical Subordinates. The ratio of success during the year under review has been 90·152 against 90·02 in 1868-69, thus showing a small increase. The change in the class of Superintendents has not proved beneficial to the working of the department. It is to be hoped, however, that familiarity with their duties will produce improvement in the work of these officers.

VACCINATION. General results.

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Section XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

457. The following statement exhibits the net revenue and the expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1869:—

Madras Financial·

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Current Taxes, &c.										
Rate on houses, buildings, and lands				1,84,237	9	0	Salaries and Establishments	93,750	11	9
Tax on carts, &c.				64,818	8	0	Conservancy	1,84,990	4	8
Tolls				41,926	2	10	Police	1,07,232	0	0
Tax on carriages, &c.				44,040	0	0	Vital Statistics	14,363	4	6
Registration of carts				12,986	0	0	Communications	1,13,140	8	10
Liquor licenses				11,165	0	0	Buildings...	10,239	13	10
							Improvements	52,884	9	7
				3,59,173	3	10	Lighting	22,175	6	5
							Miscellaneous	49,146	8	10
Arrears Taxes, &c.							Advances recovered	9,566	0	11
							Balance carried forward	30,819	7	11
Rate on houses, &c.......	42,298	4	8							
Tax on carts, &c..........	11,654	7	1							
Tolls	3,314	8	0							
Tax on carriages ..	34	8	0							
Registration of carts ...	22	0	0							
Liquor licenses... ...	242	0	0							
				57,565	11	9				
Other Receipts.										
Deposits	742	12	0							
Government grant for roads	35,000	0	0							
Miscellaneous	39,061	11	4							
				74,804	7	4				
Advances recovered ...				23,238	12	0				
Balance brought forward				1,73,526	10	4				
				6,88,308	13	3		6,88,308	13	3

The receipts from current taxation were Rupees 3,59,173, and from arrears Rupees 57,565. But for the large balance with which they began the year, the Commissioners would have been unable to meet the outlay incurred, which (excluding advances) was in excess of the receipts by Rupees 1,56,450. The gross yield of house rates and trades tax fell from Rupees 2,60,634 and Rs. 1,34,525 in 1868 to Rupees 2,26,578 and Rupees 76,893 in 1869. Tolls and tax on carriages also yielded decreased amounts. The falling off in the house and trades tax collections is owing to the diminution of old arrears outstanding. The total receipts from all sources were Rupees 6,88,309 against Rs. 7,10,077 in 1868.

While the income was thus somewhat less than that of 1868-69, the expenditure was greater by Rupees 1,27,839. This was owing mainly to increase of outlay as follows :—conservancy, Rupees 16,230 ; communications, Rs. 30,209 ; improvements, Rs. 32,354 ; establishment, Rs. 8,066. Besides the balance shown in the above statement the Commissioners possessed a sum of Rupees 37,300 in Government securities.

Office Administration.

458. The administration of the Municipality has been much improved during the year. The introduction, on the recommendations of a special Committee appointed to examine into the system of

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assessment and collection, of check registers for the issue of bills, and of a method of collection by streets, have been of much benefit in causing greater regularity and despatch in getting in the house and trades taxes. It is believed that the wheel and trades taxes are largely evaded, and steps are being taken to remedy this by prompt prosecution of defaulters.

Roads, lighting, &c.

459. One hundred and fifty-four miles of roads were kept in order. The outlay (excluding the sum received from Government) was sixty-three per cent. in excess of that of 1868, but the quantity of work greater by only ten per cent. The causes assigned are an increase in the contract rates and the want of power (since remedied) for regulating heavy traffic. Twenty-seven streets were newly metalled ; and improvements by widening and straightening eight others were in progress during the year. 355 new lamps having been added, and there are now 1,253, of which 268 are fed with kerosine. Ten new public wells were sunk, and 122 repaired or enclosed. Some filtering wells were constructed, charcoal, sand, and gravel being packed round the lining of brickwork.

Conservancy.

460. The conservancy of the town absorbs more of the Municipal funds than any other demand. The out-door Sanitary Establishment numbered in 1869 1,150 men ; 293 pairs of bullocks were used, and 2,43,568 cart-loads of rubbish removed from the streets. This vast quantity was for the most part deposited in selected depôts ; but the introduction of smoke-consuming cinerators or kilns, for reducing the rubbish to ashes, appears to promise a successful and economical solution of the difficulty of disposing of street sweepings. A few have been constructed, and 2,081 cart-loads were burnt in them in 1869. 141 dust-boxes of an improved pattern were added. The number of latrines was 139 at the close of the year, eleven permanent, and thirty-five temporary ones having been added during the year.

Utilization of sewage.

461. The bad drainage of the town, a complete remedy for which is possible only at enormous cost, is still the great difficulty in Municipal sanitation. An experimental farm of small extent for the utilization of liquid sewage was established during the year; and with such success, notwithstanding unfavourable conditions of soil and situation, that a Committee of the Commissioners was led to recommend the establishment of several such farms in convenient places for the disposal of the sewage of separate sections of the town, the expense of costly main sewers and outfalls being thus avoided. It was further proposed to try subsoil sewage irrigation by means of tiled drains in connexion with the Black Town main drain.

Water-supply, &c.

462. The loan of a sum of Rupees 12,80,000 for the water-supply project was sanctioned, and work commenced within the year. Two-thirds of the earth work for the delivery channel, which is to bring the water from the Red Hills reservoir, a distance of six miles, were completed, and the masonry works were well advanced, at a total outlay of Rupees 64,005. The supply of water will, it is believed, be abundant and pure.

Mofussil Municipalities.

463. Act X. of 1865 was introduced during 1869-70 into the towns of Ghooty, Palcondah, and Anantapur, making the total number of towns in which it is now in force forty-four. The following

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is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure which are given in detail for each town in the Appendix :—

Receipts.

Current Taxes, &c.				RS.	A.	P.
Rate on houses, buildings, and lands				1,85,989	4	8
Tax on arts, trades, &c.				1,16,902	13	10
Tolls				3,10,327	15	9
Taxes on carriages, &c.				60,220	4	0
Registration of carts				16,148	11	6
License fees				10,731	0	4
Fines, &c.				23,507	1	11
				7,23,827	4	0
Deduct refunds				3,293	15	1
				7,20,533	4	11
State contribution				1,73,550	8	11
Arrear Taxes, &c.						
Rate on houses, &c.	28,195	5	10			
Taxes on arts, &c....	30,412	4	4			
Tolls	10,227	2	0			
State contribution ...	52,535	10	0			
Other items	1,104	2	1			
				1,22,474	8	3
Other receipts				98,952	3	6
Refunds and advances recovered ...				2,685	11	6
Balance brought forward				1,90,166	9	5
				13,08,362	14	6

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
New Works	2,04,517	11	4
Repairs	1,65,478	15	0
Conservancy	2,47,282	13	7
Police	2,29,661	0	3
Establishment	1,16,260	13	6
	9,63,201	5	8
Purposes other than those specified in Section 25	1,43,943	14	11
Refunds and advances	16,770	14	8
	11,23,916	3	3
Net balance*	1,84,446	11	3
	13,08,362	14	6

The total amount raised from current taxation was Rupees 7,20,533. The sum given in the last Report, Rupees 8,22,472, included arrears, which are separated in the abstract given above. The assessed demand of house rates is Rupees 1,97,000, and of land rate Rupees 17,000, total Rupees 2,14,000; of this Rupees 1,85,989 were collected. The State contribution drawn during the year is apparently much less than in 1868-69, but this is owing to the system introduced by order of the Government of India, under which the Municipalities are charged with only three-fourths of the Police cost, and the remaining fourth due by them is deducted from the State grand in aid. These orders were acted on during the year in most towns, but not in all, and explain the reduction in Police payments ; which reduction would have been greater, but that payments on account of former years were made to a considerable extent during the year under review. Notwithstanding the apparent reduction of receipts and expenditure caused by this system of account, the revenues and outlay of the Municipalities present an increase. The expenditure on New Works, Repairs, and Conservancy, by which the people are more immediately benefited, and which is most appreciated by them, rose from Rupees 5,64,373 to Rupees 6,17,339; and that on other purposes of Municipal advantage, though not of a kind towards which the State must contribute under the existing law, increased from Rupees 71,686 to Rupees 1,43,944. The fact that, notwithstanding the increased collections and outlay, the cost of establishment fell from Rupees 1,30,200 to Rupees 1,16,260, is indicative of more economical management. The working of the Act during the year has been eminently satisfactory. The reports seem to show that the feeling in favour of the municipal institu-

* The Municipality of Ghooty exceeded its receipts by Rupees 513-1-2. This amount has been deducted from the gross balance given in the Appendix.

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tions, the commencement of which was noticed last year, has strengthened; and the results of improved conservancy on the healthfulness of the towns and the comfort of the inhabitants are appreciated no less than the facilities for traffic afforded by roads now kept in good order.

POSTAL.

Imperial Post. Correspondence.

464. In the Appendix will be found a comparative Statement showing the amount and character of the correspondence which passed through the Imperial Post Offices in 1869-70 and 1868-69. The number of covers received for delivery in 1869-70 was 1,31,70,747 against 1,21,67,455 in 1868-69, or an increase of 10,03,292; and covers posted for despatch rose from 1,24,29,747 to 1,35,33,113, or by 11,03,366. The increase is chiefly under the head of paid letters, and is due to some extent to the more extended use of service labels. Letters sent on Service show a decrease, owing to the same cause, of 1,96,779, or about tenth of the increase in paid letters received and posted.

465. The marginal table shows the number and nature of the Postal Offices at the close of the year under review, as compared with the previous year. The number of Post Offices has decreased by four, but the permanent offices have increased by twenty-seven. The decrease is due to the opening of experimental offices having been restricted as much as possible, owing to financial pressure. Of the Post Offices 200 were regular and 121 Branch Offices. 5,33,637 covers were posted in Railway travelling letter boxes, against 1,78,603 in 1868-69.

Offices.

	1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.
Permanent... ...	284	19	105	311	18	109
Experimental ...	41	2	4	10	6	9
Total...	325	21	109	321	24	118

Mail Service.

466. The marginal table shows the mileage, speed, and average cost of the mail service on the railways, by mail carts, and by foot-runners. It will be seen that, while the speed has decreased in all cases, the average monthly cost has risen. This result is attributed to the change in the route of the Overland Mails between Bombay and Madras, which, since 1st February 1870, have been transported by Goolburga, Ghooty, and the North-West Railway, the old route by Huryhur and Bangalore having been given up. Twenty-four hours in the time of transit have been

	Railway.		Mail Cart.		Foot-runners.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Mileage	863	893	493	371	6,549	6,655
Speed per hour.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Dry season ...	19 2	19 0	7 2	6 7	4 6	4 4
Wet season ...	19 2	19 0	6 6	6 4	4 5	4 3
Monthly average	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
cost	0 11 5	0 12 8	26 2 11	36 0 5	2 11 8	3 10 7

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gained by the change, and notwithstanding the increased average cost, the expenditure has been considerably reduced. With the exception of the extreme northerly stations on the Eastern and Western Coasts, all mails from the Madras Presidency for other Presidencies are now sent viâ Ghooty. The route passes through a poor and thinly peopled country, and though shorter (99 miles against 171) than the old line, the road is much worse. The bad state of the road between Goolburga and Hyderabad has also contributed to increase the cost of the mail carts.

Delivery of letters.

467. Of the covers received for delivery, 1,03,91,760, or 79 per cent., were directly delivered by the Imperial Post. Of the balance 27,78,987 covers, 11,22,586 were transferred to the District Post; 2,08,051 to the Dead Letter Office; and 14,48,350, or 10·9 per cent., were undelivered within the year, having been re-directed, sent to branch offices, or held in deposit.

468. In the marginal abstract the correspondence which passed through the district post is shown for 1868-69 and 1869-70. The general result is to show that progress is being made towards the gradual absorption of the district by the imperial post. The proportion of undelivered covers has decreased. The whole of the postal arrangements of the Trichinopoly District were, as an experiment, transferred to the Imperial Post Office; but though the working of the new arrangement has given rise to complaints of delay, the quantity of correspondence is reported to have increased, and the proportion of undelivered covers decreased. Judged by these tests, the experiment has been satisfactory.

District Post.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Sent to General Post for despatch	6,78,237	7,24,679
Received from General Post for delivery...	12,66,523	11,22,586
Returned undelivered.	96,171	73,719

TELEGRAPH.

General Working.

469. The uniform one rupee tariff for all India has worked less satisfactorily than was expected, causing increase of work, but not enhancing the receipts. A revision of the rules for the transmission of messages, giving more words in the address, and allowing natives not acquainted with English to get their messages translated at Telegraph Offices without extra cost, came into operation on the 1st March 1870, but has not yet produced any perceptible increase in the traffic.

Extent of Line, &c.

470. The extent of line in the division has been reduced seventeen miles, by the transfer to the Bangalore Division of the piece of double line (Bezwarrah and Kurnool wires) between Ambareepett and Hyderabad; 137 miles of line have been doubled between Madras and Nellore and Ongole and Guntoor, completing the double line all the way from Madras to Bezwarrah (267 miles).

The division now extends from Ambareepett, fourteen miles west of Secunderabad, to Talla Manaar in Ceylon, embracing 845 miles of line, and nine Offices. The number of Sub-divisions was reduced from five to four during the year, and they are arranged as follows:—

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	Miles.
Bezwarrah Sub-division.—Masulipatam through Bezwarrah to Ambareepett (single line), and Bezwarrah to Guntoor (double line), including the Masulipatam and Bezwarrah Offices	212
Nellore Sub-division.—Guntoor to Madras (all double line), including the Guntoor and Nellore Offices	247
Pondicherry Sub-division.—Madras to Negapatam (9½ miles of double and 184½ single line), including the Pondicherry, Cuddalore, and Negapatam Offices...	194
Paumben Sub-division.—Negapatam to Talla Manaar (all single line), including the Paumben Office	190
	843

This re-arrangement of Sub-divisions was made in December last after all the lines north of Negapatam had been put in good repair. A saving of about Rupees 300 a month in the cost of establishment was then effected.

Condition of Line.

471. The line generally is in very good order. Repairs, to remedy the corrosion of iron standards, are necessary between Bezwarrah and Ambareepett. The doubling of the section between Bezwarrah and Madras is now complete, but cannot be fully worked until the double line is extended to Cocanada. To the south of Madras the line as far as Negapatam is in good order; and repairs calculated to secure the line thence to Paumben for two years were commenced.

Signal Offices.

472. The number of Signal Offices is nine, of which five are returned as unprofitable. The Karikal Office was closed during the year; and the Offices at Pondicherry, Nellore, and Masulipatam were reduced to Day Offices. The Office at Madras has increased much in importance, and is now provided with a testing apparatus, which is very useful in showing defective insulation and in localizing causes of interruption. The new Office at Guntoor is only nominally profitable, as since its establishment the receipts at Bezwarrah have fallen by Rupees 200 per mensem. The result, however, shows that the new Office is more convenient for the public.

Interruption and Imperfect Communications.

473. There have been one hundred and twelve cases of total interruption and imperfect communication representing a stoppage of communication for 4,714 hours and 14 minutes during the year under report, against eighty-two and 1,600 hours and 40 minutes, respectively, during the previous year. But, although the number this year is larger, there have been actually fewer total stoppages, and consequently less inconvenience to the public than last year. One of the interruptions was caused by the breaking of the long span across the Kistna river, and continued 2,634 hours in consequence of there being no wire in the division fit for repairs.

Complaints and Errors.

474. No serious complaints have been made in the Madras Division, but great delays have occurred between Madras and Galle in the transmission of messages despatched on the arrival of the China Mail and other steamers. The delay is owing to there being only one through wire, which is barely enough for the local traffic. A second wire for

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the through traffic to Bombay is required from Galle to Madras, and a third wire between Galle and Paumben. Thirty-two fines, amounting to Rupees 51, have been inflicted during the year under report for errors in messages against sixty-six, and Rupees 95-8-0 for the year 1868-69. No message has been lost.

EMIGRATION.

British Colonies.

475. Emigration to the British Colonies was very slack during the past year. Only four ships carrying 1,203 persons left Madras for the Mauritius. The depôt was closed on the 30th April 1869, as no more coolies were required; but in July following a fresh requisition having been received, it was re-opened. Only one vessel arrived from the Mauritius with return emigrants, viz., forty-six males, six females, two children; total fifty-four. One adult died on the voyage. Two vessels have arrived from the Mauritius at Pondicherry with 144 emigrants. No deaths occurred. The average number in the Mauritius Depôt during the ten months for which it was open was 201; the average monthly number of cases of sickness, twelve; and the total deaths four only. The due proportion of female to male emigrants has not been quite maintained as regards adults, the numbers being 280 females to 754 males, about 37 per cent. instead of 40; but, if the children are included, the numbers are 337 females to 846 males, only a fraction less than the proper per-centage. Emigration from Madras to Natal and the British West India Colonies has for the present ceased; the Natal Agency was closed under instructions from the Natal Government of 18th September 1869. The amount collected for fees and licenses was Rupees 2,333, and the disbursements Rupees 3,360-2-1. The expenses have exceeded the receipts by a sum of Rupees 1,027-1-7. In 1868-69 the expenses were Rupees 5,748, and receipts Rupees 1,145-8-0. A considerable reduction in expenditure has, therefore, been effected; the receipts have also more than doubled.

French Colonies.

476. One emigrant ship sailed from Pondicherry, calling at Karikal, for Martinique with 475 souls, and another for Guadaloupe with 474 souls. Three vessels left Pondicherry for Réunion with 787 souls, and three sailed from Karikal to the same Island with 292 souls. Thus in all 2,028 sailed against 2,534 embarked last year. Four vessels have arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion during the year 1869-70 with 466 return emigrants. Only one death occurred during the voyages.

In connexion with emigration to the French Colonies the receipts were Rupees 3,710, and the disbursements Rupees 9,515, or in excess Rupees 5,805.

Cholera on board the "John Scott."

477. The outbreak of cholera on board the Emigrant Ship "John Scott," which caused a lamentable loss of life, must be noticed. On December 14th, 1869, the ship left Pondicherry, where the shipment of her emigrants for Guadaloupe had been delayed for a week in consequence of cholera in the depôt. On the evening of the 16th a woman died of cholera, and on the morning of the 17th the ship anchored at Karikal. Notwithstanding the presence of cholera on board, and also in the town of Karikal, 150 emigrants were embarked on the afternoon of the 17th, and the ship sailed on the morning of the 18th. Several more cases occurred on that day, and the Captain in the evening put back to Pondicherry. On arrival there, the sick were landed and placed in a cholera hospital, where every attention was

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paid to them by the French authorities, fresh cases being landed, when attacked by the epidemic. By degrees the disease subsided, but not till thirty-nine of the emigrants and crew had died. After thorough cleansing, examination, and inspection, the French authorities re-shipped the convalescents, and despatched the ship to Guadaloupe. The Government censured the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry, and the Consular Agent at Karikal was dismissed. The arrival of the ship at Guadaloupe has not yet been reported, but, from a report sent from St. Helena by the Surgeon of the ship, the emigrants appear to have enjoyed good health during the voyage.

Indian Labourers' Act.

478. 986 labourers have been recruited and registered under the Indian Labourers' Act No. V. of 1866; 585 of them were forwarded for employment on the Upper Godavery Works in five of the B. I. Coasting Steamers; the remaining 401 were not sent, and the fees were refunded.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS, &c.

Number of Books.

479. In 1869-70 there were, beside Government Publications, 414 works registered under Act XXV. of 1867, and the copyright of sixty-seven was registered. The books were brought out at the under-mentioned stations :—

Stations.	English Books.	Vernacular Books including all Works partly in a Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	65	243	308
Mangalore	...	58	58
Tranquebar	2	9	11
Tinnevelly	...	10	10
Palamcottah	...	6	6
Calicut	...	13	13
Cochin	1	5	6
Vizagapatam	...	2	2
Total...	68	346	414

Language.

480. The following table gives the classification of the Works according to language :—

Language.	Number of Works.	Language.	Number of Works.
English...	68	Malayalam	45
English and Tamil	6	Malayalam and English ...	1
English and Telugu	6	Canarese	26
Sanskrit	14	Canarese and English... ...	1
Sanskrit and Telugu	17	Canarese and Tulu	2
Sanskrit and Canarese ..	4	Canarese and Kodagu ...	1
Sanskrit and Malayalam ...	1	Hindustani	2
Tamil	146	Persian	1
Tamil and Telugu	1	Arabic	1
Telugu	71		
			414

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Subjects.

481. Of the works ninety-five treat of Christianity, being for the most part Tracts against Hinduism; sixty-eight are Hindu or Muhammadan devotional works; sixty-nine are school-books; thirty-one are placed under the head of fiction; thirty-three are poetical; twenty-three treat of law; nineteen are treatises on morality; eleven belong to history and biography; and the remainder are described as either scientific, dramatic, astrological, or miscellaneous. The majority of the publications are mere re-prints; and scarcely a dozen books of real interest, either original works or new translations, were brought out in the year under review.

Printing Presses.

482. There are altogether fifty-three printing presses in the Presidency, about seven being conducted by Europeans; the latter include the Christian Knowledge Society's Press at Madras and the Bâsle Mission Press at Mangalore, both of which are very well managed, and execute a large amount of printing work. The native presses for the most part turn out their publications in a very inferior style; but, at the same time, the price of the books is very low, being generally only a few annas, and in some cases a few pies.

Madras School Book Society.

483. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, which receives an annual grant of Rupees 2,000, beside providing a number of school books, aims at contributing towards the formation of a sound Vernacular Literature, capable of meeting the growing intellectual wants of the people. During 1869 three works in Tamil and one in Telugu were brought out. In January 1870 the Society started a People's Magazine in Tamil under the title of Janavinodini, which is sold for two annas a copy. The Curators of the Government Book Depôts were requested to lend their aid to the Society in disseminating the works brought out as contributions towards a Vernacular Literature; and up to the 31st December last the whole number of books sold was 1,175.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Work done and cost.

484. The work executed in the Government Press in 1869-70, reduced as usual to solid foolscap pages, is shown below in comparison with the results in 1868-69 :—

		1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Secretariat and Revenue Board and Secret Departments.	Original ...	82,702	87,782	5,080	
	Re-made up...	46,515	43,574	...	2,941
Gazette		7,314	7,895	581	
Miscellaneous— Job, Book, &c....		24,270	34,225	9,955	
	Total...	1,60,801	1,73,476	15,616	
			Deduct decrease...	2,941	
			Net...	12,675	

The net increase has thus been 7·8 per cent. Efforts were made during the year to reduce the amount of printing in the Government Secretariat,

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and resulted in a decrease of 9,077 pages (original and re-made up) in the Chief Secretary's and Military Departments; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of work, amounting to 10,048 pages in the Revenue and Public Works Departments and the Revenue Board. The number of impressions struck was 196,39,543, and was 40,31,806 in excess of the number in 1868-69. The cost per page with an average of 113 copies was Rupees 1-0-7, against Rupees 1-1-1 per page with 97 copies in 1868-69. The items of cost were salaries, Rupees 1,22,370-12-2; allowances for depreciation, Rupees 17,700; interest at six per cent., Rupees 8,048-8-3; house-rent, Rupees 3,000; and printing ink, Rupees 1,508. The saving to Government, by executing their own printing, is estimated at Rupees 23,421 at Messrs. Graves and Cookson's inadequate rates; and at Rupees 1,47,998 on Messrs. Gantz and Foster's scale of charges. In the Government Press and the Penitentiary, 31,825 books were bound; 2,40,734 books, pamphlets, &c., were stitched, folded, and pasted; and 5,89,135 sheets machine-ruled. The out-turn in the previous year was 22,071 books bound, 1,36,744 stitched, and 6,09,902 sheets ruled.

Penitentiary Branch Press.

485. The increase in the work done, and especially in the number of impressions, has been mainly effected by the establishment of the Penitentiary Press, which is worked by convict labour. Nine printing machines and six presses have been set up at the Jail, and most of the press work is done there, especially the printing of Acts of the Legislature and of forms required for the various departments of the administration, of which long numbers are wanted. 149,35,753 impressions were struck off, of 7,186 pages. A Binding Department, in which juvenile prisoners are employed, is attached to the Penitentiary Press; but great difficulty is experienced in getting trained compositors and binders among the convicts, owing to the shortness of the sentences of most of the prisoners. The value of the work of all kinds done at the Penitentiary, estimated at Government Press rates, was Rupees 21,916, and the cost, including superintendence, depreciation, contingencies, and value of labour was Rupees 12,990, leaving a clear profit of Rupees 8,926.

Stock.

486. An inventory of plant, &c., belonging to the Government Press was taken during the year. The cost price was found to be Rupees 2,15,178, or 84,067 in excess of the cost price of the stock in 1861 when it was last taken. Allowing depreciation at seventeen per cent. per annum for type, ten per cent. for machines, eight per cent. for presses, and ten per cent. for miscellaneous furniture, the value of the stock on the 31st March 1870 is estimated at Rupees 1,39,678, made up as follows:—type, Rupees 75,830; machines, Rupees 17,523; presses, Rupees 15,663; and miscellaneous furniture, Rupees 30,662.

OBSERVATORY.

Code of Instructions.

487. An important feature in the proceedings of the past year has been the drawing up of a Code of Instructions, to define the future operations of the Madras Observatory, expressly with a view to ensure publication, and to prevent further arrears. The preparation of the Code was entrusted to Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and the present Government Astronomer conjointly. It recommends as the standard work of the Observatory the very

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pursuits to which its efforts have been steadily directed for the last nine years, but strongly urges the importance of rendering the results early available by means of prompt publication.

Star Catalogue and observations.

488. Only a few of the stars intended to appear in the final Star Catalogue in hand require further observation, and it is hoped to close the working list at the end of 1870. Up to the 31st of March last the number of complete star observations, ready for incorporation and reduction to the mean epoch 1865, amounted to 17,065.

Equatoreal observations.

489. The meridian opertaions of the past official year comprise fifty-one observations of 19 minor planets, 48 of the moon, and 1,756 of fixed stars; in all 1,855 corresponding determinations of Right Ascension and Polar Distance. The minor planets, Danaë, Sappho, Hestia, and Isis were observed with the new large equatoreal on ten nights, when in opposition to the sun; and occasional casual observations of variable stars, of star occultations, and of the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites were also recorded. The Variable Star Atlas and other extra meridional works in hand were wholly suspended, and no discoveries of any kind were attempted.

Telegraphic determination of the Longitude of Pondicherry.

490. A determination of the difference of longitude between the French Settlement of Pondicherry and the Madras Observatory was made in the month of January last by order of the respective Governments, at the request of Monsieur G. Fleuriais, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, en Mission Scientifique à Pondichéri. Monsieur G. Fleuriais was commissioned by the Bureau des Longitudes of France in April 1867 to determine the geographical longitudes of several important and widely distributed stations, including Pondicherry, by the well-known method of Moon Culminators; but circumstances admitting of the infinitely better process of telegraphic comparison at Pondicherry with the Madras Observatory, Monsieur Fleuriais availed himself of the opportunities thus afforded for the more accurate relative determination of the longitudes of these two stations, and with the cordial co-operation of the Government Telegraph Officers, the operation was most successfully carried out on the night of the 12th January 1870, and good time determinations fortunately secured. The Madras Observatory was found to be 1*m.* 38·7*s.* eastward of Pondicherry Light-house.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological Establishment.

491. The Meteorological Establishment of the Madras Presidency has now been in existence for two years, and, with the exception of one station, may be reported as in fair working order. New and convenient tables for the reduction of the observations have been printed and in use for some time past, but it has not yet been considered safe to entrust the calculation of the results to the observers at the various stations, and in consequence no printed Reports have appeared. All the observations taken during the year 1868 are reduced, and also those since January 1st, 1870; but the results of 1869 are still in hand. The places at which regular records are kept are Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madras, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. To these will be shortly added Kamptee (the instruments for

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which have long been in readiness), and, it is hoped, two more stations in the Mysore territory also. It is to be regretted that the four stations, Cannanore, Rangoon, Tinnevelly, and Vizagapatam, originally included in the scheme, have been temporarily suppressed on economical grounds. Observations at Cannanore and Vizagapatam are highly desirable, Cochin being the only station situated on the Western Coast, and Masulipatam the one furthest north on the Eastern Coast of India.

Rain reports.

492. New and accurate rain gauges have been supplied to nearly all the Revenue stations, at which records of rain-fall are maintained. There are 216 such registers kept at the present time, and it is hoped that they are now much better looked after, and consequently more trustworthy than formerly. The old gauges in use in several districts have been forwarded to the Madras Observatory for examination of their funnels and measures; and wherever these are uninjured, and the records have been properly made, good averages will be attainable.

MUSEUMS.

Government Central Museum.

493. The number of specimens added to the Museum during the year was 6,427. The additions consisted chiefly of shells, of which 2,532 specimens were presented, and of insects, of which 2,650 were purchased in London. 433 plants were contributed by Major Beddome and General Hamilton. The following additions have been made to the Library:—Sixty-five volumes of standard works, one hundred and thirty-one numbers of scientific periodicals, one hundred and twenty-five volumes of Government Reports, and three thousand five hundred and two numbers of the London Patent Office papers. The collection of books in the Museum Library is in good order. The following specimens were contributed to other Museums:—Four hundred and thirty-three specimens of shells, and eleven specimens of Flying-foxes and Bats preserved in spirit, to Professor W. Peters, Superintendent of the Royal Zoological Museum, Berlin, and fifty specimens of Neilgherry birds, and one complete skeleton of a Hyæna to Professor J. Henry, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States. The number of visitors during the year was 1,28,696.

Rajahmundry Local Museum.

494. Fifty-one articles, including four Sasanams or grants, inscribed on copper plates, were added to the Rajahmundry Local Museum which receives a grant of Rupees 55 per mensem from Government. Thirty-six official publications were added to the Library. Upwards of 2,000 rupees, one-fourth of which was locally subscribed during the year, were expended in repairing the building, for which purpose the museum was closed during five months of the year. The visitors, notwithstanding, numbered 8,808, against 13,447 in 1868-69. The receipts, including the balance of last year, Rupees 1,686, amounted to Rupees 2,988, and the disbursements to Rupees 2,895.

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APPENDIX I.

A.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1869-70, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to empower Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue Administration.	By the Board of Revenue.	To obviate the great inconvenience experienced in the Revenue Administration of this Presidency, in consequence of Revenue Officers not having been made competent by express provision of law to issue summonses for the attendance of persons, or the production of documents in certain cases in which it is their duty to hold investigations.	23rd April 1869.
An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842 (*For the better management of boats and catamarans in the Madras Roads*).	By the Local Government.	To enable the Government to determine and notify, and from time to time to vary, the sums which shall be payable for the hire of boats and catamarans, the rates fixed by Schedule B. of Act IV. of 1842 having been found to be inadequate.	18th May 1869.
An Act for the regulation of Jails within the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and for the enforcement of discipline therein.	Do.	To provide for the punishment of persons conveying or attempting to convey intoxicating liquors or drugs or forbidden articles into Jail or to the convicts employed outside the prison walls; to empower the Superintendent of the Presidency Town Jails to award corporal punishment in the case of refractory convicts; to make the offence of escape from lawful custody punishable by whipping; and to consolidate the law relating to Jails in this Presidency.	30th September 1869.

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A.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1869-70, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act for regulating the affairs of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society.	By the Honourable J. B. Norton.	To protect the interests of the general body of shareholders in the Madras Equitable Assurance Society; to place its affairs on a firm and satisfactory basis; and to afford an indemnity to the Directors, past and present, of the Society against the effects of acts, which, though possibly not strictly legal, have been done by them in good faith and for the best interests of the shareholders.	13th October 1869.
An Act to continue Act No. XX. of 1859 (*An Act for the suppression of outrages in the district of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort Saint George*).	By Government.	To continue in force Act XX. of 1859, which Act provides a speedy mode of trying and punishing murderous outrages committed by the Moplahs of Malabar.	3rd December 1869.
An Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of Inams heretofore furnished to Inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV. of 1862 and IV. of 1866.	Do.	To declare that nothing contained in the Inam Title-Deeds shall affect the rights of holders or occupier of lands from which any Inam is derived or drawn, or the interests of any person other than the Inam-holder named in the title-deeds.	8th December 1869.

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B.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1869-70.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to make better provision for the Police, conservancy, and improvement of towns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the promotion of education therein, and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns.	By the Honourable A. J. Arbuthnot.	To effect changes in the Mofussil Municipal law, which the experience derived from the working of Madras Act X. of 1865 has shown to be very necessary; the most important of those changes being, 1st, as to the constitution of the Municipal Commissions; 2nd, the application of Municipal Funds to educational and other purposes, such, for instance, as the construction and maintenance of hospitals, the training and employment of medical practitioners, sanitary inspection, and the collection of statistics of births and deaths; 3rd, the withdrawal of the grant, which, under Madras Act X. of 1865, the Government is bound to contribute in aid of the charges for Police and conservancy, the Municipalities being required to pay the whole of the charges for conservancy and other Municipal purposes, and sixty per cent. of the Police charges; 4th, the raising of the maximum house-rate from seven-and-a-half to ten per cent. and of the registration fee on carts; 5th, the levy of a tax on the sale of spirituous drinks, opium, and ganja; and 6th, the continuance of the power to levy tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering Municipal limits, subject, however, to the restriction that these tolls shall be levied only in the event of the funds derivable from the other modes of taxation provided by the Act being insufficient for the wants of the Municipality.	4th February 1870.	....	Under the consideration of the Select Committee, to whom the Bill has been referred for report.

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B.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1869-70.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local Committees for the due administration of such funds.	By the Honourable A. J. Arbuthnot.	To provide for a complete system of local taxation and of local administration in the rural districts; and this is proposed to be done by merging in the present measure the Education Act of 1863, the District Road Cess Act of 1866, and the Wynaad Tolls Act of 1868, and raising by a single local rate the funds required for popular education, for roads, and for other public objects of a local character which have either not been provided for at all, or have hitherto been met either wholly or in part by grants from the imperial revenues; such objects being intended to include the construction and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums, the training of medical practitioners, the sanitary conservancy of towns and villages, and the construction and repair of minor buildings, such as Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails. The local rate referred to is to be in the case of land-holders an amonnt not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of the land, and in the case of persons not holding lands, a house-rate ranging from one to four rupees.	18th February 1870.	....	Under the consideration of the Select Committee, to whom the Bill has been referred for report.
A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsiffs.	By Government.	To raise the ordinary jurisdiction of District Munsiffs from Rupees 1,000 to Rupees 2,500, and to consolidate the laws relating to District Munsiffs in this Presidency.	9th November 1869.	18th February 1870.	This Bill was withdrawn on the ground that a complete consolidation of the laws relating to District Munsiffs would involve legislation affecting the High Court, and that the local Council was precluded from such legislation by the High Court's Act. The Bill has been submitted to the Government of India for the purpose of being passed by the Council of the Governor-General.

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C.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1869-70.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsiffs.	By Government.	To raise the ordinary jurisdiction of District Munsiffs from Rupees 1,000 to Rupees 2,500, and to consolidate the laws relating to District Munsiffs in this Presidency.	Under the consideration of the Government of India.

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APPENDIX II.

A.

No. I.—CIVIL.

Statement showing the Civil Tribunals existing in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1869.

Tribunals.	Number of Tribunals.	Average Area of Jurisdiction in Square Miles.	Average Population in each Jurisdiction.	Number of Judges. European and East Indian. Appointed by Letters Patent or Covenanted.	Number of Judges. European and East Indian. Commissioned Military Officers.	Number of Judges. European and East Indian. Uncovenanted.	Number of Judges. Native.	Average monthly salary of each Judge in Rupees. European and East Indian.	Average monthly salary of each Judge in Rupees. Native.	Average monthly cost of Establishment of each Court in Rupees.	Average number of Pleaders practising in each Court.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Village Munsiffs	55,170	2⅗	470	...	...	...	55,170	...	(a)	...	...	(a) Paid by grants of land for their services in the Judicial, Revenue, and Magisterial Departments.
District Munsiffs	(b)110	1,300	2,40,870	...	...	17	93	236	221	150	15	(b) Exclusive of 2 Assistant Agents and 1 Assistant Commissioner who exercise the powers of a District Munsiff.
Principal Sadr Amins ...	13	4,590	10,29,490	...	...	2	11	500	500	486	11	(c) Exclusive of 2 Agents and 1 Judicial Commissioner who exercise the powers of a Civil Judge.
Small Cause Courts ... {Ordinary Cts. / Cant. Courts.	12	4,280 / 2¼	9,85,790 / 12,140	5	5	2	...	1,050	...	415 / 116	10	(d) The Chief Clerk, on Rs. 500, is Officiating Judge in addition to the 3 permanent Judges.
Civil Courts	(c)21	6,800	12,59,530	21	...	...	...	2,333	...	590	12	(e) Including the Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakeels of the High Court.
Madras Court of Small Causes	1	26	4,50,000	...	...	(d)2	1	1,333		2,169	(e)37	(f) Including the salaries of the Registrars and Deputy Registrars, but excluding the pay of [illegible]
High Court {Original Side	1	26	4,50,000							6,297		
High Court {Appellate Side	1	1,43,380	2,65,24,400	5	...	...	...	4,083	...	[illegible]	28	

No. II.—CIVIL.

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Original and Appeal Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1869.

Nature of Claim.	Subordinate Courts. Ordinary Suits. Village Munsiffs.	District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of S. C. Courts as P. Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Appeals.	Small Causes. District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Madras Court of Small Causes.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court. Original.	Appeal.	Grand Total. Original.	Appeal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Suits on a written obligation	8,059	21,375	377	84	175	30,070	1,009	38,886	1,428	7,812	5,168	224	53,518	275	77	83,863	1,086
Suits on an unwritten obligation	31,115	3,641	72	10	19	34,857	453	21,161	296	2,123	12,957	50	36,587	36	5	71,480	458
Suits for rent only	155	1,074	15	10	4	1,258	248	5,337	179	526	1,803	9	7,854	4	9	9,116	257
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts...	490	479	25	3	16	1,013	40	1,317	48	883	...	...	2,248	53	6	3,314	46
Suits relating to marriage dower and divorce	...	458	4	...	4	466	39	69	...	6	2	1	78	22	12	566	51
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	7,216	130	56	40	7,442	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	72	7,532	635
Suits on other contracts regarding immoveable property ...	...	4,033	64	7	25	4,129	848	7	9	3	...	...	19	14	17	4,162	865
Suits for injuries to person in body or reputation	...	121	4	2	3	130	29	...	...	...	8	1	9	7	...	146	29
Suits for injuries to personal property	103	577	10	...	8	698	185	501	9	108	615	1	1,234	3	30	1,935	215
Suits for injuries in respect to religion and caste	...	44	1	...	9	54	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	57	8
Suits regarding custody or guardianship of infants... ...	...	27	...	1	...	28	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	8
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	726	4	4	18	752	338	1	...	3	...	...	4	24	83	780	421
Claims to inheritance... Under Hindu Law	...	613	17	12	19	661	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	669	88
Claims to inheritance... do. Mahomedan Law	...	80	5	1	4	90	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	97	19
Claims to inheritance... do. any other Law	...	20	...	...	...	20	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	27
Suits for partition of family property	...	614	28	11	39	692	182	2	...	...	...	...	2	25	16	719	198
Other suits for recovery of immoveable property	...	7,752	144	50	65	8,011	1,852	...	...	...	121	...	121	65	391	8,197	2,243
Total...	39,922	48,850	900	251	448	90,371	5,908	67,285	1,969	11,464	20,674	286	1,01,678	635	746	1,92,684	6,654

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No. III.—CIVIL.

Statement showing the Value of Original Suits instituted in the Subordinate Courts, and the Madras Court of Small Causes, and of Original and Appeal Suits instituted in the High Court during the year 1869.

Value.	Subordinate Courts.							Madras Court of Small Causes.		High Court.				
	Village Munsiffs.	District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total value in Rupees.	Number.	Value.	Original.	Value.	Appeal.	Value.	Total value in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Not exceeding Rs. 5...	18,028	2,588	4	352	5	20,977	67,252	14,215	17,915	...	...	8	12	12
,, 20...	21,542	32,743	38	1,354	22	55,699	5,78,198		86,222	...	...	37	472	472
,, 100...	347	60,625	1,002	5,152	157	67,283	31,69,486	5,018	2,17,566	3	148	160	8,658	8,806
,, 500...	4	17,734	965	4,628	132	23,463	47,92,732	1,335	2,62,133	88	29,514	264	67,921	97,435
,, 1,000...	...	2,442	5	...	3	2,450	16,43,527	111	78,078	69	48,432	92	60,255	1,08,687
,, 5,000...	1	3	757	208	260	1,229	24,16,857	...	...	254	5,30,939	134	2,91,430	8,22,369
,, 10,000...	...	...	98	20	28	146	9,83,280	...	...	53	3,58,846	21	1,43,126	5,01,972
,, 1,00,000...	...	...	...	1	115	116	28,33,766	...	...	23	6,29,758	29	6,87,856	13,17,614
Exceeding 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	...	12	12	51,73,589	...	...	3	6,01,061	8	20,28,620	26,37,681
Total...	39,922	1,16,135	2,869	11,715	734	1,71,375	2,16,53,187	20,674	6,61,914	493*	22,06,698	748†	32,88,350	54,95,048

* The other suits instituted in the High Court (Original Side) numbering 142 did not admit of being valued.
† Two appeals were transferred to the file of civil miscellaneous petitions, and do not therefore appear in Table II.

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No. IV.—*CIVIL.*

Statement showing the State of the Files of the several Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras at the close of the year 1869.

Courts.	Number of Suits on the File.			Mode of Disposal.									Total number of cases disposed of in 1869.	Pending on 1st January 1870.	Average duration of suits disposed of in days.	Number of witnesses other than parties summoned.	Remarks.
	Remaining from 1868.	Instituted or received by transfer or remand in 1869.	Total.	Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.	Dismissed for default.	Heard *ex parte.*	Adjusted.	On the merits. At the first hearing.	On the merits. At the adjourned hearing.	On the merits. In favour of plaintiff.	On the merits. In favour of defendant.	On the merits. Total of columns 9 and 10 or 11 and 12.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Village Munsiffs ...	12,33	89,922	52,257	5,255	6,303	5,895	7,647	4,342	10,506	13,522	1,326	14,848	39,948	12,309	78	24,235	The transfers of suits among the Subordinate Courts were 4,469.
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	41,791	1,19,788	1,61,574	13,800	5,978	25,097	18,546	16,271	40,926	42,694	14,503	57,197	1,20,618	40,956	358	3,74,522	
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	1,111	11,972	13,083	872	490	2,834	2,388	3,451	2,278	4,826	903	5,729	12,318	770	64	37,779	
Principal Sadr Amins	1,394	3,285	4,679	350	110	484	346	1,144	1,277	1,755	666	2,421	3,711	968	232	18,769	
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Comr.	513	882	1,395	230	23	121	84	173	824	358	139	497	955	440	340	8,245	
Total...	57,144	1,75,844	2,32,988	20,507	12,904	34,431	29,011	25,381	55,311	63,155	17,537	80,692	1,77,545	55,443	272	4,63,550	
Madras Court of Small Causes ...	1,956	20,674	22,630	902	1,211	5,777	6,823	...	...	5,029	551	5,580	20,293	2,337	...	13,711	
High Court ...	208	635	843	117	14	2	13	245	164	336	73	409	555	288	...	...	
	59,303	1,97,153	2,56,461	21,526	14,129	40,210	35,847	25,626	55,475	68,520	18,161	86,681	1,98,393	58,068	...	4,77,261	

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No. V.—*CIVIL.*

***Statement showing the State of the Files of the several Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras at the close of the year* 1869.**

APPELLATE COURTS.	NUMBER OF APPEALS ON THE FILE.			MODE OF DISPOSAL.									Total number of Appeals disposed of in 1869.	Pending on 1st January 1870.	Average duration of Appeals disposed of in days.	Number of Appeals in which issues were referred for trial.
									On the merits. Decrees of Lower Courts.							
	Remaining from 1868.	Instituted or received by transfer or remand in 1869.	Total.	Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.	Dismissed for default.	Heard *ex parte*.	Adjusted.	Remanded.	Affirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total of Cols. 10, 11, & 12.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Principal Sadr Amins, Judges of Small Cause Courts, and Assistant Agents ... ... From District Munsiffs.	1,161	3,832	4,993	97	100	74	78	138	1,590	341	649	2,580	3,067	1,926	293	59
Civil Judges... ... Do. ...	4,021	5,104	9,125	3,409	53	76	57	500	1,095	166	407	1,668	5,763	3,362	348	65
Civil Judges from Collectors ...	130	289	419	17	16	1	2	18	117	24	50	191	240	179	319	15
Civil Judges from Principal Sadr Amins and Judges of Small Cause Courts	345	432	777	12	9	1	5	23	190	46	60	296	346	431	378	12
Total...	5,657	9,657	15,314	3,535	178	152	142	674	2,992	577	1,166	4,735	9,416	5,898	330	151
High Court. Regular Appeals ...	88	134	222	...	...	...	8	17	56	17	16	89	114	108	212	10
High Court. Special Appeals ...	278	614	892	5	13	...	6	11	425	8	42	475	510	382	151	57

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No. VI.—*CIVIL.*

Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, undisposed of, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.

COURT.	YEARS IN WHICH INSTITUTED.													
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		Total.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents ...	7	...	60	...	354	...	1,235	...	4,652	...	34,648	...	40,956	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	22	29	157	731	129	770	308
Principal Sadr Amins	...	...	2	7	6	9	31	26	135	631	794	945	968	1,618
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	...	...	9	1	9	10	21	67	58	422	343	3,472	440	3,972
Total...	7	...	71	8	371	19	1,295	115	4,874	1,210	36,516	4,546	43,184	5,898
High Court. Regular Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	94	...	108
High Court. Special Appeals	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	372	...	382

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No. VII.—*CIVIL.*

Statement showing the Number of Appeals ndisposed of, classified according to the years in which the Original Suits were instituted.

Appellate Courts.	Total number of Appeal Suits undisposed of.	Year in which Original Suit was instituted.										Total.
		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Principal Sadr Amins, &c. ...	1,926	3	7	13	27	37	150	489	617	482	101	1,926
Civil Judges, &c.	3,972	...	11	19	30	65	246	506	946	1,496	653	3,972
Total...	5,898	3	18	32	57	102	396	995	1,563	1,978	754	5,898
High Court — Regular.	108	...	...	...	1	2	15	18	34	31	7	108
High Court — Special.	382	1	3	13	17	39	69	130	86	20	4	382

No. VIII.—*CIVIL.*

Statement showing the disposal of Applications for execution of Decrees and Petitions in the several Courts of the Presidency of Madras in the year 1869.

Court.	Applications for execution of Decrees or Appeals against orders passed in execution of Decrees, &c.		Petitions.	
	Pending and Received.	Disposed of.	Pending and Received.	Disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents...	94,635	82,584	1,74,883	1,73,081
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	520	473	2,591	2,573
Principal Sadr Amins	2,739	2,299	14,852	14,529
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	1,361	1,062	25,006	23,432
Total...	99,255	86,418	2,17,332	2,13,615
High Court (Appellate Side)	161	109	275	220

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B.

No. I.—*CRIMINAL.*

Statement showing the Criminal Tribunals existing in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1869, *and the Number of Trials and Preliminary Inquiries held.*

Tribunals.	Number of Tribunals.	Average area of Jurisdiction in Square Miles.	Average Population in each Jurisdiction.	Number of Judges. European and East Indian. Appointed by Letters Patent or Covenanted.	Number of Judges. European and East Indian. Commissioned Military Officers.	Number of Judges. European and East Indian. Uncovenanted.	Number of Judges. Native.	Number of Trials disposed of. Cases.	Number of Trials disposed of. Persons.	Number of Preliminary Inquiries held. Cases.	Number of Preliminary Inquiries held. Persons.	Number of Witnesses examined.	Number of summonses issued during the year.	Number of Warrants issued during the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Magistrates ...	55,170	$2\frac{3}{5}$	470	...	...	...	55,170	22,153	33,574	...	...	21,727	1,559	...	
Subordinate Magistrates.	449	$819\frac{1}{3}$	$58,094\frac{1}{2}$	11	...	19	419	47,233	1,14,820	1,923	4,793	1,98,851	3,05,943	84,203	
Divisional Magistrates with full powers	89	1,611	2,93,088	57	8	7	17	7,966	14,878	324	657	31,886	27,366	3,781	
Police Magistrates, Madras	2	13	2,25,000	...	1	2	1	11,119	16,418	87	113	... (a)	15,867	488	(a) Return incomplete.
District Magistrates ...	22	$6,507\frac{1}{4}$	$11,85,654\frac{1}{4}$	22	...	...	...	393	760	11	23	1,525	1,088	198	
Courts of Session	*22	$5,982\frac{1}{2}$	$10,86,849\frac{1}{4}$	22	...	...	...	1,435	8,216	...	...	10,344	197	148	* Inclusive of one Judicial Commissioner, but exclusive of two Agents with powers of a Court of Session.
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,299	1,83,666	2,345	5,586	2,64,333	8,52,965	88,818	
High Court. Original Side ...	1	26	4,50,000	5	...	...	...	63	83	...	...	...	...	...	
High Court. Appellate Side...	1	1,43,380	2,65,34,400												
								90,362	1,83,749	2,345	5,586				

No. II.—*CRIMINAL.*

Statement showing the result of Appeals in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1869.

—	Number of Appeals on the File.			Mode of Disposal.												Pending.	
				Appeals rejected on perusal of Calendars.		After examining the Records.								Total of Columns 7 to 14.			
						Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for new trial.					
	Remaining from 1868.	Instituted in 1869.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Magistrates of Districts and Divisional Magistrates ...	127	2,311	2,438	390	914	1,074	2,680	160	450	609	1,696	63	236	1,906	5,063	142	372
Courts of Session ...	22	447	469	153	271	145	267	33	71	114	183	4	5	296	526	20	37
Total...	149	2,758	2,907	543	1,185	1,219	2,947	193	521	723	1,879	67	241	2,202	5,588	162	409
High Court	20	854	874	246	400	12	37	38	61	23	43	...	...	78	141	55	102

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No. III.—*CRIMINAL.*

Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1869.

COURT.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.			ASSESSORS' TRIALS.		Remarks.
				Verdict in favour of the Prosecutor.	Verdict in favour of the Accused.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Courts of Session { Assessors	2	170	1,475*	102	67	1	1,256	219	* Some cases in which the accused persons were convicted on a plea of guilty are not included.
Courts of Session { Jury	5 or 7								
High Court ... (Jury)...	12	66	...	56	25	1†	...	...	† This case was afterwards tried at the same Sessions, and resulted in a verdict for the accused.

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1869.	Persons concerned.	Property.		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	216	462	4,968	420	84
Attempt to murder	80	131	29	...	39
Culpable homicide	87	197	323	...	58
Attempt at do.	2	3	...	...	2
Abetment of suicide	1	2	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	259	261	...	...	129
Causing miscarriage	72	137	...	...	19
Exposure or abandonment of children	17	19	...	...	5
Concealment of birth	63	73	...	...	28
Causing grievous hurt	427	1 093	...	...	245
Causing hurt	388	782	18	...	163
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	5,974	17,111	2	1	2,498
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	35	159	20	...	4
Wrongful restraint	1,310	3,388	196	13	321
Do. to extort confession... ...	2	8	...	...	1
Assault	214	477	...	...	122
Petty assault	19,512	49,645	3	3	4,537
Assault in attempting theft	18	39	49	25	9
Kidnapping or abducting	107	240	448	114	20
Do. with intent to take property ...	15	33	57	22	5
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	2	5	...	...	1
Compulsory labour...	3	6	...	...	2
Rape	76	106	...	...	15
Unnatural offences...	6	8	...	...	2
Total of No. 1...	28,886	74,385	6,113	598	8,309
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	386	890	12,080	1,976	129
Robbery on the highway	123	345	10,445	3,079	39
Robbery (aggravated)	61	169	2,744	192	19
Attempt at robbery	32	67	...	...	12
Dacoity	380	4,172	93,020	12,200	100
Dacoity (aggravated)	20	415	8,935	82	7
Being a dacoit, &c.	3	6	...	...	3
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	5	42	...	...	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	170	442	72	8	100
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	927	1,205	27,502	7,358	512
House-breaking by night	5,711	8,659	4,00,569	56,530	1,270
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	5	13	49	13	2
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	155	304	3,438	457	35
Total of No. 2...	7,978	16,729	5,58,854	81,895	2,229

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CRIMINAL.

cf Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
392	...	392	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	3	186	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	2	230	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	9	105	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	2	45	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
679	194	873	6	9	108	261	144	103	255	120
382	249	631	7	15	...	...	...	110	204	110
808	15,288	16,096	1	1	3,207	9,053	3,689	747	2,112	803
75	38	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
523	2,451	2,974	4	8	410	1,043	426	141	411	127
...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	145	427	2	5	4	11	8	78	148	66
1,047	45,061	46,108	1	1	4,449	12,218	5,251	1,377	3,804	1,445
17	7	24	...	...	8	13	8	5	10	3
148	27	175	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
80	12	92	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,149	63,496	68,645	38	71	8,186	22,599	9,526	2,562	6,947	2,677
366	10	376	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	130	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,360	7	1,367	12	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	188	396	2	3	73	188	108	52	132	61
765	...	765	6	6	...	...	...	277	345	281
3,068	26	3,094	49	99	...	...	...	663	1,092	725
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
108	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	82	78	50
6,226	231	6,457	75	177	73	188	108	1,025	1,648	1,118

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF					
	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.						
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	204	206	120	204	206	120
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	8	11	7	8	11	7
Causing grievous hurt	93	237	123	304	753	387
Causing hurt	131	268	140	241	472	250
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	325	667	302	4,279	11,832	4,794
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	2	6	...	2	6	...
Wrongful restraint...	108	256	79	659	1,710	682
Do. to extort confession	1	4	3	1	4	3
Assault	111	226	135	193	385	209
Petty assault	1,990	3,411	1,222	7,816	19,433	7,918
Assault in attempting theft	1	1	1	14	24	12
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labour	2	3	2	3	6	5
Rape...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1...	2,976	5,296	2,134	13,724	34,842	14,837
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.						
Robbery	163	315	196	163	315	196
Robbery on the highway	33	86	60	38	86	60
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	12	22	16	12	22	16
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence.	21	60	15	146	380	184
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	294	378	294	571	723	575
House-breaking by night...	858	1,509	938	1,521	2,601	1,668
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	13	27	22	45	105	72
Total of No. 2...	1,399	2,397	1,541	2,497	4,233	2,767

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.											
OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
88	208	76	154	48	102	42	83	24	56	18	41
44	81	31	54	11	17	8	9	8	10	7	9
53	94	48	80	20	61	17	53	9	23	7	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	9	9	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2
38	84	20	45	7	13	4	8	2	2	...	...
3	5	2	2	5	5	3	3	...	...	...	...
25	28	21	22	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...
37	74	34	62	9	27	9	27	2	2	2	2
21	51	11	20	4	10	3	4	3	7	3	7
3	22	3	21	7	15	7	13	...	...	...	...
16	60	8	24	5	20	1	4	6	25	3	13
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
6	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	4	1	4	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	88	17	29	21	44	11	28	20	39	7	15
6	14	5	9	1	8	...	...	3	5	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	45	20	26	16	26	6	10	12	17	4	4
4	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
437	891	312	569	168	359	120	252	94	195	56	116
21	46	18	33	3	5	2	4	5	5	5	5
8	20	5	13	2	7	1	3	4	6	4	6
15	33	11	21	14	24	11	16	7	18	6	14
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
156	960	117	664	32	198	21	126	16	126	13	66
10	65	5	35	4	27	4	27	...	...	...	...
3	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	...	...
13	20	9	12	5	9	5	9	4	4	4	4
105	278	80	195	25	58	25	53	19	49	19	49
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
337	1,442	253	989	89	341	78	251	56	213	51	144

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and
for the year 1869*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — OPERATIONS IN — By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Committed to Higher Court. Persons.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide ...	7	7	6	...	...
Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children ...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt ...	1	1	1	...	...
Causing hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession .	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint ...	1	1	1	...	...
Do. to extort confession ...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault ...	2	2	1	...	...
Petty assault ...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault in attempting theft ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors ...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1...	11	11	9	...	...
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery ...	4	5	4	...	...
Robbery on the highway ...	2	6	3	...	...
Robbery (aggravated) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence.	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	4	4	2	...	...
House-breaking by night ...	16	27	18	...	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	1	2	...	...	...
Total of No. 2...	27	44	27	...	...

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.									
COMMITABLE CASES.									Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
134	276	188	1	1	...	135	277	138	135
44	70	43	1	1	1	45	71	44	45
70	150	111	2	2	1	72	152	112	72
...	...	...	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	3	...	...	...	11	11	9	215
24	53	34	...	...	...	24	53	34	24
5	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
24	25	23	...	...	...	24	25	23	32
44	90	69	...	...	...	45	91	70	349
15	28	16	1	1	...	16	29	16	257
10	34	25	...	...	...	10	34	25	4,289
11	37	6	...	...	...	11	37	6	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	196
3	7	3	...	...	...	3	7	3	7,819
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
31	64	38	8	7	2	34	71	40	84
6	10	5	...	...	...	6	10	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
29	39	25	1	1	...	30	40	25	30
4	4	2	...	...	...	4	4	2	4
460	900	548	11	16	7	482	927	564	14,206
21	87	22	...	...	...	25	42	26	188
8	16	13	...	...	...	10	22	16	48
28	51	32	...	...	...	28	51	32	28
3	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	15
151	855	443	...	...	...	151	855	443	151
9	62	27	...	...	...	9	62	27	9
3	5	5	...	...	...	3	5	5	3
2	6	2	...	...	...	2	6	2	2
1	9	9	...	...	...	1	9	9	147
13	20	14	1	1	1	18	25	17	589
106	266	164	2	4	4	124	297	186	1,645
2	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	46
347	1,384	736	3	5	5	377	1,388	768	2,874

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	emales.	Total.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	126	12	...	...	138
Attempt to murder	40	4	...	...	44
Culpable homicide	106	6	...	...	112
Attempt at do.	3	...	...	...	3
Abetment of suicide...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide...	97	32	...	...	129
Causing miscarriage...	9	25	...	...	34
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	5	...	...	5
Concealment of birth	1	29	...	...	30
Causing grievous hurt	443	14	...	...	457
Causing hurt...	257	9	...	...	266
Causing hurt (Petty cases)...	4,479	330	9	1	4,819
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession.	6	...	...	...	6
Wrongful restraint	619	13	1	...	633
Do. to extort confession	1	2	...	...	3
Assault	207	3	...	...	210
Petty Assault	7,312	595	12	2	7,921
Assault in attempting theft	12	...	...	...	12
Kidnapping or abducting	34	6	...	...	40
Do. with intent to take property... ...	5	...	...	...	5
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	2	...	...	2
Compulsory labour	5	...	...	...	5
Rape	24	...	1	...	25
Unnatural offences	2	...	...	...	2
Total of No. 1...	13,788	1,087	23	3	14,901
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	218	4	...	...	222
Robbery on the highway	74	2	...	...	76
Robbery (aggravated)	32	...	...	...	32
Attempt at robbery	19	...	...	...	19
Dacoity	443	...	...	...	443
Dacoity (aggravated)	27	...	...	...	27
Being a dacoit, &c.	5	...	...	...	5
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	2	...	...	...	2
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence.	180	13	...	...	193
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	501	50	38	3	592
House-breaking by night	1,773	27	48	1	1,849
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	2	...	1	...	3
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	68	1	2	1	72
Total of No. 2...	3,344	97	89	5	3,535

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.

	Transportation.			Imprisonment.									
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.
78	57	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	4	15	13	2	2	2	...	...
...	3	2	...	...	4	10	6	28	9	13	15	12	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	3	5	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	18	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	11	9	31	113	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	7	75	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	83	811
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	46	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	732
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	15	10	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	3	3	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
78	63	6	...	...	4	16	29	74	44	66	101	455	2,028
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	5	65	55	82	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	1	31	16	18	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	6	4	7	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	10	...
...	...	7	3	3	18	65	112	133	34	47	14	6	...
...	14	...	...	...	...	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	28	114
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	39	35	276	87
...	8	1	1	1	7	10	17	24	48	202	243	797	148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	53	11
...	22	9	5	4	26	85	154	182	99	401	370	1,270	365

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.						
	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		Insane.
			Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	50	2	550	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	3	70	8	81	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	2	100	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	...	...	94	2,920	126	3,103	...
Causing hurt	3	...	106	1,666	19	580	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	1	1	3,951	21,866	200	2,585	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	2	20	...
Wrongful restraint	...	...	532	4,131	23	697	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	1	30	...
Assault	...	...	93	3,538	28	1,500	...
Petty assault	...	...	7,185	28,628	193	1,508	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	3	15	2	40	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	2	100	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labour	...	...	5	46	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1...	4	1	11,973	62,930	608	10,894	2
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.							
Robbery	2	1	...	...	17	1,320	...
Robbery on the highway	2	...	...	...	14	2,390	...
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	1	100	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	1	...	...	...	50	2,950	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	1	...	47	244	40	1,348	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	147	13	1	3	43	1,112	...
House-breaking by night	318	46	11	335	147	5,344	2
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 2...	476	62	59	582	312	14,564	2

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Dismissed for default and neglect to prosecute.		Withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	7	1	1	...	...	2	8
32	45	19	30	...	...	51	75
389	1,050	1,153	3,173	1	1	1,543	4,224
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
102	238	422	1,035	...	...	524	1,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	3	18	...	...	4	23
4,544	9,246	6,725	17,908	3	3	11,272	27,157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,070	10,598	8,327	22,164	12	12	13,409	32,774
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	8	8	9	12

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1869.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	60	107	100	...	43
Theft	18,400	32,099	4,20,847	1,45,089	7,906
Extortion	240	663	847	203	49
Misappropriation	782	1,711	7,358	3,420	435
Criminal breach of trust	765	1,111	45,149	5,495	304
Receiving or possessing stolen property ...	548	826	2,268	8,943	373
Cheating	334	533	5,168	480	120
Total of No. 3...	21,129	37,050	4,81,737	1,63,630	9,230
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	4,014	12,149	2,789	70	1,008
Mischief to animals	198	378	1,225	91	59
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	247	1,091	265	...	104
Mischief by fire	241	390	29,238	...	27
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	17	45	...	...	12
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	23	59	...	...	12
Total of No. 4...	4,740	14,112	33,517	161	1,222
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	15	21	...	...	6
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	132	173	30	23	65
Other offences relating to coin	1	1	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	22	22	...	...	1
Forgery	191	513	2	2	50
Offences relating to trade and property marks...	1	2	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	362	732	32	25	122
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	2,127	4,419	...	...	1,760
Withholding information	48	66	...	...	18
Giving false information	100	124	...	...	50
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	4	4	...	...	3
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	135	348	...	...	88
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	2	2	...	...	1
False evidence	273	365	...	...	125
Causing disappearance of evidence	34	62	...	...	16
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	4	10	...	...	1
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	51	241	15	15	18
False charge	177	265	...	...	67
Harbouring offenders	11	16	...	...	7
Compounding offences	54	118	...	...	37

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Perons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
46	57	103	...	...	...	...	...	33	54	37
17,302	1,655	18,957	212	344	5,031	10,476	7,008	2,270	4,272	2,806
218	328	541	...	...	...	...	...	58	132	42
621	912	1,533	2	2	467	1,016	511	140	296	141
613	262	875	1	1	7	16	...	191	283	91
754	11	765	9	11	...	...	...	163	242	156
229	227	456	1	4	...	...	...	141	209	67
19,778	3,452	23,230	225	362	5,505	11,508	7,519	2,996	5,488	3,340
835	10,014	10,849	1	1	1,379	4,030	1,803	365	974	488
128	184	312	...	...	...	...	...	82	156	51
360	573	933	1	1	...	...	...	112	451	185
163	59	222	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	8	32	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	17
29	27	56	...	...	...	...	...	10	22	17
1,539	10,865	12,404	5	6	1,379	4,030	1,803	580	1,622	758
18	...	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
157	8	165	1	1	...	...	...	30	38	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
290	133	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
487	141	628	2	2	...	...	...	30	38	21
2,929	1,380	4,309	...	...	1,494	3,048	2,552	389	936	752
37	19	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	68	116	...	...	...	...	...	35	43	26
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	165	320	...	...	...	...	...	67	151	92
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
239	91	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	19	57	...	...	11	18	8	2	3	...
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	85	165	...	...	...	...	...	20	55	20
119	110	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
90	21	111	...	...	9	22	15	13	35	16

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF					
	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.						
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	22	47	32	55	101	69
Theft	2,406	3,682	2,702	9,707	18,430	12,516
Extortion	117	302	42	175	434	84
Misapproriation	74	101	58	681	1,413	710
Criminal breach of trust	359	474	244	557	773	335
Receiving or possessing stolen property	335	445	304	498	687	460
Cheating	116	173	88	257	382	155
Total of No. 3...	3,429	5,224	3,470	11,930	22,220	14,329
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	89	196	100	1,833	5,200	2,391
Mischief to animals	57	117	56	139	273	107
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	100	416	113	212	867	298
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	2	8	7	13	27	24
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	10	31	5	20	53	22
Total of No. 4...	258	768	281	2,217	6,420	2,842
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	15	17	11	45	55	32
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	15	17	11	45	55	32
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.						
Contempt of legal process or orders	199	300	245	2,082	4,284	3,549
Withholding information	36	48	22	36	48	22
Giving false information	53	66	31	88	109	57
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	2	2	2	2	2	2
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	51	141	63	118	292	155
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	1	1	1	2	2	1
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence...	5	9	3	18	25	11
False personation in Judicial proceeding	2	5	...	2	5	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	16	99	25	36	154	45
False charge	89	122	57	89	122	57
Harbouring offenders	2	2	2	5	6	5
Compounding offences	18	22	17	40	79	48

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	66	41	64	8	24	8	24	9	9	9	9
20	80	4	15	5	14	5	14	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
36	59	13	16	2	3	2	3	13	16	13	16
13	17	7	9	5	18	5	15	5	25	5	18
27	44	11	15	3	3	3	3	5	11	5	11
140	269	78	121	23	62	23	59	34	63	34	56
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
9	16	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	1	4	5	43	5	43	...	...	...	...
74	182	33	53	21	29	15	16	2	5	1	1
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	209	37	64	27	73	21	60	2	5	1	1
6	7	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	6	1	2
51	71	37	46	12	22	9	12	13	14	10	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	1	1
88	220	35	76	32	100	18	52	42	70	28	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	298	77	127	48	126	29	66	79	112	40	51
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	144	86	111	38	41	26	26	105	131	86	96
7	20	6	17	4	6	2	3	4	8	3	6
1	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
35	58	18	20	15	26	9	14	6	7	6	7
2	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
9	25	7	21	3	4	3	4	1	3	1	3

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — OPERATIONS IN — By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Committed to Higher Court. Persons.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures... ...	1	1	1	...	...
Theft	11	13	12	...	...
Extortion	1	1	...	...	...
Misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	4	6	4	...	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	3	3	1	...	...
Cheating	4	7	5	...	...
Total of No. 3...	24	31	23	...	...
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief to animals	2	5	...	...	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	5	43	...	...	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	1	2	...	...	...
Total of No. 4...	8	50	...	...	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	2	2	1	...	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	2	2	1	...	...
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	1	1	1	...	...
Withholding information	...	...	...	...	...
Giving false information	1	1	...	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	1	1	1	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	...	...	...	...	...
False personation in Judicial proceeding	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims..	...	...	...	...	...
False charge	1	2	...	...	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	...	...	...	...	...

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency,

result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.									Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	56
40	75	50	3	3	3	54	91	65	9,761
9	29	5	...	...	...	10	30	5	185
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	683
16	21	9	8	8	8	28	35	21	585
14	39	32	...	...	...	17	42	33	515
11	12	4	4	10	10	19	29	19	276
91	177	101	16	22	22	131	230	146	12,061
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	141
1	4	...	...	...	...	6	47	...	218
49	70	30	...	...	...	49	70	30	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	21
51	75	31	...	...	...	59	125	31	2,276
8	9	6	...	...	...	8	9	6	8
50	62	44	4	4	1	56	68	46	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
67	147	71	11	11	10	78	158	81	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	219	122	15	15	11	143	236	134	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2,083
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
1	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	90
2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
195	227	128	8	11	6	203	238	134	203
11	24	11	...	...	...	11	24	.11	29
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
2	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	39
32	39	23	...	...	...	33	41	23	122
4	6	4	...	...	...	4	6	4	9
11	28	19	...	...	...	11	28	19	51

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. Total Number of Persons convicted by Magistrates and Courts.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	69	1	...	...	70
Theft	11,735	504	324	18	12,581
Extortion	89	...	...	...	89
Misappropriation	677	32	3	...	712
Criminal breach of trust	337	17	2	...	356
Receiving or possessing stolen property	393	87	12	1	493
Cheating	172	2	...	...	174
Total of No. 3...	13,472	643	341	19	14,475
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,327	60	5	...	2,392
Mischief to animals	106	1	...	...	107
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	296	2	...	...	298
Mischief by fire	26	3	1	...	30
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	24	...	...	...	24
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	22	...	...	...	22
Total of No. 4...	2,801	66	6	...	2,873
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	6	...	...	...	6
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin...	72	3	2	1	78
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	1	...	...	...	1
Forgery...	81	...	...	...	81
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	160	3	2	1	166
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,452	94	4	...	3,550
Withholding information	22	...	...	...	22
Giving false information	55	3	...	...	58
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	3	...	...	...	3
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	153	2	...	1	156
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	1	...	...	...	1
False evidence...	124	10	...	...	134
Causing disappearance of evidence...	20	2	...	...	22
False personation in Judicial proceeding	1	...	...	...	1
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	47	...	...	...	47
False charge	72	8	...	...	80
Harbouring offenders...	9	...	...	...	9
Compounding offences	66	1	...	...	67

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.

Death.	Transportation. Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Imprisonment. Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishments.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	15	203	270	1,773	7,052	1,340	218
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	28	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	44	253	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	16	34	173	78	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	16	25	188	124	30	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	72	40	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	27	35	247	355	2,279	7,576	1,376	219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	12	302	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	54	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	27	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	3	4	5	8	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	4	9	16	80	359	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	9	15	29	5	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	20	8	22	12	1	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	24	13	31	27	35	7	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	142	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	43	22	43	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	4	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	8	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	10	9	23	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	17	16	...	...

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	65	1,136	3	230	...
Theft	2,029	13,341	1,046	11,602	2
Extortion	21	1,029	24	811	...
Misappropriation	408	2,497	37	475	...
Criminal breach of trust	55	917	67	7,967	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	82	1,914	27	1,193	...
Cheating	37	1,108	33	3,479	...
Total of No. 3...	2,697	21,942	1,237	25,757	2
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,101	10,649	59	1,225	...
Mischief to animals	22	232	25	421	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	261	3,850	11	215	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	1	50	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	18	107	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage.	18	347	...	...	...
Total of No. 4...	2,420	15,185	96	1,911	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	7	13	5	240	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	4	270	14	3,090	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	11	283	19	3,330	...
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,386	9,647	24	518	...
Withholding information	9	192	3	83	...
Giving false information	30	1,084	9	185	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	1	6	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	102	1,192	8	121	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	1	10	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	19	775	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	6	40	...	...	...
False personation in Judicial proceeding	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	29	828	9	620	...
False charge	16	587	10	1,135	...
Harbouring offenders	4	173	...	...	...
Compounding offences	24	1,734	10	290	...

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Dismissed for default and neglect to prosecute.		Withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	15	...	...	19	23	27	38
1	4	1	2	1	1	3	7
10	37	17	75	1	1	28	113
10	14	5	9	...	...	15	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	3	4	...	...	8	11
34	77	26	90	21	25	81	192
491	1,393	1,494	4,348	1	2	1,986	5,743
6	17	7	8	...	...	13	25
2	12	5	15	...	...	7	27
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	1,423	1,506	4,371	2	3	2,008	5,797
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	13	1	3	...	...	8	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	13	1	3	1	1	9	17
4	15	13	13	...	...	17	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	2	2	...	...	3	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
8	8	6	7	1	1	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1869.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	8	11	...	...	5
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	7	14	...	...	5
Negligent escape	79	113	...	...	60
Escape	276	362	...	...	190
Rescue	51	177	...	...	27
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	122	144	...	...	121
Total of No. 6...	3,563	6,861	15	15	2,599
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment...	40	70	...	...	27
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	5	22	58	...	1
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval Offences ...	1	1	...	...	1
Unlawful assembly	153	1,881	...	...	90
Rioting	484	5,606	...	...	255
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	199	970	...	...	183
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	119	236	2	...	34
Breaches of duty by public servant	29	49	...	...	7
Personating public servant	19	26	...	...	15
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	7	9	...	...	4
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	26	36	...	...	20
Nuisance	984	4,174	...	...	801
Acts against public safety	191	281	3	...	127
Acts against decency	36	66	...	...	27
Offences against religion	22	89	...	...	10
Criminal trespass	7,498	22,359	...	...	1,424
House-trespass...	616	1,617	23	23	284
Criminal breach of contract	15	24	...	...	5
Bigamy	15	59	...	...	1
Adultery	119	162	100	...	15
Other offences relating to marriage	135	226	1,199	536	32
Defamation	144	285	...	...	49
Insult	717	1,395	...	...	351
Criminal intimidation	72	177	...	...	20
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	90	120	...	...	80
Attempts not otherwise provided for... ...	1,740	2,281	...	...	155
Total of No. 7...	13,476	42,221	1,380	559	4,018
Grand Total...	80,134	1,92,090	10,81,648	2,46,883	27,729

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. Summarily disposed of by Magistrates.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4
94	11	105	1	4	...	...	...	28	41	30
272	7	279	...	...	...	...	...	85	112	99
126	8	134	1	5	...	...	...	21	73	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	47	131	...	...	99	118	117	15	16	16
4,358	2,043	6,396	3	10	1,615	3,203	2,693	678	1,473	1,083
46	22	68	...	...	1	13	10	2	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
852	700	1,552	1	4	93	1,056	739	20	142	89
1,990	2,364	4,354	4	25	309	2,886	1,430	94	736	324
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	661	924	...	...	145	657	499	40	211	148
68	145	213	...	...	4	22	19	4	11	6
18	24	42	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	...
22	4	26	...	...	10	12	9	6	6	5
7	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
24	9	33	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	16
1,256	2,624	3,880	1	1	664	2,545	2,028	230	1,167	1,028
170	93	263	3	5	105	138	102	37	71	39
55	11	66	1	3	...	...	...	16	36	23
24	53	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,410	17,852	19,262	2	2	2,321	6,736	2,376	742	2,037	708
561	798	1,359	6	11	833	873	349	142	322	133
5	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	12
21	17	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	61	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	80	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	217	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
292	1,038	1,330	...	...	397	805	376	86	172	96
66	99	165	1	1	1	3	...	24	68	8
82	36	118	...	...	59	78	73	23	31	28
327	52	379	9	14	71	107	61	56	91	57
7,782	26,978	34,760	29	67	4,513	15,931	8,071	1,548	5,154	2,722
45,814	1,07,206	1,52,520	377	695	21,271	57,459	29,720	9,419	22,370	11,719

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and

for the year 1869; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF					
	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	7	9	5	7	9	5
Omission to apprehend by public servant...	5	8	7	6	13	11
Negligent escape	44	59	47	72	100	77
Escape	109	148	132	194	260	231
Rescue...	22	51	28	43	124	54
Return from transportation...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	8	8	8	122	142	141
Total of No. 6...	669	1,100	695	2,962	5,776	4,471
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes						
Abetment	25	34	28	28	49	39
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlawful assembly	19	193	86	132	1,391	914
Rioting	48	614	251	451	4,236	2,005
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	10	36	22	195	904	669
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	93	159	42	101	192	67
Breaches of duty by public servant ...	16	17	7	24	34	7
Personating public servant	3	8	2	19	26	16
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.... ...	4	5	3	5	6	4
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c...	12	12	11	24	32	27
Nuisance	27	75	58	921	3,787	3,114
Acts against public safety	24	34	19	166	243	160
Acts against decency...	19	27	23	35	63	46
Offences against religion	15	65	24	15	65	24
Criminal trespass	63	185	58	3,126	8,958	3,142
House-trespass	39	90	25	514	1,285	507
Criminal breach of contract...	3	4	1	8	17	13
Bigamy...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage ...	82	120	35	82	120	35
Defamation	111	198	75	111	198	75
Insult	88	136	64	571	1,113	536
Criminal intimidation	22	44	14	47	115	22
Misconduct in public by a drunken person..	3	4	3	85	113	104
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	78	125	62	205	323	180
Total of No. 7...	805	2,186	914	6,866	23,271	11,707
Grand Total...	9,551	16,988	9,046	40,241	96,817	50,485

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

Operations in Commitable Cases.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
6	11	6	11	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	303	133	196	72	93	51	59	119	152	99	115
5	6	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	6	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	17	2	9	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	10	2	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	17	1	2	2	9	...	...	3	5	1	1
45	62	15	15	24	26	6	6	22	28	9	12
13	32	4	10	9	12	2	2	1	1	1	1
3	26	1	16	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	25	5	11	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	29	25	29	8	11	7	10	1	1	1	1
123	230	61	110	56	88	25	41	31	43	16	23
1,447	3,642	951	2,176	483	1,142	342	788	415	783	297	506

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — OPERATIONS IN — By Principal Sadr Amins. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Persons.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	...	...	...	...	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	2	2	2	...	...
Rescue	1	4	4	...	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 6...	7	11	8	...	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	1	1	1	...	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...
Rioting	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	1	1	...	...	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Personating public servant...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c...	...	...	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against public safety	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against decency	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	1	1	1	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	3	3	1	...	...
Defamation	...	...	...	...	...
Insult...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	2	5	2	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	2	3	2	...	...
Total of No. 7...	10	14	7	...	...
Grand Total...	89	163	75	...	...

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(*Continued.*)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.									
COMMITABLE CASES.									Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	73
10	15	15	...	...	...	12	17	17	206
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
272	350	206	9	12	7	288	373	221	3,250
4	5	...	2	6	5	7	12	6	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	7	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	133
1	5	4	...	...	...	1	5	4	452
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
1	8	...	1	1	...	3	10	...	104
2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921
3	3	2	...	...	...	3	3	2	169
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	16
2	10	8	...	...	...	2	10	8	3,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	2
24	27	14	2	2	1	26	29	15	26
3	9	1	1	1	...	7	13	2	89
2	17	6	...	...	...	2	17	6	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571
5	10	8	...	...	...	7	15	10	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
31	37	28	...	...	...	33	40	30	238
81	145	74	7	11	7	98	170	88	6,964
1,428	3,200	1,818	61	81	59	1,578	3,444	1,952	41,819

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No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Juveniles. Males.	Juveniles. Females.	Total.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	6	...	...	...	6
Omission to apprehend by public servant	11	...	...	...	11
Negligent escape	78	...	...	...	78
Escape	238	9	1	...	248
Rescue	55	3	...	...	58
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	139	2	...	...	141
Total of No. 6...	4,552	134	5	1	4,692
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	43	1	...	1	45
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	1	...	...	...	1
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	1	...	...	...	1
Unlawful assembly	813	99	1	1	914
Rioting	1,976	32	1	...	2,009
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	609	59	1	...	669
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	67	...	...	...	67
Breaches of duty by public servant	7	...	...	...	7
Personating public servant	16	...	...	...	16
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	1	3	...	...	4
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	26	1	...	...	27
Nuisance	3,050	55	9	...	3,114
Acts against public safety	158	4	...	...	162
Acts against decency	33	13	...	...	46
Offences against religion	24	1	...	...	25
Criminal trespass	3,093	56	1	...	3,150
House-trespass	474	33	...	...	507
Criminal breach of contract	13	...	...	...	13
Bigamy	2	1	...	...	3
Adultery	15	...	...	...	15
Other offences relating to marriage	35	2	...	...	37
Defamation	78	3	...	...	81
Insult	478	50	8	...	536
Criminal intimidation	31	1	...	...	32
Misconduct in public by a drunken person	104	...	...	...	104
Attempts not otherwise provided for	200	4	5	1	210
Total of No. 7...	11,348	418	26	3	11,795
Grand Total...	49,465	2,448	492	32	52,437

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.															
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.											
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	19	97	75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	18	88	61	305	368	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	9	3	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	337	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	370	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	73	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	278	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	156	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	9	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	16	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	79	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	8	70	91	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	14	39	300	1,655	7	2
78	85	15	5	4	80	107	207	338	215	856	969	4,724	12,358	1,869	285

No. IV.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1869 *; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	...	...	4	90	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	2	26	3	15	...
Negligent escape	23	340	4	60	...
Escape	35	322	4	260	...
Rescue	30	647	2	125	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court...	138	777	...	...	...
Total of No. 6...	3,835	17,599	110	4,283	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	16	196	3	600	...
Concealment of criminal designs...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	1	40	...
Unlawful assembly...	568	4,745	49	509	...
Rioting	1,540	16,262	161	2,236	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	..	...	...	...
Affray	525	2,086	23	345	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification.. ...	44	1,315	11	153	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	5	250	1	75	...
Personating public servant	7	33	2	12	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	2	26	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	19	246	...	...	...
Nuisance	3,037	5,945	2	20	...
Acts against public safety	13[illegible]	1,007	6	136	...
Acts against decency	29	160	...	...	...
Offences against religion	13	226	9	300	...
Criminal trespass	2,876	13,847	58	687	...
House-trespass	340	4,071	30	413	...
Criminal breach of contract	11	39	...	...	...
Bigamy	2	102	...	...	...
Adultery	8	110	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	14	1,055	5	97	...
Defamation	52	1,046	12	356	...
Insult...	453	1,912	19	237	...
Criminal intimidation	11	167	10	860	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	75	151	3	12	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	8	46	15	645	...
Total of No. 7...	9,783	55,043	420	7,733	...
Grand Total...	30,778	1,76,564	2,802	68,472	6

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CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Concluded.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Dismissed for default and neglect to prosecute.		Withdrawn by Parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	40	22	23	1	1	42	64
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	26	10	119	1	5	14	150
5	29	7	47	...	...	12	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	20	...	...	2	20
2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
16	36	20	60	1	4	37	100
...	...	8	12	...	...	8	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5
1,023	2,837	2,741	7,714	1	1	3,765	10,552
8	20	16	45	...	...	24	65
1	1	5	5	...	...	6	6
...	...	3	7	...	...	3	7
1	1	20	21	...	...	21	22
3	5	7	13	...	...	10	18
8	12	11	15	1	1	20	28
47	92	67	131	...	...	114	223
1	3	5	10	...	...	6	13
3	5	...	...	...	...	3	5
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
1,122	3,070	2,926	8,227	4	11	4,052	11,308
6,753	15,225	12,808	34,878	49	61	19,610	50,164

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No. V.—CRIMINAL.

Table showing the total Number of Offences committed in 1869, *and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years.*

Under.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts. Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases and Persons convicted and punished. Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Went by default, &c. Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Property. Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1869.																	
Penal Code	80,134	1,52,520	41,819	52·2	1,00,261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	10,81,648	2,46,883	22·8
Special Laws	58,220	95,389	48,632	83·5	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,726	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
Total..	1,38,354	2,47,909	90,451	65·4	1,83,227	73·9	71,116	51·4	1,22,163	49·3	28,488	20·6	63,414	25·6	10,84,647	2,49,281	23
Compare 1868.																	
Penal Code	78,798	1,47,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,843	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,132	2,30,922	22·3
Special Laws	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,718	87·1	38,798	73·8	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
Total...	1,31,330	2,34,131	85,261	64·9	1,72,954	73·9	66,297	50·4	1,13,796	48·6	27,172	20·7	60,258	25·7	10,36,997	2,33,588	22·5
1867.																	
Penal Code	75,311	1,28,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	30·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·6	10,78,366	2,26,659	21
Special Laws	57,075	94,791	47,582	83·4	82,518	87·1	40,284	70·6	65,756	69·4	7,848	13·8	12,411	13·1	15,543	6,429	41·3
Total..	1,32,386	2,23,760	86,914	65·6	1,73,492	77·5	67,419	50·9	1,16,803	52·2	23,113	17·4	49,393	22·1	10,93,909	2,33,088	21·3
1866.																	
Penal Code	79,414	1,33,797	42,069	52·9	96,414	72·1	29,948	37·7	56,931	42·5	15,652	19·7	35,644	26·6	13,02,715	3,14,242	24·1
Special Laws	67,877	1,06,706	55,688	82	92,440	86·6	47,501	69·9	74,321	69·6	9,544	14	14,496	13·5	24,307	12,945	53·2
Total...	1,47,291	2,40,503	97,757	66·4	1,88,854	78·5	77,449	52·6	1,31,252	54·6	25,196	17·1	50,140	20·8	13,27,022	3,27,187	24·6

No. VI.—*CRIMINAL.*

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Classes of Offences.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases, &c., brought to trial.				Convicted and Punished.				Withdrawn and went by default.				Property.		
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
I.—Offences against person	28,886	68,645	14,206	49·2	35,769	52·1	8,309	28·8	14,901	21·7	13,447	46·6	32,845	47·8	6,118	598	9·8
II.— Do. do. property with violence	7,978	6,457	2,874	36	5,616	87	2,229	27·9	3,535	54·7	84	1·1	189	2·9	5,58,854	81,895	14·7
III.— Do. do. do. without violence	21,129	23,230	12,061	57·1	22,450	96·6	9,230	43·7	14,475	62·3	306	1·4	554	2·4	4,81,737	1,63,630	34
IV.—Malicious offences against property	4,740	12,404	2,276	48	6,545	52·8	1,222	25·8	2,873	23·2	2,013	42·5	5,808	46·8	33,517	161	·5
V.—Forgery and offences against currency	362	628	188	51·9	291	46·3	122	33·7	166	26·4	11	3	19	3	82	25	78·1
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice...	3,563	6,396	3,250	91·2	6,149	96·1	2,599	72·9	4,692	73·4	45	1·3	74	1·2	15	15	100
VII.—Miscellaneous	13,476	34,760	6,964	51·7	23,441	67·4	4,018	29·8	11,795	33·9	4,081	30·3	11,375	32·7	1,380	559	40·5
Total...	80,134	1,52,520	41,819	52·2	1,00,261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	10,81,648	2,46,883	22·8
Compare.																	
1868	78,798	1,47,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,132	2,30,922	22·4
1867	75,311	1,28,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	70·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·7	10,78,366	2,26,659	21
1866	79,414	1,33,797	42,069	52·9	96,414	72·1	29,948	37·7	56,931	42·5	15,652	19·7	35,644	26·6	13,02,715	3,14,242	24·1

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No. VII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Special Laws.

—	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Brought to Trial.				Detected and Punished.				Went by Default.				Property.		
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
1869 ...	58,220	95,889	48,632	83·5	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,726	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
1868 ...	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87·1	38,798	73·9	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,898	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
1867 ...	57,075	94,791	47,582	83·4	82,518	87·1	40,284	70·6	65,756	69·4	7,848	13·7	12,411	13·1	15,543	6,429	41·3
1866 ...	67,877	1,06,706	55,688	82	92,440	86·6	47,501	69·9	74,321	69·5	9,544	14	14,496	13·6	24,307	12,945	53·2

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No. VIII.—CRIMINAL.

Penal Code.

GRADE OF MAGISTRATES.	1869.				1868.				1867.				1866.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
With full powers ..	9,551	16,988	9,046	53·2	9,424	16,179	8,825	54·5	7,362	13,233	7,139	53·9	7,813	15,485	9,444	60·9
With 1st class do. ...	9,419	22,370	11,719	52·4	7,670	18,612	9,756	52·4	7,228	16,361	9,336	57	7,956	17,749	11,091	62·4
With 2nd do. do. ...	21,271	57,459	29,720	51·7	22,361	58,903	30,721	52·1	22,968	57,598	32,408	56·2	23,754	56,213	32,186	57·2
Total...	40,241	96,817	50,485	52·1	39,455	93,694	49,302	52·6	37,558	87,192	48,883	56	39,523	89,447	52,721	58·9

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	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
With full powers	9,927	14,473	13,120	90·7	8,528	11,706	10,459	89·[illegible]	12,773	17,278	18,182	76	15,719	41,711	10,6[illegible]	[illegible]
With 1st class do.	2,846	6,294	5,187	82·4	1,785	4,431	3,469	78·[illegible]	1,688	4,851	8,847	79·8	1,528	4,00[illegible]	3,388	82·7
With 2nd do. do.	13,697	28,607	24,048	84·1	11,284	26,055	21,383	82	10,118	25,304	21,539	83·4	8,023	21,755	18,021	82·8
Total...	26,470	49,374	42,364	85·8	21,597	42,192	36,311	83·6	24,519	47,088	38,518	80·8	25,270	47,561	38,079	80
Add—																
Heads of Villages	22,153	33,574	27,351	81·5	22,589	33,512	27,140	80·9	23,018	34,588	27,195	78·7	30,400	44,841	36,231	80·7
Grand Total...	48,623	82,948	69,715	84	44,186	75,704	62,451	82·4	47,537	82,466	65,718	79·6	55,670	92,402	74,308	80·4

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No. X.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Operations of the Magistracy in respect to cases committed to Higher Courts.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	BY SUB-MAGISTRATES OF 2ND CLASS.				BY SUB-MAGISTRATES OF 1ST CLASS.				BY MAGISTRATES WITH FULL POWERS AND PRINCIPAL SADR AMINS.				TOTAL.			
	Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under Indian Penal Code.																
1.—Offences against the person ...	437	891	312	569	168	359	120	252	94	195	56	116	699	1,445	488	937
2.— Do. against property with violence	337	1,442	253	989	89	341	73	251	56	213	51	144	482	1,996	377	1,384
3.— Do. do. without violence ...	140	269	78	121	23	62	23	59	34	63	34	56	197	394	135	236
4.—Malicious offences	86	209	37	64	27	73	21	60	2	5	1	1	115	287	59	125
5.—Forgery, &c.	145	298	77	137	48	126	29	66	79	112	40	51	272	536	146	244
6.—Offences against public justice ...	179	308	133	196	72	93	51	59	119	152	99	115	370	548	283	370
7.—Miscellaneous	123	230	61	110	56	88	25	41	31	43	16	23	210	361	102	174
Total...	1,447	3,642	951	2,176	483	1,142	342	788	415	783	297	506	2,345	5,567	1,590	3,470
Under Special Laws	1	1	1	1	2	8	2	8	7	10	7	10	10	19	10	19
Grand Total...	1,448	3,643	952	2,177	485	1,150	344	796	422	793	304	516	2,355	5,586	1,600	3,489
Proportion of the total number of cases investigated and committed by each Class of Magistrate ... ... 1869 ...	61·5	65·2	59·5	62·4	20·6	20·6	21·5	22·8	17·9	14·2	19	14·8				
1868 ...	66·1	70·1	68·2	66·7	17·2	15·8	18·5	17·6	16·7	14·1	18·3	15·6				
1867 ...	69·5	71·1	66·8	68	16·2	16·6	15·6	16·2	14·2	12·2	17·4	15·7				

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No. IX.—*CRIMINAL.*

Special Laws.

Class of Magistrates.	1869.				1868.				1867.				1866.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
With full powers	9,927	14,473	13,129	90·7	8,528	11,706	10,459	89·2	12,773	17,278	13,182	76	15,719	21,711	16,663	76·7
With 1st class do.	2,846	6,294	5,187	82·4	1,785	4,431	3,469	78·2	1,633	4,851	3,847	79·3	1,528	4,095	3,388	82·7
With 2nd do. do.	13,697	28,607	24,048	84·1	11,284	26,055	21,383	82	10,113	25,804	21,589	83·4	8,023	21,755	18,021	82·8
Total...	26,470	49,374	42,364	85·8	21,597	42,192	35,311	83·6	24,519	47,933	38,518	80·3	25,270	47,561	38,072	80
Add—																
Heads of Villages	22,153	33,574	27,351	81·5	22,589	33,512	27,140	80·9	23,018	34,533	27,195	78·7	30,400	44,841	36,231	80·7
Grand Total...	48,623	82,948	69,715	84	44,186	75,704	62,451	82·4	47,537	82,466	65,718	79·6	55,670	92,402	74,303	80·4

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No. X.—CRIMINAL.

Table showing the Operations of the Magistracy in respect to cases committed to Higher Courts.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	BY SUB-MAGISTRATES OF 2ND CLASS.				BY SUB-MAGISTRATES OF 1ST CLASS.				BY MAGISTRATES WITH FULL POWERS AND PRINCIPAL SADR AMINS.				TOTAL.			
	Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under Indian Penal Code.																
1.—Offences against the person ...	437	891	312	569	168	359	120	252	94	195	56	116	699	1,445	488	937
2.— Do. against property with violence	337	1,442	253	989	89	341	73	251	56	213	51	144	482	1,996	377	1,384
3.— Do. do. without violence ...	140	269	78	121	23	62	23	59	34	63	34	56	197	894	135	236
4.—Malicious offences	86	209	37	64	27	73	21	60	2	5	1	1	115	287	59	125
5.—Forgery, &c.	145	298	77	127	48	126	29	66	79	112	40	51	272	536	146	244
6.—Offences against public justice ...	179	303	183	196	72	93	51	59	119	152	99	115	370	548	283	370
7.—Miscellaneous	123	230	61	110	56	88	25	41	31	43	16	23	210	361	102	174
Total...	1,447	3,642	951	2,176	483	1,142	342	788	415	783	297	506	2,345	5,567	1,590	3,470
Under Special Laws	1	1	1	1	2	8	2	8	7	10	7	10	10	19	10	19
Grand Total...	1,448	3,643	952	2,177	485	1,150	344	796	422	793	304	516	2,355	5,586	1,600	3,489
Proportion of the total number of cases investigated and committed by each Class of Magistrate ... ... 1869 ...	61·5	65·2	59·5	62·4	20·6	20·6	21·5	22·8	17·9	14·2	19	14·8				
1868 ...	66·1	70·1	68·2	66·7	17·2	15·8	18·5	17·6	16·7	14·1	18·3	15·6				
1867...	69·5	71·1	66·8	68	16·2	16·6	15·6	16·2	14·2	12·2	17·4	15·7				

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No. XI.—CRIMINAL.

Operations of the Higher Courts.

	Principal Sadr Amins.				Sessions Court.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Under Penal Code	89	163	75	46	1,428	3,200	1,818	56·8	61	81	59	72·8	1,578	3,444	1,952	56·7
Do. Special Laws	...	...	...	...	7	16	9	56·3	2	2	2	100	9	18	11	61·1
Total...	89	163	75	46	1,435	3,216	1,827	56·8	63	83	61	73·5	1,587	3,462	1,963	56·7
Compare—																
1868	136	214	101	47·2	1,432	3,273	1,889	57·7	52	69	53	76·8	1,620	3,556	2,043	57·4
1867	181	327	187	57·1	1,491	3,312	1,873	56·5	147	195	147	75·3	1,819	3,834	2,207	57·5
1866	360	651	421	64·6	1,987	5,914	3,441	58·2	217	440	366	83·2	2,564	7,005	4,228	60·3

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No. XII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Punishments.

——	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Deaths	57	51	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78
Transportation												
For life...	...	...	...	...	70	80	140	124	106	123	81	85
,, 10 years and upwards	41	33	37	37	...	...	169	183	111	24	56	15
,, 7 do. do.	...	...	...	...	109	372	307	188	320	39	43	5
Total...	41	33	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180	105
Imprisonment												
For life...	2	1	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	4
Not exceeding 14 years	365	286	219	328	109	7	4	12	...	5	2	30
Do. 10 do.	107	76	61	104	239	65	73	68	150	84	127	107
Do. 7 do.	318	223	177	188	272	122	225	236	295	220	182	208
Do. 5 do.	208	224	163	266	270	264	331	487	651	388	294	339
Do. 3 do.	86	112	73	114	264	312	274	363	534	254	276	217
Do. 2 do.	325	266	310	470	764	765	799	803	1,150	844	899	859
Do. 1 year	761	609	587	922	867	1,010	1,149	989	1,427	1,001	1,076	976
Do. 6 months	1,307	1,172	1,340	2,040	2,989	2,725	3,404	3,837	7,105	4,446	4,665	4,855
Do. 1 month	14,878	14,671	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,532	54,237	42,161	40,418	41,714
Imprisoned, Total...	18,352	17,640	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939	49,309
Whipping, simple	880	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132	1,900
Do. with other punishment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	233	311	375	353	285
Whipped, Total...	880	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485	2,185
Fined, simple...	48,178	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	66,395	65,633	59,214	63,823	62,836	70,448
Do. with other punishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2,635	2,909
Fined, Total...	48,178	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357
Punished, Grand Total...	67,508	64,492	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,931	1,09,688	1,18,877	1,34,378	1,19,549	1,16,173	1,25,034

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C.

POLICE.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Ranges.	Districts.	Area.	Population.	Sanctioned Strength.	Strength of Force on 31st March 1869.	Police Establishment. Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Office Establishment.	Inspectors.	Constables General Duty.	Salt Guard.	Jail Guard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inspr.-General & Asst. Inspr.-Genl., including Establishment.	...	...	58	58	2	...	...	43	...	13	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	27	4,60,000	1,209	1,112	3	1	...	25	12	1,076	...	...
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	7,757	11,36,926	1,537	1,499	...	1	2	...	22	1,213	182	3[illegible]
	Vizagapatam	9,935	14,15,652	1,530	1,509	...	1	2	...	26	1,277	100	4[illegible]
	Jeypore ...	9,000	3,00,000	425	407	...	1	...	...	6	366	...	...
	Godavery ...	7,534	13,66,831	1,470	1,366	..	1	1	...	28	1,104	95	10[illegible]
	Kistna ...	8,353	11,94,421	1,425	1,384	...	1	1	...	22	1,177	138	2[illegible]
	Total ...	42,579	54,13,830	6,388	6,166	1	5	6	...	104	5,137	7,515	206
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	8,341	9,99,254	1,428	1,354	...	1	1	...	21	989	197	2[illegible]
	Kurnool ...	7,470	7,25,768	1,005	909	...	1	1	...	20	813	...	2[illegible]
	Bellary ...	11,496	12,34,674	1,395	1,318	...	1	2	...	28	989	...	5[illegible]
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	10,50,104	1,220	1,098	...	1	2	...	27	993	...	2[illegible]
	North Arcot...	7,526	16,54,557	1,400	1,279	...	1	1	...	22	1,097	...	117
	Madras Dist...	3,100	6,75,390	1,006	944	...	1	...	...	14	579	319	42
	Total ...	47,110	68,39,747	7,455	6,898	1	6	7	...	132	5,460	516	287
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot...	4,765	11,28,430	1,229	1,156	...	1	1	...	19	902	125	25
	Tanjore ...	3,736	16,52,170	1,474	1,468	...	1	1	...	21	1,134	178	66
	Trichinopoly.	3,097	9,39,400	853	799	...	1	...	...	13	677	...	16
	Madura ...	8,790	18,56,406	1,351	1,299	...	1	2	...	24	1,104	67	40
	Tinnevelly ...	5,144	16,70,262	1,127	1,034	...	1	1	...	19	892	45	74
	Total ...	25,532	72,46,668	6,035	5,757	1	5	5	...	96	4,709	415	221
Western Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem ...	7,617	14,93,221	1,148	1,134	...	1	1	...	25	1,030	...	43
	Coimbatore...	8,417	12,15,930	1,251	1,317	...	1	2	...	25	968	...	116
	South Malabar	6,259	17,09,081	847	844	...	1	1	...	19	729	...	26
	North Malabar			583	471	...	1	...	...	11	382	...	25
	South Canara.	4,205	7,88,042	860	816	...	1	...	...	13	589	81	20
	Total ...	26,498	52,06,264	4,690	4,583	1	5	4	...	93	3,698	81	230
	Grand Total...	1,41,746	2,46,66,509	25,835	24,574	9	22	22	68	437	20,098	1,527	944

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C.

POLICE.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.—(*Concluded.*)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Land Custom Guard.	Total Strength.	Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery, and other charges.	Total.	Village Police.		Grand Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
	Inspr.-General & Asst. Inspr.-Genl., including Establishment.	...	58	57,900	306	4,591	62,797	...	...	62,797
	Madras Town, including Establishment.	...	1,117	2,09,532	12,412	14,879	2,36,823	...	...	2,36,823
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	3,075	15,075	...	...	15,075
	Ganjam ...	...	1,457	1,96,300	15,418	15,439	2,27,157	70	2,896	2,30,053
	Vizagapatam..	...	1,449	1,85,309	14,846	10,809	2,10,964	51	1,254	2,12,218
	Jeypore ...	...	373	50,344	4,352	4,756	59,452	160	3,929	63,881
	Godavery ...	13	1,343	1,65,719	15,198	8,282	1,89,199	34	845	1,90,044
	Kistna ...	...	1,364	1,53,567	14,362	5,343	1,73,272	20	720	1,73,992
	Total ...	13	5,987	7,63,239	64,176	47,704	8,75,119	335	9,644	8,84,763
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police	...	1	9,936	...	1,880	11,816	...	...	11,816
	Nellore ...	...	1,282	1,56,730	11,820	3,996	1,72,546	91	3,333	1,75,879
	Kurnool ...	...	855	1,14,723	8,717	5,859	1,29,299	...	...	1,29,299
	Bellary ...	...	1,076	1,55,101	10,952	5,658	1,71,711	...	...	1,71,711
	Cuddapah ...	...	1,052	1,40,021	10,813	6,399	1,57,233	...	...	1,57,233
	North Arcot..	...	1,238	1,60,464	15,623	6,648	1,82,735	...	...	1,82,735
	Madras Dist...	...	955	1,16,369	11,437	3,818	1,31,624	...	...	1,31,624
	Total ...	...	6,409	8,53,344	69,362	34,258	9,56,964	91	3,333	9,60,297
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	2,471	14,471	...	...	14,471
	South Arcot...	83	1,156	1,45,210	14,010	6,686	1,65,906	...	...	1,65,906
	Tanjore ...	47	1,448	1,70,321	17,842	8,194	1,96,357	...	...	1,96,357
	Trichinopoly..	...	707	91,477	9,440	4,605	1,05,522	...	...	1,05,522
	Madura ...	...	1,238	1,63,851	12,479	7,744	1,84,074	...	...	1,84,074
	Tinnevelly ...	...	1,032	1,37,982	13,416	5,103	1,56,501	...	...	1,56,501
	Total ...	130	5,582	7,20,841	67,187	34,803	8,22,831	...	...	8,22,831
Western Range.	Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	1,316	13,316	...	...	13,316
	Salem ...	...	1,100	1,46,312	12,213	6,763	1,65,288	...	...	1,65,288
	Coimbatore ...	...	1,112	1,72,606	13,254	11,096	1,96,956	15	661	1,97,617
	South Malabar	...	776	1,13,003	8,777	8,880	1,30,660	...	...	1,30,660
	North Malabar	31	450	65,442	7,664	2,970	76,076	7	451	76,527
	South Canara.	...	704	89,595	7,683	3,220	1,00,498	...	...	1,00,498
	Total ...	31	4,143	5,98,958	49,591	34,245	6,82,794	22	1,112	6,83,906
	Grand Total...	174	23,296	32,03,814	2,63,034	1,70,480	36,37,328	448	14,089	36,51,417

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	Strength of Force, Enlistments, and Casualties during the Official Year 1869-70. Sanctioned Strength of Force.	Actual Strength of Force on 31st March 1869.	Actual Strength of Force on 31st March 1870.	Casualties during the year. Dismissed.	Resigned and deserted.	Discharged on Medical grounds.	Died.	Total.	Per-centage.	Enlisted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Madras Town	1,140	1,023	1,085	43	41	32	12	128	11·7	200
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1,534	1,505	1,394	208	49	12	17	286	20·5	175
	Vizagapatam.	1,527	1,504	1,399	148	41	9	22	220	15·7	115
	Jeypore ...	424	402	372	33	36	1	10	80	21·5	50
	Godavery ...	1,468	1,396	1,345	51	61	10	35	157	11·6	106
	Kristna ...	1,423	1,401	1,317	71	41	37	28	177	13·4	93
	Total...	6,376	6,208	5,827	511	228	69	112	920	15·7	539
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1,426	1,352	1,216	78	87	30	20	215	17·6	79
	Kurnool ...	1,003	908	854	93	145	28	8	274	32·0	220
	Bellary ...	1,392	1,314	1,077	62	248	38	8	356	33·0	119
	Cuddapah ...	1,217	1,110	1,064	45	50	34	15	144	13·5	98
	North Arcot.	1,398	1,348	1,238	82	81	70	10	243	19·6	133
	Madras ...	1,005	947	924	67	77	15	3	162	17·5	139
	Total ...	7,441	6,979	6,373	427	688	215	64	1,394	21·8	788
Southern Range.	South Arcot...	1,227	1,200	1,118	75	43	29	11	158	14·1	76
	Tanjore ...	1,472	1,466	1,436	36	66	18	15	135	9·4	105
	Trichinopoly.	852	802	758	28	48	41	7	124	16·3	80
	Madura ...	1,348	1,294	1,235	67	62	9	10	148	11·9	89
	Tinnevelly ...	1,125	1,032	1,043	25	61	7	4	97	9·3	108
	Total...	6,024	5,794	5,590	231	280	104	47	662	11·8	458
Western Range.	Salem ...	1,146	1,132	1,100	35	51	22	4	112	10·1	80
	Coimbatore...	1,248	1,318	1,188	44	84	12	12	152	12·8	22
	South Malabar	845	846	778	59	19	14	19	111	14·2	43
	North Malabar	582	536	500	28	23	...	17	68	13·6	32
	South Canara.	859	771	694	31	106	2	13	152	21·9	75
	Total...	4,680	4,603	4,260	197	283	50	65	595	13·9	252
	Grand Total...	25,661	24,607	23,135	1,409	1,520	470	300	3,699	15·9	2,237

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(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	State of Education on 31st December 1869. Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	735	285	...	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	612	830	8	
	Vizagapatam	738	718	1	
	Jeypore	201	190	1	
	Godavery	983	899	6	
	Kistna	713	629	4	
	Total...	3,247	2,766	15	
Central Range.	Nellore	659	622	8	
	Kurnool	325	559	3	
	Bellary	463	672	12	
	Cuddapah	455	648	7	
	North Arcot	854	494	12	
	Madras	666	287	3	
	Total...	3,422	3,282	45	
Southern Range.	South Arcot	709	447	7	
	Tanjore	1,378	82	11	
	Trichinopoly	606	159	6	
	Madura	1,266	66	16	
	Tinnevelly	796	261	9	
	Total...	4,755	1,015	49	
Western Range.	Salem	752	370	10	
	Coimbatore	633	395	4	
	Neilgherries	114	89	...	
	South Malabar	566	211	2	
	North Malabar	381	137	...	
	South Canara	412	304	5	
	Total...	2,858	1,506	21	
	Grand Total...	15,017	8,854	130	

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.	Remarks.
Inspectors...	499	*7	97	* 1 Chief Constable and 6 Troopers of the Madras Town Police.
Head Constables	1,183	38	23	
Deputy Constables...	1,643	110	8	
Constables	11,692	8,699	2	
Total...	15,017	8,854	130	

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	Instruction during the Calendar Year 1869. Number who have been in District Head Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town	195	33	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	455	147	...
	Vizagapatam	380	215	3
	Jeypore	85	16	...
	Godavery...	248	168	1
	Kistna	300	144	2
	Total ..	1,468	690	6
Central Range.	Nellore	262	79	1
	Kurnool	367	42	...
	Bellary	66	14	...
	Cuddapah	183	157	...
	North Arcot	98	40	...
	Madras	323	245	1
	Total...	1,299	577	2
Southern Range.	South Arcot	196	36	4
	Tanjore	227	193	1
	Trichinopoly	94	80	1
	Madura	220	152	...
	Tinnevelly	201	136	1
	Total...	938	597	7
Western Range.	Salem	139	103	4
	Coimbatore	163	78	1
	Neilgherries	30	4	...
	South Malabar	67	36	...
	North Malabar	105	73	2
	South Canara	138	25	...
	Total...	642	319	7
	Grand Total...	4,542	2,216	22

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number who have been in District Head Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
Inspectors	24	15	8
Head Constables	105	33	14
Deputy Constables. ...	219	79	...
Constables	4,194	2,089	...
Total...	4,542	2,216	22

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(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1869. — CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES.																	
		Causing hurt.	Assault and criminal force.	House-trespass and wrongful confinement.	House-breaking.	Theft, and receiving.	Extortion and bribery.	Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation.	Contempt of legal process or orders.	Furnishing false information to a public servant.	Omission to apprehend by public servant.	Negligent escape.	Rioting.	Adultery and enticing married woman.	Defamation.	Neglect of duty.	Receiving unauthorized fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Madras Town.	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	12
	Vizagapatam.	...	5	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	24
	Jeypore ...	...	17	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	26
	Godavery ...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	12	1	2	27
	Kistna ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
	Total...	5	28	1	...	7	15	3	2	1	1	11	...	...	...	20	1	4	99
Central Range.	Nellore... ...	...	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	18
	Kurnool ...	3	3	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	14	3	...	37
	Bellary... ...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	12	...	3	27
	Cuddapah ...	...	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	17
	North Arcot..	...	..	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	3	21
	Madras... ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	2	17
	Total...	4	6	7	3	20	5	1	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	57	4	9	137
Southern Range.	South Arcot..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
	Tanjore ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	4	...	...	15
	Trichinopoly..	1	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	9
	Madura ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	14
	Tinnevelly ...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	17
	Total...	2	9	2	...	5	3	1	...	1	3	15	...	1	1	13	...	4	60
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	2	13
	Coimbatore ...	7	6	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	22
	Neilgherries..	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
	South Malabar	1	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	14
	North Malabar	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	South Canara.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	5
	Total...	8	11	5	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	17	...	6	65
	Grand Total...	19	54	15	5	41	31	6	2	2	4	49	1	2	2	107	5	23	368

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number convicted by Magistrates.
Inspectors	4
Head Constables	21
Deputy Constables	28
Constables	315
Total...	368

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POLICE.—

POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1869.—(*Concluded.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Convicted by Courts. Murder.	Causing hurt to extort confession.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Extortion.	Criminal breach of trust.	Counterfeiting or altering coin.	False evidence.	Causing disappearance of evidence.	Compounding offences.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Madras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Southern Range.	South Arcot	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neilgherries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	North Malabar ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Grand Total...	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	16

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number convicted by Courts.
Inspectors	...
Head Constables	1
Deputy Constables	3
Constables	12
Total...	16

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(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1870.											
		INSPECTORS.											
		Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners, not British subjects.	Brahmans.	Rajputs and Mahrattas.	Nayudus.	Mudalies.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komaties.	Vunniers.	Weavers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Madras Town ...	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	3	3	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	1	6	...	4	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery ...	6	2	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Kistna ...	1	2	...	5	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	11	14	...	14	6	39	...	...	...	1	...	...
Central Range.	Nellore ...	2	2	...	6	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	1	5	...	6	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	3	...	10	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	2	3	...	9	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	2	2	...	8	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Total...	11	17	...	40	9	22	12	...	...	2	1	...
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	5	2	1	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	4	...	...	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Trichinopoly ...	2	2	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	6	2	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	3	2	...	3	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	20	8	1	22	4	6	25	...	...	...	1	...
Western Range.	Salem	5	3	...	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	3	5	1	4	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	12	17	1	20	3	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	63	58	2	96	22	76	48	...	...	3	2	...

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES — INSPECTORS							
		Yeddiers.	Conicopolies.	Nairs.	Moplahs.	Teers.	Urias.	Christians.	Muhammadans.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Kistna	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	11
Central Range.	Nellore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bellary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Madras...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
	Total...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	11
Sothern Range.	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Trichinopoly	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Madura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Coimbatore	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	South Malabar	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1
	North Malabar ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total...	...	1	10	1	5	...	3	4
	Grand Total...	2	1	12	1	5	3	11	28

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(*Continued.*)

ON 31ST MARCH 1870.

			CONSTABULARY.									
Pariahs.	Koravars, &c.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners not British subjects	Brahmans.	Rajputs and Mahrattas.	Nayudus.	Mudalies.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komaties.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	12	28	18	...	36	91	324	166	...	23	...
...	...	22	...	1	...	2	12	728	1	...	...	...
...	2	26	...	5	...	24	11	600	5	2	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	6	4	121	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	3	3	...	38	48	679	...	...	...	1
...	1	22	...	2	...	18	56	629	...	...	...	...
...	3	104	3	11	...	88	131	2,757	6	2	...	1
...	1	21	1	1	...	60	71	392	16	...	...	...
...	...	20	1	...	...	26	99	156	31	...	6	4
...	...	28	2	1	...	63	82	170	16	1	...	...
...	...	26	...	2	...	23	82	310	68	...	...	...
...	...	22	1	1	...	36	148	294	124	...	...	2
...	...	14	2	6	...	7	36	205	94	...	7	...
...	1	131	7	11	...	215	518	1,527	349	1	13	6
...	2	19	1	10	1	6	41	236	169	...	...	...
...	...	21	5	...	...	19	111	331	554	5	...	...
...	...	13	4	4	...	10	28	178	7	3	9	...
...	...	24	2	3	...	18	30	256	345	...	...	...
...	...	19	2	3	...	8	39	270	332	...	...	...
...	2	96	14	20	1	61	249	1,271	1,407	8	9	...
...	...	25	3	3	...	93	85	258	183	...	...	...
...	...	25	4	9	...	49	72	266	61	...	11	...
...	...	19	...	4	...	...	5	20	...	...	1	...
...	...	11	...	6	...	...	3	20	29	...	...	...
...	2	13	...	1	...	32	8	281	...	...	...	...
...	2	93	7	23	...	174	173	854	273	...	12	...
...	8	436	59	83	1	574	1,162	6,724	2,201	11	57	7

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	Casтes and Races on 31st March 1870.—(*Concluded.*) Constabulary.—(*Concluded.*) Vunniers.	Weavers.	Yeddiers.	Uriyas.	Nairs.	Moplahs.	Teers.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Pariahs.	Koravars, &c.	Total.
		36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
	Madras Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	804	21	38	1,073
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	...	98	6	...	1,372
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	1	144	25	371	1,373
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	178	...	...	.	...	19	8	85	366
	Godavery ...	...	15	40	...	...	...	...	1	383	13	93	1,317
	Kistna ...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	2	584	2	32	1,295
	Total...	...	19	56	887	...	...	...	4	1,178	49	581	5,723
Central Range.	Nellore ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	530	6	76	1,195
	Kurnool ...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	6	423	...	58	834
	Bellary ...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	6	553	40	105	1,049
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	494	2	54	1,038
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	484	10	98	1,216
	Madras ...	86	...	25	...	4	...	...	39	342	26	81	910
	Total...	119	1	58	...	4	...	...	81	2,326	84	422	6,242
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	26	409	21	146	1,099
	Tanjore ...	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	14	147	...	192	1,415
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	4	206	...	95	1,745
	Madura ...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	242	6	73	1,211
	Tinnevelly ...	...	19	39	...	...	...	...	35	219	9	49	1,024
	Total...	202	31	293	...	...	...	...	114	1,223	36	555	5,494
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	381	7	44	1,075
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	36	439	17	88	1,163
	South Malabar..	...	...	14	...	437	80	47	21	118	9	3	759
	North Malabar..	...	...	...	...	276	9	67	10	68	1	...	489
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	126	...	96	681
	Total...	...	...	125	...	713	89	251	85	1,132	34	231	4,167
	Grand Total...	321	51	532	887	717	89	251	308	6,663	224	1,777	22,699

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(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1869. Number of men treated in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Madras Town	419	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,296	
	Vizagapatam	659	
	Jeypore	599	
	Godavery	894	
	Kistna	449	
	Total...	3,897	
Central Range.	Nellore...	433	
	Kurnool	729	
	Bellary	448	
	Cuddapah	459	
	North Arcot	480	
	Madras...	301	
	Total...	2,845	
Southern Range.	South Arcot	276	
	Tanjore	964	
	Trichinopoly	157	
	Madura	398	
	Tinnevelly	142	
	Total...	1,937	
Western Range.	Salem	599	
	Coimbatore	583	
	Neilgherries	416	
	South Malabar	409	
	North Malabar	165	
	South Canara	481	
	Total...	2,653	
	Grand Total...	11,751	

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, GRAVE CASES. Warrants originally issued. Number of Processes.	Warrants originally issued. Number of Persons.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Processes.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Persons.	Summons. Number of Processes.	Summons. Number of Persons.	Total. Number of Processes.	Total. Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town ...	64	84	2	2	7	46	73	130	3,538
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	261	261	133	133	4,882	4,882	5,276	5,143	221
	Vizagapatam ...	495	528	275	279	4,678	4,678	5,448	5,206	272
	Jeypore ...	79	84	15	15	89	89	183	173	1,734
	Godavery ...	280	280	32	32	1,536	1,536	1,848	1,816	753
	Kistna ...	766	782	29	29	5,403	5,403	6,198	6,185	193
	Total...	1,881	1,935	484	488	16,588	16,588	18,958	18,523	292
Central Range.	Nellore ...	270	273	16	16	1,412	1,412	1,698	1,685	593
	Kurnool ...	136	136	9	9	1,105	1,105	1,250	1,241	585
	Bellary ...	380	412	21	23	3,518	3,548	3,919	3,960	312
	Cuddapah ...	566	566	57	57	3,438	3,438	4,061	4,004	262
	North Arcot ...	755	755	23	23	4,494	4,494	5,272	5,249	315
	Madras ...	283	283	...	...	2,532	2,532	2,815	2,815	240
	Total...	2,390	2,425	126	128	16,499	16,529	19,015	18,954	334
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	461	472	23	23	3,223	3,228	3,707	3,695	305
	Tanjore ...	1,005	1,005	155	155	8,079	8,079	9,239	9,084	182
	Trichinopoly ...	613	613	69	69	5,654	5,654	6,336	6,267	150
	Madura ...	973	977	81	81	6,405	6,405	7,459	7,382	251
	Tinnevelly ...	1,083	1,083	107	107	9,001	9,001	10,191	10,084	166
	Total...	4,135	4,150	435	435	32,362	32,362	36,932	36,512	198
Western Range.	Salem	801	801	22	22	6,566	6,566	7,389	7,367	203
	Coimbatore	360	360	46	46	2,625	2,625	3,031	2,985	381 (Coimbatore and Neilgherries)
	Neilgherries ...	26	26	...	...	183	183	209	209	
	South Malabar ...	1,052	1,052	265	265	5,894	5,896	7,211	6,948	206 (South and North Malabar)
	North Malabar ...	184	184	41	41	1,182	1,182	1,407	1,366	
	South Canara ...	474	474	126	126	3,740	3,740	4,340	4,214	187
	Total...	2,897	2,897	500	500	20,190	20,192	23,587	23,089	225
	Grand Total...	11,367	11,491	1,547	1,553	85,646	85,717	98,560	97,208	254

N. B.—Persons against whom Warrants have been issued on neglect of Summons

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(*Continued.*)

SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1869.

PETTY CASES.								
WARRANTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED.		WARRANTS ISSUED ON NEGLECT OF SUMMONS.		SUMMONS.		TOTAL.		
Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Populations.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	2	315	320	12,147	23,403	12,464	23,405	20
259	259	570	570	9,900	9,900	10,729	10,159	112
391	418	896	1,000	21,895	21,895	23,182	22,313	63
34	34	86	62	257	291	327	325	923
451	451	919	919	17,939	17,939	19,309	18,390	74
1,084	1,093	582	582	15,788	15,738	17,404	16,831	71
2,219	2,255	3,003	3,133	65,729	65,763	70,951	68,018	80
512	512	488	438	18,559	18,559	19,509	19,071	52
320	320	437	437	10,099	10,099	10,856	10,419	70
381	484	256	313	8,375	8,375	9,012	8,859	139
953	953	589	589	10,693	10,693	12,235	11,646	90
324	324	165	165	9,616	9,616	10,105	9,940	166
986	289	909	909	10,130	10,130	11,328	10,419	65
2,779	2,882	2,794	2,851	67,472	67,472	73,045	70,354	90
1,317	1,317	236	236	20,130	20,130	21,683	21,447	53
650	650	343	343	22,307	22,307	23,300	22,957	72
257	257	191	191	4,919	4,919	5,367	5,176	181
58	58	310	310	16,882	16,882	17,250	16,940	110
565	565	379	379	12,288	12,295	13,232	12,860	130
2,847	2,847	1,459	1,459	76,526	76,538	80,832	79,380	91
432	432	731	731	12,608	12,608	13,771	13,040	114
272	272	401	401	20,066	20,066	20,739	20,338	} 57
20	20	2	2	1,078	1,078	1,100	1,098	
130	130	258	258	7,151	7,151	7,539	7,281	} 153
67	68	151	151	3,844	3,844	4,062	3,912	
146	146	127	127	6,185	6,185	6,458	6,331	124
1,067	1,068	1,670	1,670	50,932	50,932	53,669	52,000	100
8,914	9,054	9,241	9,433	2,72,806	2,84,103	2,90,961	2,93,157	84

(Col. 6) are not included in Total number of Persons (Col. 10.)

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES ISSUED IN 1869. Number of Miscellaneous Processes, including Remand Warrants, Levy of Distress, Committals, &c. Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of Houses searched.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	...	...	3	3
Northern Range.	Ganjam	2,881	3,006	34	35
	Vizagapatam	1,160	1,609	100	125
	Jeypore	200	266	3	4
	Godavery	2,880	3,935	58	64
	Kistna	2,182	3,170	57	57
	Total...	9,303	11,986	252	285
Central Range.	Nellore	1,394	1,672	31	31
	Kurnool	262	309	59	81
	Bellary	1,556	2,131	52	62
	Cuddapah	640	758	91	91
	North Arcot	1,308	1,615	95	108
	Madras	597	618	30	30
	Total...	5,757	7,103	358	403
Southern Range.	South Arcot	2,480	3,684	91	95
	Tanjore	2,177	2,211	359	359
	Trichinopoly	1,999	2,084	55	55
	Madura	2,036	2,206	51	51
	Tinnevelly	1,619	2,186	113	124
	Total...	10,311	12,371	669	684
Western Range.	Salem	2,749	3,203	52	55
	Coimbatore	2,029	2,465	38	38
	Neilgherries	58	54	4	4
	South Malabar	2,169	2,251	36	36
	North Malabar	1,280	1,561	22	24
	South Canara	1,439	1,759	134	137
	Total...	9,724	11,293	286	294
	Grand Total...	35,095	42,753	1,568	1,669

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(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Convicts guarded in Jails in 1869-70. Average number of Prisoners.	Police Guards. No.	Police Guards. Cost. RS.	A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5		
	Madras Town	499	59	6,484	7	5
Northern Range.	Ganjam	274	40	4,164	0	0
	Vizagapatam	299	55	5,772	0	0
	Jeypore*	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	964	102	10,740	0	0
	Kistna	204	30	3,060	0	0
	Total...	1,741	227	23,736	0	0
Central Range.	Nellore	178	24	2,478	0	0
	Kurnool	175	25	2,424	0	0
	Bellary	315	51	5,340	0	0
	Cuddapah	189	27	2,748	0	0
	North Arcot	1,018	142	15,042	0	0
	Madras	275	39	4,002	0	0
	Total...	2,150	308	32,034	0	0
Southern Range.	South Arcot	312	36	3,732	0	0
	Tanjore	480	62	6,588	0	0
	Trichinopoly	894	128	13,524	0	0
	Madura	361	51	5,340	0	0
	Tinnevelly	317	54	6,048	0	0
	Total...	2,364	331	35,232	0	0
Western Range.	Salem	478	49	5,160	0	0
	Coimbatore	1,769	229	23,587	0	0
	South Malabar	209	32	3,372	0	0
	North Malabar	467	78	8,260	0	0
	South Canara	139	19	1,944	0	0
	Total...	3,062	407	42,323	0	0
	Grand Total...	9,816	1,332	1,39,809	7	5

* No Jails in this District.

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	Short-sentenced prisoners in subsidiary jails during the year 1869. Number of Jails.	Total number of Convicts during the year.	Total number of days.	Average duration of confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	5	431	5,409	12·5
	Vizagapatam	15	657	4,936	7·5
	Jeypore	4	117	1,969	16·8
	Godavery	6	565	7,601	13·5
	Kistna	21	361	1,771	4·9
	Total...	51	2,131	21,686	10·2
Central Range.	Nellore	17	481	4,747	9·9
	Kurnool	13	1,001	7,930	7·9
	Bellary	19	630	6,285	10
	Cuddapah	15	684	5,694	8·3
	North Arcot	18	517	3,689	7·1
	Madras	11	1,658	15,987	9·6
	Total...	93	4,971	44,332	8·9
Southern Range.	South Arcot	17	1,321	16,662	12·6
	Tanjore	9	1,137	14,039	12·3
	Trichinopoly	6	262	1,703	6·5
	Madura	17	793	8,142	10·3
	Tinnevelly	11	518	7,966	15·4
	Total...	60	4,031	48,512	12
Western Range.	Salem	11	966	10,917	11·3
	Coimbatore	8	1,223	12,834	10·5
	Neilgherries	2	17	117	6·9
	South Malabar	13	1,283	10,194	7·9
	North Malabar	10	544	4,876	9
	South Canara	9	356	3,528	9·9
	Total...	53	4,389	42,466	9·7
	Grand Total...	257	15,522	1,56,996	10·1

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(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Prisoners escaped during the year 1869.									
		From Jails.				From Subsidiary Jails.		From other Custody.		Total.	
		Escaped.									
		Intramural.	Extramural.	Total.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Madras Town...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	8	7
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	4	1	5	5	1	1	10	8	16	14
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	8	20	14
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	3	9	3
	Godavery ...	...	5	5	*6	...	...	5	5	10	11
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	12	11
	Total...	4	6	10	11	9	7	48	35	67	53
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	4	10	9
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	17	15
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	18	16
	North Arcot ...	2	4	6	2	1	1	26	20	33	28
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	7	8	8
	Total...	2	4	6	2	7	7	85	70	98	79
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	9	7	16	14
	Tanjore ...	1	8	9	8	1	...	19	8	29	16
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	4
	Madura ...	...	1	1	1	9	7	24	22	34	30
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	4	10	9
	Total...	1	9	10	9	22	19	64	45	96	73
Western Range.	Salem	6	...	6	8	3	2	18	11	27	16
	Coimbatore ...	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	9	13	12
	Neilgherries ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
	South Malabar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	18	11
	North Malabar.	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	4	2
	South Canara ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	4
	Total...	8	5	13	8	7	4	49	34	69	46
	Grand Total ...	15	24	39	30	45	37	254	191	338	258

* Two prisoners who escaped in 1865 and 1868 were re-captured during the year.

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POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	Fall of Rain and Price of Food during the Calendar Year 1869, as compared with the last five years.			
		Average fall of rain during the past five years.	Fall of rain during the present year.	Staple articles of food during the past five years.	Price during the present year, 1869.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				RS.	RS.
	Madras Town	41·26	32·31	252	222
Northern Range.	Ganjam	32·72	38·88	178	174
	Vizagapatam ... ... } Jeypore	38·05	82·86	163	208
	Godavery	29·11	37·14	149	158
	Kistna	26·69	30·04	196	183
	Range average...	31·64	34·73	172	181
Central Range.	Nellore	26·03	26·89	211	174
	Kurnool	21·64	24·68	260	176
	Bellary	17·09	21·32	284	187
	Cuddapah	17·83	22·70	279	185
	North Arcot	25·40	25·11	237	193
	Madras	22·76	28·81	253	248
	Range average...	21·79	24·92	254	186
Southern Range.	South Arcot	25·79	36·30	209	212
	Tanjore	27·08	44·14	222	184
	Trichinopoly	44·12	38·88	226	191
	Madura	23·76	44·18	258	159
	Tinnevelly	25·31	36·57	264	192
	Range average...	29·21	40·01	236	188
Western Range.	Salem	26·33	34·08	234	190
	Coimbatore	24·84	25·32	281	234
	Neilgherries	...	49·42	...	249
	South Malabar ... ... } North Malabar	102·61	106·88	267	221
	South Canara	136·13	118·72	266	231
	Range average...	72·48	66·88	262	225
	General average...	39·28	39·77	235	200

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(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Known Thieves and Depredators. Males.	Known Thieves and Depredators. Females.	Receivers of Stolen Goods. Males.	Receivers of Stolen Goods. Females.	Prostitutes.	Suspected Persons. Males.	Suspected Persons. Females.
		DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS. Number of Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons at large on 31st December 1869.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Madras Town ...	287	24	100	17	565	59	7
Northern Range.	Ganjam	589	13	75	5	1,168	360	16
	Vizagapatam ...	1,171	103	109	60	391	1,339	84
	Jeypore	112	...	2	...	17	14	...
	Godavery ...	211	12	40	9	...	532	29
	Kistna	661	11	72	26	991	993	29
	Total...	2,694	139	298	100	2,567	3,238	158
Central Range.	Nellore	1,250	61	148	17	82	1,092	37
	Kurnool... ...	1,169	28	72	7	666	1,353	37
	Bellary	700	19	137	20	64	1,156	22
	Cuddapah ...	1,219	33	73	8	417	1,159	23
	North Arcot ...	808	14	184	30	170	744	45
	Madras	127	3	14	3	54	339	10
	Total...	5,273	158	623	85	1,453	5,843	174
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,085	11	212	52	524	1,474	70
	Tanjore	1,168	68	155	31	...	849	35
	Trichinopoly ...	597	7	16	1	129	343	3
	Madura	1,376	61	96	7	423	1,108	41
	Tinnevelly ...	547	25	165	50	...	772	39
	Total...	4,773	172	644	141	1,076	4,541	188
Western Range.	Salem	546	14	51	7	142	685	22
	Coimbatore ...	312	9	42	5	32	338	5
	Neilgherries ...	40	5	4	6	6	2	...
	South Malabar ...	188	...	87	...	147	730	...
	North Malabar ...	198	...	13	...	58	171	8
	South Canara ...	148	1	24	...	...	98	...
	Total...	1,432	29	171	18	385	2,024	30
	Grand Total...	14,459	522	1,836	361	6,046	15,705	557

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	Vagrants and Wandering Gangs. Males.	Vagrants and Wandering Gangs. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Toddy Shops resorted to by Thieves, &c.	Brothels in Cantonments.	Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Notorious Gambling Houses.
		DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS.—(Concluded.) Number of Depredators, Offenders, & Suspected Persons at large on 31st Dec. 1869.				Number of Houses of Bad Repute.			
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Madras Town ...	66	20	512	633	25	33	30	16
Northern Range.	Ganjam	173	99	1,147	1,301	8	290	33	66
	Vizagapatam ...	177	9	2,796	647	188	389	171	240
	Jeypore	...	...	128	17	11	...	19	11
	Godavery	454	380	1,237	430	68	...	10	186
	Kistna	2,141	1,746	3,867	2,803	76	...	62	27
	Total...	2,945	2,234	9,175	5,198	351	679	295	530
Central Range.	Nellore	1,759	1,597	4,244	1,794	49	...	36	13
	Kurnool	105	81	2,699	819	71	...	39	37
	Bellary	2,294	1,672	4,287	1,797	141	47	118	77
	Cuddapah	1,610	1,218	4,061	1,699	60	...	33	34
	North Arcot ...	752	619	2,488	878	113	19	95	95
	Madras	628	553	1,108	623	9	...	12	14
	Total...	7,148	5,740	18,887	7,610	443	66	333	270
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	288	189	3,059	846	41	...	68	69
	Tanjore	255	49	2,427	183	226	...	139	89
	Trichinopoly ...	1	...	957	140	9	29	2	11
	Madura	113	3	2,688	535	114	...	37	88
	Tinnevelly ...	107	28	1,591	142	20	...	178	132
	Total...	764	269	10,722	1,846	410	29	424	389
Western Range.	Salem	144	16	1,426	201	12	...	13	9
	Coimbatore ...	185	21	877	72	21	...	34	90
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	46	17	...	1	...	...
	South Malabar ...	32	4	987	151	31	68	10	25
	North Malabar ...	...	...	382	61	1	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	4	...	274	1	8	...	...	11
	Total...	365	41	3,992	503	73	69	57	135
	Grand Total...	11,288	8,304	43,288	15,790	1,302	876	1,139	1,340

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(*Continued.*)

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN 1869.													
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.						SUICIDES.							
By drowning.		By other causes.		Total.		By drowning.		By hanging.		By poison.		By lethal weapons.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
15	13	32	6	47	19	5	5	2	2	...	...	4	...
39	64	116	66	155	130	6	9	43	19	...	...	...	...
103	74	119	29	222	103	12	17	6	3	1	...	4	...
19	11	60	11	79	22	1	4	11	4	1	...	...	...
137	99	89	30	226	129	21	67	9	6	...	5	1	1
101	92	69	28	170	120	29	72	8	5	...	...	1	...
399	340	453	164	852	504	69	169	77	37	2	5	6	1
114	139	124	49	238	188	18	57	9	4	...	...	2	...
76	68	83	31	159	99	10	42	3	1	...	...	...	...
149	185	107	48	256	233	17	77	11	2	...	1	4	...
143	210	52	24	195	234	25	61	5	1	...	...	3	...
217	278	81	59	298	337	26	42	18	7	9	8	...	...
91	57	51	23	142	80	8	18	4	...	...	...	...	...
790	937	498	234	1,288	1,171	104	297	50	15	9	9	9	...
171	146	73	21	244	167	3	11	12	3	...	...	...	...
145	123	54	28	199	151	...	4	14	4	2	1	...	...
75	75	41	17	116	92	2	9	3	4	...	1	1	...
109	105	46	14	155	119	9	21	12	10	2	4	...	...
150	138	102	33	252	171	2	46	16	32	1	7	...	...
650	587	316	113	966	700	16	91	57	53	5	13	1	...
205	237	43	16	248	253	17	11	9	11	...	...	...	...
156	158	59	27	215	185	25	42	12	9	...	1	...	...
3	2	3	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	89	83	6	181	95	1	8	21	7	1	...	2	1
47	31	29	2	76	33	4	2	11	5	...	...	...	1
101	103	105	31	206	134	5	9	20	6	1	1	...	1
610	620	322	86	932	706	52	72	73	38	2	2	2	3
2,464	2,497	1,621	603	4,085	3,100	246	634	259	145	18	29	22	4

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POLICE.—(Concluded.)

Ranges.	Districts.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN 1869.—(*Concluded.*) Suicides. By other causes. Males.	Females.	Total. Males.	Females.	STATEMENT OF FIRES AND PROPERTY LOST DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1869. Number of Fires.	Number of Houses, &c., burnt.	Value of Property destroyed.	Number of Lives lost.
		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
								Rs.	
	Madras Town ...	1	...	12	7	12	26	106	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	49	28	340	3,670	73,324	7
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	23	20	445	6,923	48,807	7
	Jeypore	...	...	13	8	28	49	549	2
	Godavery	...	...	31	79	616	6,540	63,196	11
	Kistna	...	...	38	77	385	1,740	48,818	1
	Total...	...	...	154	212	1,809	18,922	2,34,694	28
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	29	61	270	1,012	36,548	1
	Kurnool	1	...	14	43	198	1,014	27,244	4
	Bellary	5	1	37	81	511	984	19,671	7
	Cuddapah	...	...	33	62	312	610	30,457	6
	North Arcot ...	11	10	64	67	451	1,236	39,148	3
	Madras	...	...	12	18	235	239	10,181	2
	Total...	17	11	189	332	1,977	5,095	1,63,249	23
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	5	15	19	371	810	42,527	4
	Tanjore	...	1	16	10	482	830	10,130	2
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	6	14	315	2,174	22,886	44
	Madura	...	...	23	35	411	3,502	48,768	3
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	19	85	*480	2,034	50,060	4
	Total...	...	6	79	103	2,059	9,350	1,74,371	57
Western Range.	Salem	1	...	27	22	396	1,791	62,106	7
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	37	52	255	1,300	25,246	3
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	14	47	807	1
	South Malabar ...	1	...	26	16	188	252	39,707	3
	North Malabar ...	1	...	16	8	126	126	9,679	...
	South Canara ...	...	...	26	17	283	354	34,967	1
	Total...	3	...	132	115	1,262	3,870	1,72,512	15
	Grand Total	21	17	566	829	7,119	37,263	7,44,932	123

* 92 Straw heaps are included.

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D.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.

JAILS.	1		2		3			
	Average daily number of Prisoners during the year.		Remaining in Hospital 31st March 1869.		CHOLERA.			
					Admissions.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Russelcondah	78·53	1·14	3	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	179·00	16·00	4	...	17	2	12	1
Vizagapatam	276·20	22·47	8	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	862·87	21·59	12	1	...	...	...	...
Do. District ...	81·39	1·53	5	1	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	77·76	3·06	2	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	116·23	5·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	168·37	11·83	2	...	22	...	11	...
Kurnool	173·74	7·41	11	...	1	...	...	...
Bellary	304·78	21·56	20	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	192·00	14·00	22	...	3	...	2	...
Chittoor	316·26	20·33	10	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central ...	485·80	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort	177·06	...	4	...	6	...	2	...
Salem	477·66	16·71	16	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy	72·50	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	183·12	19·08	10	...	1	...	...	...
Cuddalore	307·54	11·71	4	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	137·49	8·78	8	1	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	177·61	28·00	1	...	1	...	1	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	686·29	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District ...	201·40	11·43	2	...	1	...	1	...
Madura	303·89	8·64	7	...	2	...	1	...
Tinnevelly	302·00	25·00	12	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	108·61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	17·11	·53	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	195·33	6·36	4	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	80·76	1·98	3	1	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Central ...	327·76	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort ...	71·62	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	137·91	5·48	8	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	930·62	36·92	13	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District ...	158·93	·88	5	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund District ...	210·31	4·01	10	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works.	366·46	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum*... ...	144·85	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison ...	27·93	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	9,117·69	331·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
In transit on 31st Mar. 1870	21·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,138·69	331·70	281	4	54	2	30	1
Penitentiary	429·97	33·03	10	...	4	...	1	...
Grand Total...	9,568·66	364·73	291	4	58	2	31	1

* Abolished 30th September 1869.

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No. I.—

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

JAILS.	4				5			
	SMALL-POX.				CHICKEN-POX.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Do. Fort	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ootacamund District ...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum*... ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In transit on 31st Mar. 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	2	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Grand Total...	2	...	...	...	92	...	...	...

* Abolished 30th September 1869.

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—(Continued.)

6				7				8			
FEVERS.				DYSENTERY.				DIARRHŒA.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
22	2	...	...	23	2	3	...	56	12	8	...
31	1	4	...	11	...	...	...	22	...	2	...
107	22	2	...	71	3	...	...	62	3	2	...
37	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
59	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	2	1	...
120	4	1	...	6	...	...	...	14	1	1	...
242	11	...	...	25	1	1	...	27	...	2	...
78	3	5	...	15	4	...	...	3	3	1	...
20	...	1	...	27	...	3	...	19	...	5	...
33	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
42	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	8	...	...	...
35	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
61	8	1	...	24	1	...	...	59	8	...	...
30	...	10	...	37	1	5	...	13	...	4	...
51	1	...	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	1	...
8	...	1	...	18	...	2	...	10	...	1	...
34	...	...	...	24	...	9	...	21	...	8	...
4	2	...	...	12	1	3	1	16	...	2	...
23	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	3	6	1	2	1	2	1
25	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	25	...	2	...	39	...	6	...
13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	2	...
92	...	1	...	63	...	10	...	48	...	4	...
9	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
35	...	1	...	47	...	6	...	11	...	1	...
65	1	1	...	26	1	3	...	28	3	6	1
19	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	9	...	1	...
28	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	1	...
139	...	...	...	35	...	1	...	71	...	2	...
41	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,624	61	32	...	638	18	60	2	657	33	65	2
86	6	...	...	26	1	2	...	73	6	2	...
1,710	67	32	...	664	19	62	2	730	39	67	2

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No. I.—

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	9 Diseases of the Brain.				10 Diseases of the Liver.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Russelcondah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	15	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Do. District ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kurnool	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Bellary	13	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cuddapah	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Chittoor	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Do. Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guindy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chingleput	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	6	...	...	...	7	...	1	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Paumben	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ootacamund District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum*... ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
European Prison ...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
In transit on 31st Mar. 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	87	12	8	...	38	2	4	...
Penitentiary	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total...	89	13	8	...	39	2	4	...

* Abolished 30th September 1869.

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—(*Continued.*)

11				12				13			
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.				DISEASES OF THE HEART.				DROPSY AND ANASARCA.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	2	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	6	...
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	...
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
39	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	4	33	...	9	...	3	...	91	...	38	...
33	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	1	...
269	5	33	...	11	...	5	...	98	...	39	...

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No. I.—

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	14				15			
	Atrophy.				Anæmia.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...
Do. District ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Chittoor	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central ...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Do. Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	4	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...
Cuddalore	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Madura	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...
Tinnevelly	1	...	...	...	16	1	8	1
Paumben	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Tellicherry	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cannanore Central ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	6	...	...	...	12	...	1	...
Do. District ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lawrence Asylum Works.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum*... ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In transit on 31st Mar. 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	75	5	27	...	82	4	15	1
Penitentiary	7	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
Grand Total...	82	6	27	...	88	4	15	1

* Abolished 30th September 1869.

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—(*Continued.*)

16				17				18			
ASTHENIA.				SCURVY.				RHEUMATISM.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	3	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	22	...	3	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
7	...	3	...	19	...	3	...	7	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	13	...	60	...	3	...	254	12	9	...
4	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
36	1	14	...	68	...	3	...	262	12	9	...

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No. I.—

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	19 Venereal Diseases. Admissions. M.	F.	Deaths. M.	F.	20 Abscess and Ulcers. Admissions. M.	F.	Deaths. M.	F.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Berhampore	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	6	1	...	...	18	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	2	4	...	...	26	3	...	...
Do. District ...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Masulipatam	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Guntoor	7	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
Nellore	7	1	...	...	19	...	...	...
Kurnool	6	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Bellary	12	1	...	...	50	2	1	...
Cuddapah	5	2	...	...	72	1	...	...
Chittoor	14	2	...	...	103	1	...	...
Vellore Central... ...	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Do. Fort	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Salem	8	...	...	...	65	...	...	...
Guindy	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Chingleput	10	...	...	...	68	3	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Tranquebar	1	...	...	...	11	...	1	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Do. District ...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Madura	9	1	...	...	17	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	4	...	...	...	16	1	...	...
Paumben	5	...	...	...	58	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Calicut	5	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Tellicherry	3	...	...	...	12	...	1	...
Cannanore Central ...	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Do. Fort... ...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Mangalore	1	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	16	4	1	...	177	2	1	...
Do. District ...	14	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
Ootacamund District ...	2	1	...	...	15	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works.	1	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum*... ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
European Prison ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
In transit on 31st Mar. 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	155	18	1	...	1,086	13	4	...
Penitentiary	24	4	...	...	15	2	...	...
Grand Total...	179	22	1	...	1,101	15	4	...

* Abolished 30th September 1869.

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—(*Continued.*)

21				22				23			
DISEASES OF THE EYE.				LEPROSY.				DISEASES OF THE SKIN.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	3	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	1	..
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	368	3	1	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	...	...
75	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	409	5	1	...

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No. I.—

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	24				25	
	Wounds and Injuries.				Other	
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Russelcondah	2	...	...	...	2	...
Berhampore	2	...	...	...	9	3
Vizagapatam	9	...	...	...	12	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	12	...	...	...	46	1
Do. District ...	10	...	...	...	5	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	1	...
Guntoor	3	...	...	...	12	2
Nellore	3	...	...	...	21	4
Kurnool	11	...	...	...	15	...
Bellary	30	...	...	...	42	...
Cuddapah	42	...	...	...	14	1
Chittoor	18	1	...	...	6	2
Vellore Central... ...	8	...	...	...	29	...
Do. Fort	1	...	...	...	2	...
Salem	55	1	...	...	58	...
Guindy	22	...	...	...	17	...
Chingleput	22	...	...	...	22	3
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	6	1
Tranquebar	3	...	...	...	7	...
Tanjore	1	...	...	...	2	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	5	...	...	...	14	...
Do. District ...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Madura	13	...	...	...	8	...
Tinnevelly	2	...	...	...	3	1
Paumben	24	...	...	...	74	...
Cochin	2	...	...	...	13	...
Calicut	4	...	...	...	29	...
Tellicherry	3	...	...	...	3	...
Cannanore Central ...	17	...	...	...	2	...
Do. Fort ...	2	...	...	...	12	...
Mangalore	7	...	...	...	21	1
Coimbatore Central ...	58	...	...	...	55	11
Do. District ...	4	...	...	...	28	...
Ootacamund District ...	10	...	...	...	17	2
Lawrence Asylum Works.	104	...	...	...	142	...
Neddiwuttum*... ...	19	...	...	...	22	...
European Prison ...	2	...	...	...	12	...
In transit on 31st Mar. 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	532	2	...	...	790	32
Penitentiary	14	...	...	...	71	15
Grand Total...	546	2	...	...	861	47

* Abolished 30th September 1869.
† One died at Coimbatore Central Jail.

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—(*Continued.*)

Causes.		26		27		28	
Deaths.		Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Remaining in Hospital 31st March 1870.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	69	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	172	24	27	1	2	...
...	...	130	2	10	...	9	...
1	...	400	44	11	...	14	2
...	...	97	...	1	...	4	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	78	4	...	...	2	1
7	...	117	6	20	...	4	...
...	...	203	8	1	...	6	...
...	...	494	10	12	...	12	...
...	...	484	19	17	...	9	1
...	...	264	24	8	...	6	2
1	...	158	...	14	...	20	...
...	...	75	...	5	...	2	...
...	...	290	3	3	...	10	...
...	...	143	...	1	...	1	...
2	...	298	31	4	...	12	...
1	...	116	2	34	...	4	...
1	...	107	1	10	...	3	...
...	...	47	...	6	...	7	...
1	...	179	...	32	...	12	...
1	...	62	5	9	1	2	...
...	...	108	1	4	...	6	...
...	...	75	7	17	3	8	...
...	...	270	...	1	...	8	...
...	...	43	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	228	...	25	...	2	...
...	...	99	...	10	...	4	...
2	...	301	...	28	...	9	...
...	...	45	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	191	1	13	...	13	...
2	1	514	25	21	2	12	1
...	...	160	...	2	...	8	...
...	...	157	5	†7	...	5	...
3	...	662	...	‡9	...	10	...
...	...	124	...	§4	...	...	...
...	...	52	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1	7,020	222	372	7	225	7
...	...	452	40	9	...	18	...
23	1	7,472	262	381	7	243	7

‡ Three died at Coimbatore Central Jail, two at Ootacamund District Jail, and one at Trichinopoly Central Jail.

§ One died at Coimbatore Central Jail.

Digitized by Google

No. I.—

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	29		30	31
	Average Daily Sick during the year.		Per-centage of average Daily Sick to Daily Strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to Daily Strength.
	M.	F.		
Russelcondah	2·18	...	2·73	3·76
Berhampore	5·86	·62	3·32	14·35
Vizagapatam	10·62	·24	3·63	3·34
Rajahmundry Central ...	13·93	1·76	1·77	1·24
Do. District ...	4·75	·23	6·00	1·20
Masulipatam	·64	...	·79	...
Guntoor	2·25	·85	2·55	...
Nellore	2·79	·11	1·60	11·09
Kurnool	8·88	·36	5·10	·55
Bellary	23·46	·94	7·47	3·67
Cuddapah	13·58	·75	6·95	8·25
Chittoor	10·08	·82	3·23	2·37
Vellore Central	9·06	...	1·86	2·88
Do. Fort	2·61	...	1·47	2·82
Salem	12·77	·05	2·59	·60
Guindy	3·92	...	5·40	1·37
Chingleput	11·58	·77	6·10	1·97
Cuddalore	5·37	·06	1·70	10·64
Tranquebar	3·81	·02	2·61	6·83
Tanjore	2·52	...	1·22	2·91
Trichinopoly Central ...	11·84	...	1·72	4·66
Do. District ...	2·81	·26	1·44	4·69
Madura	6·53	·10	2·12	1·27
Tinnevelly	3·87	·29	1·27	6·11
Paumben	6·50	...	5·98	·92
Cochin	1·35	...	7·65	...
Calicut	7·61	...	3·77	12·39
Tellicherry	3·83	·08	4·72	12·08
Cannanore Central ...	14·10	...	4·30	8·54
Do. Fort... ...	2·24	...	3·12	4·18
Mangalore	9·15	·03	6·40	9·06
Coimbatore Central ...	14·39	·85	1·57	2·37
Do. District ...	5·83	...	3·64	1·25
Ootacamund District ...	6·89	·21	3·31	3·26
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	13·00	...	3·54	2·45
Neddiwuttum *a*.	9·12	...	6·29	2·76
European Prison	1·71	...	6·12	...
In transit on 31st Mar. 1870...	...	...	...	...
Total...	271·43	9·40	2·96	4·00
Penitentiary	19·79	·1·17	4·52	1·94
Grand Total...	291·22	10·57	3·03	3·90

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—(*Concluded.*)

32						
DEATHS OUT OF HOSPITAL.						**Remarks.**
Suicide.		Accidental.		En route.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	*2	...	...	...	* From the fall of earth from a bastion.
...	...	†1	...	...	...	† From the fall of a pillar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	‡3	...	...	...	‡ { 2 from effects of explosion while mining. 1 shot while attempting to escape. }
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	§3	...	...	...	§ From the fall of gravel in a pit.
...	...	‖1	...	...	...	‖ From snake-bite.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	*a*, Abolished 30th September 1869.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	10	...	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	10	...	¶3	...	¶ Died of cholera while *en route* from the Central Jail at Rajahmundry to be released at Berhampore, where they were convicted.

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No. II.—

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras

Jails.	Average daily number of Prisoners dieted.	Fixed Establishment.			Extra Establishment.			Batta paid to Discharged Prisoners.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah... ...	79	1,452	0	0	...	...	...	128	4	2
Berhampore	188	3,357	2	0	...	...	...	365	5	4
Vizagapatam	286	3,002	2	7	...	...	...	152	2	0
Rajahmundry Central ...	882	16,145	4	5	...	...	...	459	15	3
Do. District ...	71	2,361	8	5	...	...	...	105	14	1
Masulipatam ...	81	1,967	9	9	2	14	1	11	12	0
Guntoor	115	2,374	8	10	...	...	...	168	10	0
Nellore	171	3,087	11	1	...	...	...	253	10	0
Kurnool	171	2,819	3	8	...	...	...	214	15	0
Bellary	308	3,571	10	5	...	...	...	382	0	0
Cuddapah	181	3,442	13	0	...	...	...	177	8	6
Chittoor	309	3,816	0	0	...	...	...	199	5	0
Vellore Central ...	486	3,375	11	1	...	...	...	145	14	3
Do. Fort	177	1,779	4	9	...	...	...	38	3	6
Salem	479	14,255	2	1	...	...	...	540	13	10
Guindy	73	1,376	10	8	...	...	...	102	0	9
Chingleput	174	3,491	8	0	...	...	...	139	2	0
Cuddalore	284	2,864	8	7	...	...	...	53	0	0
Tranquebar	120	2,705	10	0	...	...	...	84	0	0
Tanjore	188	2,778	9	10	...	...	...	25	14	0
Trichinopoly Central ...	685	3,831	3	6	...	...	...	117	8	0
Do. District ...	200	2,772	3	9	...	...	...	115	7	0
Madura	243	3,181	8	0	...	...	...	243	0	6
Tinnevelly	300	2,689	15	8	...	...	...	6	8	0
Paumben	109	2,592	0	0	...	...	...	51	4	0
Cochin	17	960	0	0	...	...	...	7	10	0
Calicut	144	3,399	5	4	...	...	...	182	1	4
Tellicherry	62	1,855	7	4	...	...	...	6	4	0
Cannanore Central ...	327	5,012	0	0	...	...	...	111	0	4
Do. Fort ...	72	648	0	0	...	...	...	38	0	0
Mangalore ...	129	2,680	11	11	...	...	...	78	8	0
Coimbatore Central ...	964	16,921	15	8	...	...	...	986	13	0
Do. District ...	138	2,818	14	8	...	...	...	213	4	0
Ootacamund District ...	213	2,214	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0
Lawrence Asylum Works*	364	1,884	0	0	...	...	...	4	13	0
Neddiwuttum† ...	145	860	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	0
Total...	8,935	1,34,346	3	1	2	14	1	5,964	10	10
European Prison ...	28	6,971	5	3	...	...	...	63	10	4
Total...	8,963	1,41,317	8	4	2	14	1	6,028	5	2
Penitentiary	432	6,803	2	7	...	...	...	77	9	6
Grand Total...	9,395	1,48,120	10	11	2	14	1	6,105	14	8

* Rupees 15,130-5-4 credited on account of Convict labour.
† For six months Jail given up.

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.

Diet to Prisoners.			Extra allowance granted to Sick.			Cost per Head.			Clothing and Bedding.			Cost per Head.			Lighting.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2,218	6	6	1	6	6	28	1	7	105	11	8	1	5	5	90	9	11
5,907	13	2	128	12	7	32	1	9	471	15	6	2	8	2	293	4	9
8,386	15	11	57	7	10	29	8	5	679	11	4	2	6	0	442	2	8
37,159	8	7	1,026	11	2	43	4	8	4,915	12	9	5	9	2	1,905	7	10
2,850	4	3	56	14	2	40	15	2	292	0	7	4	1	10	158	15	0
3,423	7	10	8	2	10	42	5	10	193	3	5	2	6	2	155	1	2
5,687	4	3	18	8	11	49	9	10	548	2	11	4	12	3	265	1	7
8,692	1	8	...	...	...	50	13	4	693	4	10	4	0	10	239	13	8
5,500	4	6	5	12	3	32	3	2	1,015	8	7	5	15	0	271	3	1
11,131	2	5	109	5	10	36	7	11	859	13	6	2	12	8	251	12	2
6,510	2	5	...	...	...	35	15	6	1,343	0	6	7	6	9	355	14	7
11,025	13	4	195	3	0	36	5	0	1,039	4	7	3	5	10	140	15	8
18,424	3	0	...	...	...	37	14	7	1,332	11	7	2	11	11	8	15	4
6,714	15	7	...	...	..	37	15	0	403	4	2	2	4	5	7	1	4
19,750	6	8	...	...	...	41	3	9	1,208	14	7	2	8	5	60	0	0
4,565	14	6	34	0	0	63	0	2	451	1	0	6	2	10	238	14	7
9,515	13	7	347	2	1	56	10	11	839	0	5	4	13	2	385	6	1
11,190	12	2	...	...	...	39	6	5	537	4	11	1	14	3	168	12	0
6,021	0	5	102	3	11	51	0	5	488	3	7	4	1	1	155	2	6
8,068	15	11	162	11	2	43	12	7	536	8	0	2	13	8	89	2	4
32,636	1	10	...	...	...	47	10	4	1,709	12	8	2	7	11	29	8	3
9,301	12	8	74	3	9	46	14	1	811	9	0	4	0	11	13	10	10
14,564	10	1	6	2	8	59	15	5	805	5	0	3	5	0	213	12	0
13,804	9	3	166	9	9	46	9	1	454	8	0	1	8	3	357	1	6
6,051	3	3	152	10	4	56	14	8	396	7	6	3	10	2	152	1	0
712	3	2	...	...	...	41	14	4	41	15	11	2	7	6	97	15	0
11,217	6	8	574	8	5	81	14	3	1,326	7	0	9	3	5	428	13	0
4,058	15	11	96	3	7	67	0	4	109	2	9	1	12	3	255	0	8
24,285	15	6	...	...	...	74	4	3	955	10	4	2	14	9	53	13	8
2,983	10	7	68	3	4	42	6	2	162	6	0	2	4	1	264	1	6
7,210	5	6	169	2	3	57	3	3	577	11	1	4	7	8	236	9	1
37,766	2	9	...	...	...	39	2	10	2,234	14	9	2	5	1	20	15	0
5,501	11	5	...	...	...	39	13	11	323	4	0	2	5	6	12	9	0
14,017	14	9	378	3	6	67	9	5	1,382	14	0	6	7	10	542	10	3
25,161	7	7	293	15	11	69	14	11	1,971	0	1	5	6	8	823	10	0
4,559	6	6	41	15	4	31	11	9	2,205	9	0	15	3	4	4	0	0
4,06,579	0	1	4,276	5	1	...	...	...	33,423	3	6	...	...	...	9,189	15	0
4,292	15	3	323	15	8	164	14	3	927	2	7	33	1	10	91	15	0
4,10,871	15	4	4,600	4	9	...	...	...	34,350	6	1	...	...	...	9,281	14	0
16,995	11	3	2,495	13	9	45	1	11	1,883	12	8	4	5	9	412	1	6
4,27,867	10	7	7,096	2	6	...	...	...	36,234	2	9	...	...	...	9,693	15	6

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No. II.—

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras

JAILS.	Rent and Repairs of Buildings.			Purchase and Repair of chains, fetters, tools, and implements.			Furniture purchased or repaired.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	24	0	0	47	15	7	57	14	6
Berhampore	108	7	0	72	14	0	50	5	10
Vizagapatam	123	10	4	109	2	0	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central ...	532	14	10	209	12	4	446	11	7
Do. District ...	148	13	6	43	0	11	14	5	9
Masulipatam	192	10	4	147	0	2	145	0	10
Guntoor	265	13	9	150	3	7	40	9	8
Nellore	461	12	5	129	14	11	40	8	3
Kurnool	333	8	7	253	0	3	68	8	0
Bellary	45	0	0	29	8	0	231	2	3
Cuddapah	315	13	6	106	5	11	273	11	8
Chittoor	97	14	3	141	9	8	...	...	...
Vellore Central	2	0	0	29	2	6	448	9	9
Do. Fort	115	4	7	1	8	0	133	8	0
Salem...	214	13	8	115	15	11	685	4	6
Guindy	48	3	0	195	10	8	14	7	10
Chingleput	84	15	6	14	6	3	185	1	10
Cuddalore	146	7	8	23	12	4	52	2	6
Tranquebar	83	10	4	149	8	4	17	6	0
Tanjore	640	0	9	191	4	6	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	184	13	1	40	13	0
Do. District ...	235	9	10	156	11	3	...	...	...
Madura	208	13	4	138	1	10	144	0	0
Tinnevelly	67	6	4	239	15	4	2	5	9
Paumben	23	13	6	88	0	0	54	8	0
Cochin	81	15	1	8	9	6	...	...	...
Calicut	351	5	3	185	12	4	3	12	0
Tellicherry	199	1	2	40	3	4	6	0	6
Cannanore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	2	10
Do. Fort	99	0	8	2	12	0	0	5	0
Mangalore	119	8	7	19	3	7	...	...	...
Coimbatore Central ...	448	15	1	588	1	4	417	8	5
Do. District ...	222	3	0	0	2	0	115	4	0
Ootacamund District ...	669	0	0	76	4	4	343	6	6
Lawrence Asylum Works* ...	...	...	...	300	0	0	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum †	...	...	...	33	0	0	83	8	0
Total...	6,712	9	10	4,223	5	9	4,433	0	9
European Prison	532	13	2	...	...	...	106	3	10
Total...	7,245	7	0	4,223	5	9	4,539	4	7
Penitentiary	149	6	7	36	13	6	316	4	5
Grand Total...	7,394	13	7	4,260	3	3	4,855	9	0

* Rupees 15,130-5-4 credited on account of Convict labour.
† For six months Jail given up.

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JAILS.

Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—(*Continued.*)

Stationery.			Executions.			Transportation and Transfer of Prisoners.			Sundries.			Batta to Prisoners' Children.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	6	...	...	...
9	12	6	6	8	2	498	3	3	269	11	0	4	14	9
1	0	0	12	12	0	247	0	0	418	15	9	...	...	...
77	13	4	10	6	0	350	4	4	1,464	7	11	72	5	9
4	13	0	79	3	6	20	11	6	136	12	0	1	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	6	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	73	0	3	186	4	10	7	8	0
5	15	6	4	14	9	...	...	...	237	3	2	...	...	...
5	10	0	15	1	0	99	14	8	236	10	8	20	12	3
7	10	0	0	12	0	143	7	4	283	12	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	13	0	10	8	0	316	9	1	...	...	...
7	0	7	2	6	0	41	4	6	114	8	10	11	1	4
35	6	0	...	...	...	139	0	0	154	9	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1	0	122	3	0	...	...	...
7	14	0	21	0	0	110	9	3	259	15	0	...	...	...
0	9	0	...	...	...	1	14	0	213	13	7	...	...	...
5	5	0	16	2	0	27	7	1	207	5	1	102	5	1
31	4	8	13	7	5	94	12	8	434	14	6	...	...	...
4	5	6	...	...	...	80	7	0	162	14	4	...	...	...
4	12	0	25	3	0	117	15	7	182	6	0	77	5	0
14	3	0	...	...	...	159	3	3	661	7	6	...	...	...
4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	7	2	...	...	...
7	2	0	89	4	9	314	13	1	572	11	8	1	0	9
2	13	9	14	0	0	...	...	...	113	9	4	3	5	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	11	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	9	...	...	...
13	7	0	60	0	0	399	11	1	359	0	9	...	...	...
0	10	0	5	0	6	2	0	0	94	9	2	...	...	...
5	0	0	...	...	...	1	14	0	26	8	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	5	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	8	0	134	11	3	29	9	6	...	...	...
91	7	9	4	0	0	...	...	...	547	3	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	11	5	...	...	...
6	9	0	285	0	0	63	5	0	1,219	3	8	...	...	...
16	9	6	...	...	...	624	3	0	1,061	12	6	...	...	...
6	13	6	...	...	...	471	10	0	209	0	10	...	...	...
379	8	7	673	6	1	4,288	15	1	11,191	6	7	301	9	11
15	10	0	...	...	...	90	2	0	692	3	1	...	...	...
395	2	7	673	6	1	4,379	1	1	11,883	9	8	301	9	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	4	9	1,416	0	0	...	...	...
395	2	7	673	6	1	5,491	5	10	13,299	9	8	301	9	11

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No. II.—JAILS.

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31*st March* 1870.—*(Concluded.)*

JAILS.	Rewards paid for the re-apprehension of escaped Convicts.			Supplied Hospital on Medical requisition (exclusive of diet.)			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	13	11	3	4,159	15	7
Berhampore	25	0	0	24	9	0	11,594	10	10
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	44	12	9	13,677	15	2
Rajahmundry Central ...	75	0	0	476	1	2	65,328	9	3
Do. District ...	...	...	...	68	10	9	6,342	15	5
Masulipatam	...	...	...	132	12	9	6,632	1	6
Guntoor	...	...	...	58	1	2	9,843	13	9
Nellore	...	...	...	12	6	4	13,859	4	7
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,860	0	6
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,047	0	1
Cuddapah	...	...	...	152	9	4	13,009	13	6
Chittoor	...	...	...	209	15	5	17,042	6	2
Vellore Central	25	0	0	73	15	3	24,195	1	11
Do. Fort	...	...	...	14	2	3	9,390	8	2
Salem	125	0	0	...	...	...	37,355	13	6
Guindy	...	...	...	63	7	9	7,306	11	4
Chingleput	...	...	...	75	11	2	15,436	11	2
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,611	3	5
Tranquebar	25	0	0	62	13	7	10,142	5	6
Tanjore	...	...	...	40	0	1	12,940	12	2
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	313	6	0	39,698	0	1
Do. District ...	...	...	...	29	12	9	13,942	0	0
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,490	5	8
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	90	8	10	18,013	4	6
Paumben	...	...	...	39	11	7	9,677	6	7
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	7	5
Calicut	...	...	...	103	9	3	18,605	3	5
Tellicherry	...	...	...	72	10	10	6,801	5	9
Cannanore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,768	0	11
Do. Fort	...	...	...	3	0	0	4,318	12	7
Mangalore	...	...	...	57	7	11	11,317	0	8
Coimbatore Central ...	50	0	0	...	...	...	60,078	1	0
Do. District ...	10	0	0	...	...	...	9,268	15	6
Ootacamund District ...	...	...	...	185	7	2	21,433	14	2
Lawrence Asylum Works*...	...	...	...	175	8	6	32,317	0	1
Neddiwuttum †... ...	...	...	...	15	4	9	8,494	10	0
Total...	335	0	0	2,610	3	7	6,28,931	5	10
European Prison ...	...	...	...	15	12	9	14,123	12	11
Total...	335	0	0	2,626	0	4	6,43,055	2	9
Penitentiary	...	...	...	882	12	4	32,581	12	10
Grand Total...	335	0	0	3,508	12	8	6,75,636	15	7

* Rupees 15,130-5-4 credited on account of Convict labour.

† For six months Jail given up.

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E.

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year 1869-70.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICES.	Number of Offices.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED. Obligations for payments of money not secured on real property. Not exceeding Rupees 20.	Obligations ... Not exceeding Rupees 200.	Obligations ... Not exceeding Rupees 5,000.	Obligations ... Exceeding Rupees 5,000.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances. Not affecting real property.	Receipts ... Affecting real property.	Leases. For terms not exceeding one year.	Leases. For terms exceeding one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rupees 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rupees 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Amount of fees received. RS.	A.	P.	Actual cost of Registry Office. RS.	A.	P.
General Registry Office	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	1	67	...	...	...	1,956	0	0	*37,500	4	11
Registry Office, Madras... ...	1	...	78	145	13	160	25	1	5	322	322	24	2,405	159	45	...	12,121	12	0	7,821	2	4
Mofussil Registry Offices	21	...	1	10	4	35	1	6	...	25	13	8	224	46	134	1	19,797	2	6	41,712	12	8
Sub-Registry Offices	288	129	4,402	3,336	188	3,010	471	584	1,408	12,157	26,762	928	65,429	11,050	...	...	3,09,193	13	3	1,51,329	13	4
	311	129	4,481	3,491	205	3,205	497	592	1,414	12,508	27,100	961	68,125	11,255	179	1	3,43,068	11	9	2,38,364	1	3

* The actual cost of the General Registry Office was Rupees 14,009-10-10; to this has been added the estimated value of paper for Registers which has been supplied without payment; amount of freight charged on cases of books despatched to the Registrars; and also cost of making four seals. These items were not debited to individual Offices.

No. II—

Return of Registration in the

General Registry Office and Districts.	Number of Original Registrations in Register No. 1 (Register of instruments relating to immoveable property.)	Number of Original Registrations in Register No. 6 (Miscellaneous Register).	Total.	Compulsorily registered under Sec. 17.	Voluntarily registered under Section 18.	Registered on payment of a penalty under Section 24.	Specially registered under Section 52.	Registered under an Order from the Registrar on appeal under Section 83.	Registered under an Order of Court under Section 84.	Sealed covers deposited and noted in Register of Deposits of Wills.	Registrations in Register of Wills.	Sealed covers withdrawn under Sec. 45.	Sealed covers opened under Section 46.
General Registry Office ...	77	...	77	74	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam ...	1,452	167	1,619	991	628	4	400	...	...	...	3	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	2,207	293	2,500	1,920	580	...	123	2	...	2	5	...	1
Godavery ...	3,617	1,623	5,230	2,226	3,004	1	1,425	...	...	5	2	1	2
Kistna ...	1,688	254	1,942	1,221	721	8	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	1,418	197	1,615	1,027	588	4	113	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cuddapah ...	2,085	112	2,197	1,492	705	1	62	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kurnool ...	2,455	143	2,598	1,850	748	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	2,241	320	2,561	1,758	803	2	404	1	...	1	1	...	...
Madras ...	3,238	421	3,659	3,049	610	1	426	...	4	4	42	1	1
Chingleput ...	2,670	118	2,788	2,260	528	5	183	...	8	...	13	...	1
North Arcot ...	3,284	142	3,426	2,753	673	1	84	...	10	...	15	...	...
South Arcot ...	3,743	177	3,920	2,954	966	13	308	2	13	...	11	...	...
Tanjore ...	16,489	1,400	17,889	14,529	3,360	12	914	1	54	1	41	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	14,928	1,852	16,780	12,518	4,262	6	3,228	...	5	...	10	...	...
Madura ...	8,079	733	8,812	7,136	1,676	1	1,305	...	9	...	9	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	4,373	349	4,722	3,607	1,115	5	240	...	8	3	5	2	1
Salem ...	4,183	248	4,431	3,530	901	12	242	...	16	...	3	1	1
Coimbatore ...	5,487	374	5,861	5,062	799	11	577	1	9	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	5,988	691	6,679	5,313	1,366	5	148	3	4	1	4	1	...
Tellicherry ...	11,899	1,008	12,907	8,627	4,280	2	54	...	...	...	1	...	...
Calicut ...	20,102	1,361	21,463	15,758	5,705	17	50	9	5	1	2	...	...
Neilgherries ...	252	35	287	151	136	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1,21,955	12,008	1,33,963	99,806	34,715	113	10,489	20	145	18	169	6	8

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REGISTRATION.

Madras Presidency for the year 1869-70.

Memoranda and copies of Memoranda of Decrees and Orders of Court filed in Book V. under Section 42.	Memoranda of Decrees and Orders of Court affecting registered instruments entered under Section 41.	Translations filed under Section 19.	Searches made.	Copies and Extracts made or granted.	Powers of Attorney attested. Special.	Powers of Attorney attested. General.	Attendances at private residences by Registrars and Sub-Registrars in person.	Attendances at private residences by Persons deputed under a Commission.	Orders of refusal to register under Section 82.	Appeals from orders of refusal to register.	Orders directing registration on appeal under Section 83.	Orders of refusal to direct registration on appeal under Section 83.	Summonses issued.	Prosecutions under Section 95.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
...	...	...	5	10	...	...	5	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
456	...	...	21	33	49	4	21	21	5	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
578	5	...	30	366	53	30	95	3	10	1	2	...	30	...	...	...
2,223	15	1	69	101	77	29	103	11	21	3	...	3	109	...	...	...
733	48	1	38	24	17	10	40	3	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
654	10	...	24	46	10	19	35	8	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
672	...	3	16	20	4	8	16	...	7	2	...	2	42	...	...	...
841	5	1	32	50	6	1	18	...	6	1	...	1	14	...	...	...
1,504	120	1	29	52	9	19	33	...	5	1	...	1	14	...	...	...
...	...	2	50	59	66	35	116	35	24	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
229	...	8	21	66	18	9	29	2	19	7	...	10	104	...	...	...
1,146	54	...	48	78	11	8	37	...	107	19	...	19	215	...	...	...
266	1	...	73	133	11	2	16	...	69	25	2	23	208	...	...	...
2,370	181	5	279	584	93	79	337	17	227	92	2	88	743	1	1	...
897	39	...	180	274	80	18	192	2	110	5	...	5	47	1	1	...
518	28	...	118	324	81	4	121	7	19	10	...	10	47	1	...	1
442	...	...	50	116	14	2	57	4	36	13	...	13	84	1	1	5
1,085	105	1	45	83	14	5	23	3	36	13	...	13	191	...	...	...
799	98	...	56	86	26	8	25	...	30	15	2	13	124	...	...	...
98	...	1	303	360	65	17	242	2	82	8	4	3	146	...	...	...
1,173	...	1	87	139	134	18	266	32	33	2	1	...	4	...	...	...
847	...	42	170	754	149	129	399	90	64	18	3	15	40	4	3	5
18	...	...	12	3	6	14	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
17,549	709	67	1,756	3,761	993	468	2,226	240	919	247	17	230	2,244	8	6	11

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No. III.—

Statement showing the Nature and Value of the Instruments registered

General Registry Office and Districts.	Instruments affecting Immoveable Property registered in Book I. under Section 17.								Instruments affecting Immov[eable Property] registered in Book I. und[er …]					
	Instruments of Gift.	Instruments of Sale of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Receipts and Acquittances of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Perpetual Leases.	Leases exceeding one year.	Instruments not included under the previous heads.	Total.	Instruments of Sale for less than Rs. 100.	Mortgages for less than Rs. 100.	Receipts for less than Rs. 100.	Leases not exceeding one year.	Puttahs and Muchilkas. Exceeding one year.	Puttahs and Muchilkas. Not exceeding one year.
General Registry Office ...	1	48	20	1	...	4	...	74	2	...	...	1	...	...
Ganjam ...	10	417	540	7	...	3	14	991	323	121	3	...	2	...
Vizagapatam ...	50	801	993	7	2	9	58	1,920	231	31	...	...	3	5
Godavery ...	97	1,152	882	...	2	29	64	2,226	1,047	251	...	11	13	1
Kistna	87	483	583	...	...	25	43	1,221	353	98	...	1	2	...
Nellore ...	41	302	629	1	...	7	47	1,027	224	103	...	...	39	...
Cuddapah ...	32	880	452	7	3	31	87	1,492	476	90	...	...	6	...
Kurnool ...	85	534	359	...	...	804	68	1,850	438	132	...	4	1	8
Bellary ...	62	732	877	...	...	14	73	1,758	368	98	1	1	...	...
Madras ...	24	1,166	1,385	1	...	322	151	3,049	129	47	...	5	...	...
Chingleput ...	24	997	1,123	...	4	51	61	2,260	292	103	1	...	2	...
North Arcot ...	25	1,111	1,478	1	1	45	92	2,753	385	132	...	1	2	...
South Arcot ...	24	1,160	1,520	16	3	133	98	2,954	592	167	3	13	1	...
Tanjore ...	37	4,806	7,412	48	25	1,158	943	14,529	1,048	457	6	151	38	65
Tinnevelly ...	67	4,035	7,885	12	5	86	428	12,518	1,264	1,052	2	10	3	17
Madura ...	24	2,135	4,668	2	3	134	170	7,136	567	329	2	11	4	...
Trichinopoly ...	26	1,450	1,813	2	9	150	157	3,607	521	116	11	4	1	...
Salem	18	1,498	1,470	1	8	22	153	3,530	404	204	2	19	8	...
Coimbatore ...	15	1,944	2,740	3	5	158	197	5,062	244	139	...	2	9	1
South Canara ...	34	1,293	2,464	314	561	131	516	5,313	288	285	33	6	...	...
Tellicherry ...	55	1,525	3,111	35	28	2,443	1,430	8,627	595	1,327	54	58	...	...
Calicut ...	21	2,602	3,884	11	243	5,845	3,152	15,758	917	1,275	4	1,116	...	...
Neilgherries ...	2	94	49	1	...	2	3	151	95	3	...	...	...	...
Total...	961	31,165	46,697	470	902	11,606	8,005	99,806	10,803	6,560	122	1,414	134	92

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REGISTRATION.

in Books I. and VI. in the Madras Presidency in the year 1869-70.

ABLE PROPERTY SECTION 18.			INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED IN BOOK VI. UNDER SECTION 18.													
Awards of Arbitration.	Instruments not included under the previous heads.	Total.	Obligations for payments of money.	Other personal contracts.	Receipts and Acquittances.	Instruments not included under the previous heads.	Total.	Value of Instruments in Book I.			Value of Instruments in Book VI.			Total value of both.		
								RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20,14,025	13	2	...	...	...	20,14,025	13	2
...	12	461	135	17	4	11	167	5,10,660	13	9	2,92,364	1	8	8,03,024	15	5
...	17	287	193	13	7	80	293	16,41,884	3	6	5,43,918	6	6	21,85,752	10	0
...	68	1,391	1,224	127	7	255	1,613	13,78,779	13	1	9,76,331	11	8	23,55,111	8	9
...	13	467	194	11	5	44	254	4,64,291	13	2	7,92,512	0	3	12,56,803	13	5
...	25	391	128	5	9	55	197	4,50,598	6	9	3,96,172	2	0	8,46,770	8	9
...	21	593	63	6	5	38	112	5,23,400	7	3	7,93,496	7	10½	13,16,896	15	1½
...	27	605	90	22	1	30	143	5,95,418	3	10	13,84,541	0	5	19,79,954	4	3
...	15	483	227	25	8	60	320	7,45,357	10	8	22,18,484	11	5	29,63,842	6	1
3	5	189	236	1	25	159	421	37,94,213	6	8	7,58,660	9	0	45,52,873	15	8
...	12	410	95	6	3	14	118	9,54,984	13	6	6,76,450	12	3	16,31,435	9	9
...	11	531	101	11	6	24	142	9,61,318	12	6½	92,358	12	4	10,53,677	8	10½
...	13	789	102	22	4	49	177	10,68,366	15	5½	12,20,707	6	7	22,89,074	6	0½
...	195	1,960	739	70	152	439	1,400	88,82,641	15	5	29,92,387	4	9	118,75 029	4	2
...	62	2,410	1,389	27	36	400	1,852	64,81,834	12	4	16,65,274	7	1	81,47,109	3	5
...	30	943	618	19	5	91	733	47,41,336	13	10	11,87,426	0	3	59,28,762	14	1
...	113	766	223	35	6	85	349	16,41,613	6	8	6,82,714	4	6	23,24,327	11	2
...	16	653	147	12	3	86	248	13,66,901	6	7	12,89,461	15	2	26,56,363	5	9
...	30	425	308	14	4	48	374	22,02,834	4	9	10,75,244	4	0	32,78,078	8	9¾
...	63	675	491	88	68	44	691	34,34,887	0	2½	7,20,496	2	4¼	41,55,383	2	6
...	1,238	3,272	683	136	58	131	1,008	30,33,702	12	7	6,72,300	10	11	37,06,003	7	6
...	1,032	4,344	907	152	78	224	1,361	69,60,246	3	5	11,29,267	3	3	80,89,513	6	8
2	1	101	13	2	3	17	35	5,26,363	6	4	2,30,264	5	9	7,56,627	12	1
5	3,019	22,149	8,306	821	497	2,384	12,008	543,75,608	7	5½	217,90,840	11	11¾	761,66,449	3	5¼

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APPENDIX III.

No. I.—*Rainfall in the Districts of the Madras Presidency for three years.*

Districts.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam	48·26	22·54	38·46
Vizagapatam	49·89	34·07	34·69
Godavery	30·57	19·10	37·79
Kistna	29·21	26·95	32·99
Nellore	21·61	25·06	30·49
Cuddapah	16·77	17·08	24·43
Bellary	13·87	20·75	21·61
Kurnool	22·00	24·33	24·54
Madras	15·15	11·81	32·27
North Arcot	17·06	24·00	25·88
South Arcot	25·08	20·56	35·71
Tanjore	22·58	27·47	45·16
Trichinopoly	28·92	29·36	39·73
Madura	25·59	28·26	44·26
Tinnevelly	29·24	29·39	38·54
Coimbatore...	22·33	19·75	25·48
Neilgherry Hills	...	33·44	56·53
Salem	26·41	26·35	34·93
South Canara	127·19	138·82	119·59
Malabar	97·33	107·64	108·70

No. II.—*Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.*

Items.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce ...	411	431	522	395	380	383
Paddy, do. do. ...	189	198	242	179	170	168
Cholum, do. ...	227	260	334	224	206	194
Cumboo, do. ...	209	237	296	207	188	181
Raggy, do. ...	210	231	313	219	196	182
Veragoo, do. ...	161	164	208	158	134	126
Wheat, do. ...	668	700	800	623	499	552
Salt, do. ...	276	272	330	299	296	316
Cotton, per candy ...	227	151	166	124	114	146

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No. III.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year* 1869-70, *compared with* 1868-69.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, 1ST SORT, PER GARCE.		RICE, 2ND SORT.		PADDY, 1ST SORT.		PADDY, 2ND SORT.		CHOLUM.		CUMBOO.		BAGGY.		VERAGOO.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	257	306	231	282	105	125	96	114	132	188	128	161	135	153	61	74
Vizagapatam.	294	394	259	356	124	163	113	147	137	188	126	179	156	187	67	96
Godavery ...	232	291	217	270	107	135	100	124	115	150	94	119	110	144	108	127
Kistna ...	319	365	301	345	144	163	136	155	164	181	156	157	135	160	140	144
Nellore... ...	380	384	354	359	179	182	168	169	178	154	169	156	154	137	119	114
Cuddapah ...	525	472	461	415	246	215	220	190	242	179	228	182	220	167	195	161
Bellary ...	457	417	408	366	192	171	166	150	157	137	162	135	141	117	...	...
Kurnool ...	467	471	416	411	207	203	184	174	185	166	181	172	175	155	125	115
Madras ...	475	477	440	438	227	217	208	197	285	256	209	206	238	239	167	175
North Arcot.	430	420	392	381	199	184	182	166	236	197	221	193	224	188	...	...
South Arcot.	408	429	380	388	180	187	172	172	211	203	206	201	213	198	128	129
Tanjore ...	360	373	337	335	166	172	155	152	220	182	164	146	170	154	105	99
Trichinopoly.	415	404	394	361	195	184	185	167	189	167	200	169	202	170	144	102
Madura ...	478	443	443	403	235	208	210	189	205	161	203	191	190	179	137	84
Tinnevelly ...	501	484	422	410	236	237	198	192	234	214	212	217	203	187	156	171
Coimbatore...	530	499	469	426	255	235	228	212	305	261	242	194	246	200	224	189
Neilgherries.	641	640	575	582	...	...	...	...	339	320	282	320	342	320	...	...
Salem ...	437	405	398	365	198	182	181	162	235	191	197	159	216	166	131	108
South Canara.	325	395	306	370	...	...	147	166	...	...	...	...	238	235	...	...
Malabar ...	446	462	400	418	203	213	184	190	...	...	...	...	221	188	...	...
Average...	419	426	380	383	189	187	170	168	206	194	188	181	196	182	134	126

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No. III.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year* 1869-70, *compared with* 1868-69.—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	Horse-gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil seed.		Lamp-oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton, per Candy.		Indigo, per Candy.		Sugar, per Candy.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	136	220	252	288	363	669	374	375	342	335	282	302	136	151	871	1,230	101	75
Vizagapatam	188	221	275	300	328	501	350	383	306	327	262	280	124	144	760	880	100	100
Godavery	134	206	338	343	398	523	323	331	230	250	246	259	120	161	880	1,220	94	109
Kistna	161	247	346	386	514	573	321	350	185	300	273	312	104	150	960	1,180	34	40
Nellore	195	243	443	477	534	564	337	360	192	251	257	294	105	150	1,028	1,128	98	101
Cuddapah	241	203	550	593	447	494	402	434	235	255	320	338	118	141	1,191	1,240	100	100
Bellary	165	163	472	499	322	416	330	369	201	241	395	396	105	151	1,202	1,360	101	102
Kurnool	209	231	489	450	385	435	307	429	189	280	330	346	96	130	1,200	1,360	90	100
Madras	278	279	523	488	678	636	...	...	...	...	267	281	97	117	1,004	940	...	...
North Arcot	236	197	494	574	453	496	343	427	236	239	245	268	126	136	1,060	1,040	69	69
South Arcot	233	224	609	516	630	643	406	415	239	283	285	297	70	125	740	880	39	37
Tanjore	243	212	556	425	606	594	462	475	296	281	252	277	152	161	411	370	35	45
Trichinopoly	262	208	610	455	506	551	494	503	284	268	291	308	97	139	350	333	33	44
Madura	280	186	616	444	609	619	558	420	319	292	296	309	99	100	760	800	40	62
Tinnevelly	307	223	618	443	684	622	544	645	316	329	300	322	131	159	620	625	99	95
Coimbatore	301	228	595	525	537	559	461	456	303	268	339	365	112	140	540	533	38	45
Neilgherries	360	201	800	1,067	561	533	...	...	...	...	442	457	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	239	182	531	451	505	513	...	...	...	...	294	317	148	203	800	860	...	...
South Canara	311	290	350	373	427	328	...	...	...	...	254	269	123	168	...	...	...	...
Malabar	315	291	455	472	483	570	...	...	...	...	294	315	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average...	237	227	496	478	499	552	401	425	258	276	296	316	114	146	846	940	71	74

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No. IV.—*General Receipts.*

Items.	1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		Results of 1869-70 compared with 1868-69.	
	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,29,02,557	68·1	3,63,55,087	65·1	4,23,97,052	64·9	4,05,87,570	63·8	4,47,60,255	63·8	41,72,685	...
Abkari	41,42,805	6·5	42,74,529	7·6	50,67,411	7·8	49,08,431	7·7	57,00,211	8·1	7,91,780	...
Income-tax	6,70,548	1·1	13,911	0·2	215	...	...	...	11,58,531	1·6	11,58,531	...
License-tax	...	...	...	...	8,07,135	1·3	5,65,078	0·8	20,126		...	5,44,952
Sea Customs	19,51,019	3·2	18,26,743	3·2	23,71,941	3·7	26,10,459	4·1	25,90,091	3·6	...	20,368
Land Customs... ...	1,34,465	0·2	1,06,745	0·1	1,47,080	0·2	1,85,480	0·4	1,74,758	0·2	...	10,722
Salt	1,01,27,596	16·1	1,04,72,038	18·7	1,09,38,017	16·7	1,10,70,412	17·4	1,16,47,306	16·6	5,76,894	...
Stamps	30,66,558	4·8	28,25,533	5·1	35,37,234	5·4	37,25,503	5·8	40,64,530	5·8	3,39,027	...
Total...	6,29,95,548	100	5,58,74,586	100	6,52,66,085	100	6,36,52,933	100	7,01,15,808	100	70,38,917 64,62,875	5,76,042 Net.
£...	6,299,555	...	5,587,459	...	6,826,609	...	6,365,293	...	7,011,581	...	6,46,288	...

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No. V.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts for the official year* 1869-70, *compared with* 1868-69.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Abkari.				License Tax.			
	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	11,62,568	11,43,854	...	18,714	69,737	79,207	9,470	...	7,530	78	...	7,452
Vizagapatam ...	13,18,651	14,20,171	1,01,520	...	1,11,973	1,59,210	47,237	...	12,104	...	...	12,104
Godavery	34,87,702	41,38,043	6,50,341	...	1,97,648	1,79,749	...	17,899	48,535	1,225	...	47,310
Kistna	38,96,388	36,91,602	...	2,04,786	1,69,641	1,59,895	...	9,746	28,496	1,332	...	27,164
Nellore	20,90,701	25,75,361	4,84,660	...	84,230	92,411	8,181	...	38,487	725	...	37,762
Cuddapah	18,89,457	20,33,477	1,44,020	...	1,70,230	2,09,308	39,078	...	25,776	386	...	25,390
Bellary	24,56,254	28,66,916	4,10,662	...	6,25,444	6,38,434	12,990	...	55,493	3,160	...	52,333
Kurnool	14,37,266	15,50,926	1,13,660	...	2,67,078	3,44,157	77,079	...	15,694	642	...	15,052
Madras	10,21,137	11,66,497	1,45,360	...	11,55,695	12,67,193	1,11,498	...	3,742	668	...	3,074
North Arcot ...	15,83,975	21,46,373	5,62,398	...	2,61,580	3,20,229	58,649	...	13,628	1,381	...	12,247
South Arcot ...	20,15,804	25,90,988	5,75,184	...	2,70,212	1,98,737	...	71,475	7,500	726	...	6,774
Tanjore	42,77,992	41,39,998	...	1,37,994	5,00,853	5,15,539	14,686	...	47,498	808	...	46,690
Trichinopoly ...	14,56,038	16,48,133	1,92,095	...	1,19,266	1,39,280	20,014	...	5,897	239	...	5,658
Madura	19,24,796	22,57,764	3,32,968	...	1,40,967	1,49,700	8,733	...	26,967	4,229	...	22,738
Tinnevelly	28,44,913	29,50,749	1,05,836	...	81,369	1,26,402	45,033	...	21,415	401	...	21,014
Coimbatore	24,34,126	26,18,976	1,84,850	...	1,76,521	2,65,309	88,788	...	10,912	134	...	10,778
Neilgherries ...	37,858	42,583	4,725	...	32,047	70,048	38,001	...	5,516	40	...	5,476
Salem	21,04,789	23,00,297	1,95,508	...	1,98,269	4,29,830	2,31,561	...	17,258	1,112	...	16,146
South Canara ...	13,72,791	13,85,600	12,809	...	1,00,347	1,33,185	32,838	...	12,295	...	...	12,295
Malabar	17,74,364	20,91,947	3,17,583	...	1,75,324	2,22,388	47,064	...	19,904	2,840	...	17,064
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,070	...	...	1,20,070
Total...	4,05,87,570	4,47,60,255	45,34,179	3,61,494	49,08,431	57,00,211	8,90,900	99,120	5,44,717	20,126	...	5,24,591
			41,72,685				7,91,780					
					Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency				20,861	...	...	20,861
									5,65,078	20,126	...	5,44,952

No. V.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts for the official year* 1869-70, *compared with* 1868-69.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Income Tax.				Sea Customs.				Land Customs.			
	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	28,446	28,446	...	75,490	47,910	...	27,580	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	50,889	50,889	...	83,525	51,609	...	31,916	...	...	...	...
Godavery	...	83,453	83,453	...	98,781	1,10,799	12,018	...	1,950	682	...	1,268
Kistna	...	53,823	53,823	...	10,472	15,670	5,198	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	59,547	59,547	...	471	25	...	446	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	41,368	41,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	77,411	77,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	36,697	36,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	2,31,503	2,31,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	...	46,244	46,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	19,687	19,687	...	56,302	29,785	...	26,517	91,739	81,237	...	10,502
Tanjore	...	1,20,775	1,20,775	...	4,37,595	4,03,783	...	33,812	83,633	78,932	...	4,701
Trichinopoly ...	...	25,995	25,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	40,617	40,617	...	28,169	27,005	...	1,164	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	52,106	52,106	...	91,915	91,024	...	891	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	39,988	39,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilgherries ...	...	12,101	12,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	28,958	28,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	...	21,713	21,713	...	74,326	87,123	12,797	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	43,190	43,190	...	1,28,004	1,21,648	...	6,356	8,158	13,907	5,749	...
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	15,25,409	16,03,710	78,801	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	11,14,511	11,14,511	...	26,10,459	25,90,091	1,08,814	1,28,682	1,85,480	1,74,758	5,749	16,471
								20,368				10,722
Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency	...	44,020	44,020									
		11,58,531	11,58,531									

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No. V.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts for the official year* 1869-70, *compared with* 1868-69.—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	Salt. 1868-69.	Salt. 1869-70.	Salt. Increase.	Salt. Decrease.	Stamps. 1868-69.	Stamps. 1869-70.	Stamps. Increase.	Stamps. Decrease.	Total. 1868-69.	Total. 1869-70.	Total. Increase.	Total. Decrease.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	14,02,959	13,44,080	...	58,879	83,546	79,976	...	3,570	28,01,330	27,23,051	...	78,279
Vizagapatam ...	3,12,180	3,15,773	3,593	...	1,34,549	1,36,457	1,908	...	19,72,982	21,34,109	1,61,127	...
Godavery	4,74,699	5,08,100	33,401	...	1,85,999	2,06,934	20,935	...	44,95,314	52,28,985	7,33,671	...
Kistna	10,60,240	10,79,667	19,427	...	1,22,203	1,54,984	32,781	...	52,87,440	51,56,973	...	1,30,467
Nellore	11,09,502	10,30,974	...	78,528	1,18,468	1,06,849	...	11,619	34,41,859	38,65,892	4,24,033	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	1,64,898	1,82,747	17,849	...	22,50,361	24,67,286	2,16,925	...
Bellary	11,047	13,478	2,431	...	1,74,277	2,08,379	34,102	...	33,22,515	38,07,778	4,85,263	...
Kurnool	1,665	2,109	444	...	1,28,334	1,41,179	12,845	...	18,50,037	20,75,710	2,25,673	...
Madras	21,64,592	25,86,762	4,22,170	...	2,36,211	2,50,506	14,295	...	45,81,377	55,03,129	9,21,752	...
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	1,30,382	1,57,237	26,855	...	19,89,565	26,71,464	6,81,899	...
South Arcot ...	6,68,292	7,12,945	44,653	...	1,19,547	1,22,332	2,785	...	32,29,396	37,56,437	5,27,041	...
Tanjore	10,83,062	11,66,475	83,413	...	4,21,471	4,98,065	76,594	...	68,52,104	69,24,375	72,271	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1,01,903	1,12,825	10,922	...	16,83,104	19,26,472	2,43,368	...
Madura	5,99,014	6,31,937	32,923	...	2,83,456	2,73,059	...	10,397	30,03,369	33,84,311	3,80,942	...
Tinnevelly	6,98,610	7,86,026	87,416	...	2,66,919	2,81,396	14,477	..	40,05,141	42,88,104	2,82,963	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	1,47,039	1,51,758	4,719	...	27,68,598	30,76,165	3,07,567	...
Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	12,938	11,152	...	1,786	88,359	1,35,924	47,565	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	1,48,536	1,50,014	1,478	...	24,68,852	29,10,211	4,41,359	...
South Canara ...	5,75,729	5,16,178	...	59,551	1,51,850	1,88,788	36,938	...	22,87,338	28,32,587	45,249	...
Malabar	9,08,821	9,52,802	43,981	...	4,72,793	5,07,519	34,726	...	34,87,368	39,56,241	4,68,873	...
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	1,20,184	1,42,374	22,190	...	17,65,668	17,46,084	...	19,579
Total...	1,10,70,412	1,16,47,306	7,73,852	1,96,958	37,25,503	40,64,530	3,66,399	27,372	6,36,32,572	7,00,71,788	66,67,541	2,28,325
			5,76,894				3,39,027					
Stoppages made from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency...									20,361	44,020	23,659	...
									6,36,52,933	7,01,15,808	66,91,200	2,28,325
										Net...	64,62,875	

No. VI.—*General Charges.*

CHARGES.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Offices, and Revenue Survey	39,84,523	37,03,331	39,94,379	43,20,007	42,15,362
Abkarri	2,70,416	1,95,670	2,16,120	2,49,585	2,36,986
Income Tax	17,433	...	...	...	...
License Tax	...	...	27,160	16,945	26,862
Sea Customs	1,57,201	1,42,672	1,58,573	1,62,732	1,62,471
Land Customs	8,489	7,999	7,824	7,980	9,023
Salt	14,87,686	14,43,193	13,48,244	13,33,786	14,14,656
Stamps	1,24,113	1,20,408	1,57,366	1,63,408	1,85,553
Total...	60,49,861	56,13,273	59,09,666	62,54,443	62,50,913
Allowance to District and Village Officers ...	3,58,901	3,41,845	3,58,519	5,20,325	...
Grand Total...	64,08,762	59,55,118	62,68,185	67,74,768	62,50,913
£...	640,876	595,512	626,819	677,477	625,091

No. VII.—*Abstract of Receipts and Charges.*

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	629,95,548	558,74,586	652,66,085	636,52,933	701,15,808
Charges	64,08,762	59,55,118	62,68,185	67,74,768	62,50,913
Per-centage of charges ...	10·2	10·7	9·6	10·6	8·9

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No. VIII.—*Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts for the official year 1869-70.*

DISTRICTS.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.		1868-69.		COMPARISON.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
Ganjam	1,00,931	1,29,202	1,74,624	4,98,790	2,75,555	6,27,992	2,71,295	6,25,518	4,260	2,474	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	50,180	53,366	23,803	1,24,888	73,983	1,78,254	71,061	1,72,043	2,922	6,211	...	...
Godavery	2,67,048	5,66,449	2,24,986	6,32,958	4,92,034	11,99,407	4,59,914	11,46,742	32,120	52,665	...	...
Kistna	15,68,272	23,27,942	1,47,757	8,18,285	17,16,029	31,46,227	16,09,621	29,81,856	1,06,408	1,64,871	...	...
Nellore	5,91,640	7,66,496	1,74,484	7,86,851	7,66,124	15,53,347	7,06,838	14,62,395	59,286	90,952	...	...
Cuddapah	11,22,213	8,76,207	1,02,486	7,73,488	12,24,699	16,49,695	12,36,310	17,62,951	...	...	11,611	1,13,256
Bellary	21,51,801	14,09,052	1,44,494	6,58,907	22,96,295	20,67,959	22,96,875	20,36,772	...	31,187	580	...
Kurnool	11,46,649	11,23,334	27,065	1,97,723	11,78,714	13,21,057	11,87,357	13,27,035	...	...	13,643	5,978
Madras	1,51,113	2,57,510	1,96,109	8,19,620	3,47,222	10,77,130	3,54,299	11,35,204	...	...	7,077	58,074
North Arcot ...	4,15,359	6,08,874	1,70,676	10,55,958	5,86,035	16,64,332	5,72,006	15,95,268	14,029	69,064	...	...
South Arcot ...	8,50,243	15,68,677	2,53,049	13,95,257	11,03,292	29,63,934	10,07,249	27,57,473	96,043	2,06,461	...	...
Tanjore	2,02,355	2,81,448	7,31,159	36,60,570	9,33,514	39,42,018	9,15,020	38,98,101	18,494	43,917	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	9,08,194	8,74,169	1,32,971	6,39,441	10,41,165	15,13,610	9,50,747	13,77,496	90,418	1,36,114	...	...
Madura	6,36,592	8,44,536	1,32,242	5,93,448	7,68,834	14,37,984	7,48,835	14,34,245	19,999	3,739	...	...
Tinnevelly	8,49,455	6,99,156	2,21,069	16,24,566	10,70,524	23,23,722	10,91,333	23,52,316	...	...	20,809	28,594
Coimbatore	18,59,630	17,46,534	78,992	5,98,884	19,38,622	23,45,418	18,97,300	23,19,231	41,322	26,187	...	...
Neilgherries ...	44,523	22,303	40	90	44,563	22,393	44,976	24,804	...	...	413	1,911
Salem	10,54,389	13,91,133	61,739	4,11,209	11,16,128	18,02,342	11,02,998	17,84,926	13,135	17,416	...	...
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	6,03,061	...	11,60,501	...	17,63,562	...	17,64,794	...	...	...	1,232
Total...	1,39,70,587	1,16,48,949	29,97,745	1,64,51,434	1,69,68,332	3,26,00,383	1,65,24,029	3,19,58,170	4,98,436	8,51,258	54,133	2,09,045
									4,44,303	6,42,213		

No. IX.—*Import and Export Duties.*

DISTRICTS.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Re-Export Duty.	Miscellaneous Items	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,260	46,612	...	38	47,910
Vizagapatam	6,025	45,469	...	115	51,609
Godavery	16,754	93,588	...	457	1,10,799
Kistna	967	14,646	...	57	15,670
Nellore	...	...	...	25	25
Madras Sea Customs ...	13,61,754	2,23,970	...	17,986	16,03,710
South Arcot	6,849	22,912	...	24	29,785
Tanjore	1,01,581	3,00,768	322	1,112	4,03,783
Madura	12,710	14,175	...	120	27,005
Tinnevelly	71,942	18,690	...	392	91,024
South Canara	33,762	51,575	...	1,786	87,123
Malabar	47,167	71,580	...	1,708	1,20,455
Total...	16,60,771	9,03,985	322	23,820	25,88,898

No. X.—*Bullion.*

—	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65 ...	...	303,13,958	303,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	181,50,942
1865-66 ...	...	366,42,492	366,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	126,10,223
1866-67 (11 months.	...	136,86,606	136,86,606	67,28,685	108,01,196	175,29,881
1867-68 ...	...	112,93,529	112,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,634	101,55,634
1868-69 ...	...	225,60,091	225,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70 ...	...	176,42,023	176,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657

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No. XI.—*Value of Imports and Exports from* 1858-59 *to* 1869-70.

Years.	Value of Imports.				Value of Exports.				Value of Re-exports.		Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1858-59 ...	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	8,82,161	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	4,29,528	17,16,376	...	13,11,680
1859-60 ...	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	16,01,718	3;87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	7,13,038	12,56,494	...	23,14,750
1860-61 ...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	17,22,731	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	8,56,058	15,07,146	675	25,79,464
1861-62 ...	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	13,58,719	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	7,12,211	11,60,099	260	20,71,290
1862-63 ...	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	10,91,820	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	306	17,70,178
1863-64 ...	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	12,75,208	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65 ...	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	11,17,875	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	10,04,383	88	17,85,427
1865-66 ...	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	12,19,300	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67 ...	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	12,77,505	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68 ...	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	14,78,349	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	8,59,958	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69 ...	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	15,87,846	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,959	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70 ...	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	16,60,771	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078

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No. XII.—IMPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.

ARTICLES.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.
Millinery and wearing apparel	12,94,918	11,91,156
Books	1,80,872	1,76,887
Twist	92,33,783	92,80,982
Cotton Piece-goods, plain	99,57,743	92,66,993
Do. dyed and printed ...	34,95,346	32,83,023
Coral, unwrought	4,42,651	3,30,293
Drugs and medicines	5,49,039	4,87,515
Dyeing and colouring materials	74,198	67,879
Earthen and Porcelain-ware	1,21,173	1,40,527
Glass, and manufactures of	3,01,362	2,65,045
Paddy	13,78,746	15,75,972
Rice	21,30,734	37,89,246
Wheat	3,34,941	2,24,954
Grain of sorts	4,86,427	1,81,986
Jewellery	71,330	1,16,358
Jute, and manufactures of...	10,20,735	6,19,102
Machines and machinery	3,47,355	3,32,524
Malt Liquors	7,77,239	6,66,557
Metals	43,36,849	46,67,756
Paper	3,61,815	3,20,246
Provisions and Oilman's stores	4,91,205	4,77,845
Railway stores	19,19,338	8,19,871
Seeds	3,12,016	3,08,849
Silk, raw	6,09,512	12,28,866
Silk, manufactures of	2,93,578	4,51,179
Spices, including betel-nut	12,73,924	9,21,506
Spirits	7,74,880	10,17,238
Stationery, except paper	1,17,232	1,16,912
Tea	2,07,070	1,84,606
Timber and wood	12,86,879	13,72,138
Wines	8,94,715	11,24,691
Wool, manufactures of	7,18,206	5,36,374
Other articles*	56,04,799	56,39,405
Total...	5,14,00,610	5,11,84,481
£...	5,140,061	5,118,448
* Government Stores	3,89,780	2,60,539
Do. Salt on the West Coast... ...	3,88,350	3,78,197

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No. XII.—(*Concluded.*)
EXPORTS.

Articles.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.
Cocoanuts	34,27,579	32,14,971
Coffee	1,06,65,221	88,21,118
Cotton Wool	2,13,99,827	1,91,25,050
Cotton Goods	22,95,031	22,20,365
Coir yarn and rope	17,30,181	17,90,919
Dregs of Gingelly-oil	1,80,701	3,08,829
Drugs	1,92,498	1,54,479
Indigo	61,03,555	75,47,745
Dyes of sorts	7,58,924	4,27,685
Feathers	1,10,291	38,066
Fruits and vegetables	4,01,807	2,18,702
Paddy	7,76,387	6,11,576
Rice	69,10,930	59,20,387
Wheat	85,692	54,613
Grain of sorts	4,27,989	7,09,563
Hemp, and manufactures of	20,634	1,14,941
Hides and Skins	31,72,631	36,49,250
Horns	1,80,755	2,24,954
Ivory and Ivory-ware	12,933	18,297
Jewellery	25,671	35,353
Mats	38,669	39,845
Oils	39,04,317	40,20,483
Precious stones	69,101	40,788
Provisions and Oilman's stores	11,40,858	7,79,341
Salt	28,797	70,122
Saltpetre	34,284	55,000
Seeds	50,66,597	50,38,978
Silk, manufactures of	72,587	62,385
Spices	27,70,993	25,03,111
Spirits	4,919	5,216
Sugar and other saccharine matter	14,41,054	16,73,319
Timber and woods	12,52,052	12,32,910
Tobacco	3,72,157	6,09,263
Wax	54,512	25,858
Other articles*	16,20,865	18,81,833
Total...	7,67,50,999	7,32,45,315
£...	7,675,099	7,324,531
* Government Stores	18,154	...

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No. XIII.—*Export Trade in Coffee, Cotton, Indigo, &c.*

Articles.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee	lbs.	3,45,27,695	78,13,813	1,73,49,508	41,91,785	3,76,06,333	80,54,387	4,72,17,496	1,06,65,221	3,73,53,359	88,21,118
Cotton Wool...	,,	12,00,34,216	4,84,16,348	2,43,67,331	94,37,789	4,70,26,932	1,23,86,380	8,91,81,858	2,13,99,827	6,84,74,448	1,91,25,050
Cotton Piece-goods		...	20,43,953	...	29,75,738	...	33,80,274	...	22,95,031	...	22,18,150
Indigo	lbs.	16,00,925	34,57,070	6,58,224	14,20,215	22,61,616	48,15,004	26,63,808	61,03,555	30,75,856	75,47,745
Rice	Cwt.	14,43,420	65,88,482	15,28,596	84,51,383	16,99,299	70,44,489	18,25,195	69,10,930	14,75,529	59,20,387
Hides and Skins	No.	44,43,327	19,81,107	111,29,993	23,53,398	51,65,385	28,98,277	59,37,469	31,72,631	64,76,633	36,49,250
Oils	Gall.	15,92,962	15,43,435	11,04,160	11,97,479	17,27,867	24,43,703	26,59,958	39,04,317	37,03,873	40,20,483
Coir and Coir Rope ...	Cwt.	2,17,907	12,27,560	1,81,427	10,56,216	2,02,571	11,77,917	3,17,293	17,30,181	2,55,929	17,90,919
Oil, &c., seeds	,,	5,96,469	22,69,161	1,12,655	4,89,748	6,36,435	34,26,730	6,17,539	50,66,597	8,65,261	50,38,978
Spices	,,	1,65,438	23,59,650	2,22,471	21,96,823	1,99,583	26,25,833	2,17,914	27,70,993	2,01,106	25,03,111
Do.	No.	...		...		1,01,57,316		1,01,53,300		77,56,250	
Sugar and other saccharine matter.	Cwt.	4,19,559	27,45,800	2,84,631	18,58,020	1,05,554	9,02,846	2,29,373	14,41,054	2,41,224	16,73,319

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No. XIV.—*Area of Cotton Cultivation.*

Districts.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganjam	3,840	3,947	+ 107
Vizagapatam	17,351	16,816	— 535
Godavery	24,563	28,162	+ 3,599
Kistna	1,76,657	2,43,098	+ 66,441
Nellore	22,032	16,575	— 5,457
Cuddapah	33,847	82,926	+ 49,079
Bellary	1,31,158	5,24,390	+ 3,93,232
Kurnool	1,96,280	2,79,383	+ 83,103
Madras	2	8	+ 6
North Arcot	1,692	1,275	— 417
South Arcot	40,151	43,943	+ 3,792
Tanjore	3,265	3,366	+ 101
Trichinopoly	83,714	96,134	+ 12,420
Madura	66,152	66,874	+ 722
Tinnevelly	2,14,301	2,28,592	+ 14,291
Coimbatore	1,17,680	1,21,288	+ 3,608
Neilgherry Hills	...	...	...
Salem	12,091	14,601	+ 2,510
South Canara	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...
Total...	11,44,776	17,71,378	+ 6,26,602

No. XV.—*Cotton Exports.*

	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom	425,49,884	111,80,648	816,78,101	193,74,855	626,93,837	174,22,197
Arabia ...	...	...	54,900	14,705	...	...
Ceylon ...	33,259	10,123	3,66,190	1,20,326	7,79,524	2,51,314
France ...	33,30,584	9,68,829	43,94,090	10,39,008	24,94,200	6,61,703
Hong-kong ...	...	...	1,24,757	2,15,580	8,35,200	2,53,290
Holland ...	...	...	...	..	5,40,000	2,02,500
Maldive Isles ...	672	96	448	102	551	150
Bombay Presy...	2,17,971	54,594	21,18,825	5,39,489	8,99,608	2,65,897
Bengal do ...	5,39,600	1,30,457	3,47,182	72,805	1,75,578	51,894
Indian French Ports ...	3,54,962	41,633	97,365	22,957	55,950	16,105
Total...	470,26,932	123,86,380	891,81,858	213,99,827	684,74,448	191,25,050

No. XVI.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.
1859-60	825,12,521	95,97,135
1860-61	788,22,027	112,91,211
1861-62	865,44,471	170,40,215
1862-63	623,74,133	238,12,882
1863-64	724,90,886	447,18,112
1864-65	731,01,578	404,18,937
1865-66	1,200,34,216	484,16,348
1866-67	243,67,331	94,37,789
1867-68	470,26,932	123,86,380
1868-69	891,81,858	213,99,827
1869-70	684,74,448	191,25,050

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No. XVII.—*Food Grains.*

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1860-61	5,66,116	15,59,516	28,84,344	66,84,312
1861-62	10,73,513	34,12,388	17,81,741	51,41,033
1862-63	12,67,089	40,07,659	15,32,598	50,55,401
1863-64	14,52,705	48,87,275	18,34,446	65,58,917
1864-65	14,09,862	50,29,776	17,72,402	70,67,811
1865-66	11,00,554	41,77,128	17,36,223	73,38,883
1866-67	8,15,593	33,59,002	17,91,352	92,11,329
1867-68	9,66,179	51,38,534	19,87,273	77,67,790
1868-69	11,43,219	38,44,421	21,57,345	77,73,009
1869-70	16,37,485	55,91,345	17,34,207	65,86,690

No. XVIII.

—	DETAIL OF EXPORTS OF FOOD GRAIN IN			
	1868-69.		1869-70.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	2,45,141	6,01,895	31,059	93,252
Arabia	21,659	1,00,512	17,508	87,002
Bourbon	60,423	1,54,622	220	713
Bombay	1,20,638	6,19,999	2,02,383	9,13,180
Ceylon	15,19,794	56,16,201	13,0,1318	47,83,181
France	28,067	80,525	4,393	11,250
Laccadive Isles	7,973	41,251	10,623	46,448
Mauritius	39,309	42,768	5,771	28,986
Persian Gulf	28,486	1,23,528	15,562	70,220
Sumatra	...	...	5,758	15,820
Goa	74,187	2,84,144	1,26,570	4,83,967
Turkey	11,162	49,334	5,311	23,875
Other Ports...	20,506	58,230	7,731	28,796
Total...	21,57,345	77,73,039	17,34,207	65,86,690

No. XIX.—*Salt.*

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Home consumption	33,30,837	30,99,750	33,67,710	34,22,570	33,81,936
Inland do.	33,50,364	32,11,132	32,86,245	32,83,290	30,03,992
Total...	66,81,201	63,10,882	66,53,955	67,05,860	63,85,928
Exportation...	12,86,965	5,04,733	1,95,176	2,19,972	4,72 180
Grand Total...	79,68,166	68,15,615	68,49,131	69,25,832	68,58,108
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund ...	1 8 0 1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0 2 0 0

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No. XX.—*District Road Fund.*

Districts.	Receipts.					Charges.				
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	3,446	5,349	39,633	86,691	93,653	2,587	942	39,633	69,719	87,454
Vizagapatam	3,655	10,310	1,23,308	1,92,739	2,24,293	762	5,182	36,215	1,12,943	1,76,049
Godavery	46,107	53,069	2,16,246	3,68,280	4,79,950	61,628	65,435	95,417	1,40,628	2,21,986
Kistna	29,307	43,335	1,54,299	1,73,419	2,71,082	13,338	15,173	1,54,299	1,85,533	1,31,526
Nellore	31,153	29,558	64,662	1,16,062	1,44,838	22,647	16,599	49,046	78,272	91,203
Cuddapah	9,575	11,245	65,082	1,30,832	1,21,893	9,039	8,985	36,518	98,628	1,16,973
Bellary	21,576	20,523	56,337	1,50,264	2,32,038	19,812	23,612	56,337	1,02,101	1,10,292
Kurnool	12,440	30,416	82,447	1,66,017	2,25,955	12,928	15,073	23,017	43,759	96,460
Madras	10,581	8,884	45,890	82,189	60,637	12,393	8,175	45,890	80,619	74,471
North Arcot	42,489	63,076	1,17,830	1,18,632	1,82,822	42,623	49,143	1,17,830	1,58,992	82,034
South Arcot	65,880	55,410	1,02,693	1,21,377	1,26,815	70,145	65,023	91,510	1,12,085	1,16,685
Tanjore	47,614	99,294	2,73,360	4,78,804	5,82,092	37,473	74,144	76,286	1,42,555	3,31,926
Trichinopoly	45,854	63,332	1,09,928	1,31,381	1,03,727	14,109	22,698	50,217	1,09,493	77,008
Madura	43,445	41,038	1,68,846	1,73,945	1,30,967	31,676	65,404	1,68,846	2,60,757	71,432
Tinnevelly	21,827	92,119	1,37,829	1,99,996	2,20,880	26,480	37,125	1,17,334	1,63,837	1,69,008
Coimbatore	38,501	55,341	1,47,029	1,81,797	1,65,692	30,800	27,490	1,47,029	1,36,875	1,25,927
Neilgherry Hills	...	...	...	10,379	12,982	...	...	...	14,579	11,829
Salem	65,393	34,339	94,763	1,41,258	1,79,464	27,885	63,178	70,512	89,124	1,10,677
South Canara	13,494	38,541	78,518	81,560	72,034	14,484	7,698	64,016	78,805	55,629
Malabar	1,01,017	99,759	1,54,684	1,88,985	1,78,120	1,15,711	93,722	1,53,849	1,79,620	1,53,676
Total...	6,53,354	8,54,928	22,33,379	32,94,607	38,09,434	5,66,520	6,69,801	15,93,796	23,58,924	24,12,245

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No. XXI.—*District Presses.*

Districts.	1868-69. Estimate of the value of work done.	1868-69. Income from subscription to Gazettes and value of work done to private parties.	1868-69. Expenditure.	1869-70. Estimate of the value of work done.	1869-70. Income from subscription to Gazettes and value of work done to private parties.	1869-70. Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	11,956	1,087	4,550	11,363	944	2,590
Vizagapatam ...	8,169	208	3,740	7,261	245	3,257
Godavery... ...	10,583	1,890	2,905	10,434	2,102	2,444
Kistna	9,448	999	2,892	12,816	2,405	2,997
Nellore	14,055	694	2,564	14,719	1,732	3,727
Cuddapah ...	10,674	1,777	2,652	14,008	1,386	2,917
Bellary	14,818	1,192	3,540	14,934	1,731	3,207
Kurnool	9,803	1,325	3,434	9,655	1,278	2,643
Madras	7,311	576	2,426	6,540	842	2,726
North Arcot ...	10,877	951	4,544	11,817	456	2,885
South Arcot ...	7,546	1,367	4,642	7,435	1,368	2,756
Tanjore	16,226	4,956	3,209	20,486	4,939	2,784
Trichinopoly ...	14,518	1,194	2,689	13,251	1,461	2,616
Madura	11,300	1,482	2,814	10,757	1,329	2,808
Tinnevelly ...	8,646	1,552	2,932	8,939	1,931	2,295
Coimbatore ...	20,586	1,129	3,079	11,988	1,078	3,035
Neilgherry Hills...	...	24	...	1,144	345	1,441
Salem	14,695	855	2,542	14,170	618	2,737
South Canara ...	14,333	1,824	3,102	12,767	2,124	2,825
Malabar	14,445	1,894	2,968	14,034	1,846	3,623
Total...	2,29,984	26,976	60,724	2,28,518	30,160	55,813

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No. XXII.—*Sanctioned Estimated Cost of each Cinchona Plantation from commencement of operations to 31st March* 1870.

PARTICULARS.	Superintendent and Office Establishment.				Nursery Department.				Dodabettah Plantation.				Neddiwuttum Plantation.				Pycara Plantation.				Malcondah Plantation.				Total.
	1860 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1861 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1860 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1861 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1862 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1863 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Establishment including salaries, &c. ...	42,151	8,804	8,672	8,532	23,945	4,684	3,636	2,516	40,154	8,044	4,284	2,760	70,300	17,120	4,872	2,928	20,471	3,036	1,440	1,800	12,945	4,376	1,320	660	2,99,450
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	4,000	100	250	800	10,660	1,600	1,950	700	14,630	2,500	2,000	1,500	3,530	...	400	700	4,325	200	400	300	50,545
Tool and Store-rooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	100	50	50	650	250	100	80	975	200	100	50	675	100	50	40	4,170
Coolies' quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	200	200	...	3,000	200	300	...	1,300	150	100	...	950	...	70	...	7,370
Felling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	1,000	...	7,700	...	1,500	...	3,950	500	1,500	...	7,950	300	1,000	...	28,250
Clearing, Weeding, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,834	2,630	1,000	3,000	5,800	7,550	1,500	4,000	8,800	3,650	500	3,000	4,900	1,700	100	2,000	4,000	56,964
Pitting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	500	1,000	...	8,300	500	2,000	...	2,600	500	1,000	...	1,700	300	1,000	...	22,650
Carriage of Plants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	700	500	300	3,200	1,000	500	400	1,000	150	500	350	350	100	200	150	11,100
Planting and Shading ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	700	500	250	3,250	1,000	500	450	2,500	150	500	350	100	100	200	150	12,650
Trenching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,208	...	100	...	6,000	...	200	...	9,950	...	100	...	1,792	...	50	...	21,400
Enclosing ...	...	...	...	...	756	...	...	...	6,900	...	150	...	5,850	...	300	...	1,500	...	200	...	1,825	...	50	...	17,531
Road-making.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,825	...	250	150	3,070	...	356	300	2,600	...	200	150	3,108	...	50	50	13,109
Tools	...	...	...	...	400	200	200	150	3,525	200	300	300	4,382	400	400	350	2,382	180	200	150	2,441	100	100	100	16,460
Contingencies.	95	100	200	250	1,596	200	500	400	3,799	1,000	800	600	6,934	1,600	1,000	2,500	3,396	300	300	450	1,896	400	200	300	28,816
Clothing ...	...	...	100	60	100	30	50	50	150	100	100	80	200	200	150	150	50	70	50	70	50	100	50	40	2,000
Total...	42,246	8,904	8,972	8,842	30,797	5,214	4,636	6,750	85,201	14,144	14,184	10,990	1,45,016	26,270	18,178	17,458	59,854	5,736	9,590	8,970	41,807	6,176	6,740	5,790	5,92,465

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No. XXII.—*Actual Expenditure of each Cinchona Plantation from commencement of operations to 31st March* 1870.

PARTICULARS.	Superintendent and Office Establishment.				Propagation and Nursery Department.				Dodabettah Plantation.				Neddiwuttum Plantation.				Pycara Plantation.				Maleondah Plantation.				Total.
	1860 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1861 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1860 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1861 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1862 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1863 to 1867.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Establishment including Salaries, &c. ...	40,069	8,116	8,499	8,373	23,346	6,832	3,152	2,430	25,083	6,389	4,355	2,544	54,888	15,861	5,993	2,532	7,509	1,686	1,132	1,419	5,692	2,163	670	480	2,39,213
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	12,229	660	260	680	15,638	3,200	767	676	18,404	2,117	1,024	900	1,683	87	773	620	2,182	375	426	100	62,821
Tool and Store-rooms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	200	...	30	1,469	...	35	50	845	...	20	20	300	...	...	20	3,419
Coolies' quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	350	137	...	3,650	...	309	...	1,900	...	240	...	250	...	125	...	8,019
Felling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,207	...	361	...	7,263	720	1,244	...	5,750	436	1,350	...	3,251	101	1,600	...	26,283
Clearing, Weeding, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,578	1,160	4,300	5,000	5,600	1,614	9,882	7,686	5,697	408	5,902	4,000	2,865	597	4,087	3,000	66,376
Pitting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,492	1,011	2,567	...	7,651	859	6,465	...	2,955	660	2,632	...	1,728	856	1,984	...	34,860
Carriage of Plants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	1,330	140	60	3,811	849	129	80	1,215	264	125	60	150	441	140	50	10,629
Planting and Shading ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,686	1,163	360	150	4,877	1,078	330	200	915	426	344	150	250	445	294	100	15,768
Trenching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	289	70	...	6,491	...	151	...	2,000	35	30	...	400	175	...	...	13,041
Enclosing ...	...	...	...	...	...	548	...	...	4,707	590	40	...	3,490	887	90	...	1,629	156	40	...	1,050	...	30	...	13,257
Road-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,295	644	120	50	5,457	100	70	100	3,066	275	39	50	2,199	90	32	50	18,628
Tools ...	...	...	...	...	170	70	204	50	3,204	350	1,280	150	3,757	441	1,300	300	2,950	50	700	100	1,350	81	500	50	17,057
Contingencies.	250	...	222	200	1,533	170	320	300	4,077	989	280	250	5,722	978	460	450	1,160	207	257	190	610	190	150	116	19,081
Excavating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	644	...	...	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,289
Clothing ...	...	...	64	67	...	54	75	43	...	120	80	50	...	159	100	80	...	38	80	40	...	35	40	10	1,135
Various ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	...	...	1,900	310	...	...	2,250	326	...	...	200	190	...	...	235	60	...	5,823
Total...	40,319	8,116	8,785	8,640	37,278	8,334	4,383	4,503	84,090	20,329	15,167	8,960	1,33,725	27,913	27,908	12,378	39,274	4,928	13,845	6,649	22,277	5,784	10,138	3,976	5,57,699

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APPENDIX IV.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1869-70 *from Imperial Funds, as compared with the allotment for that year and with the outlay in* 1868-69.

DISTRICTS.	Allotment for 1869-70, including private contributions.	Expenditure in 1869-70.	Expenditure in 1868-69.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,05,627	90,181	1,49,975
Vizagapatam	1,69,543	1,47,551	1,91,671
Godavery	3,92,909	3,28,073	4,24,971
Kistna	3,39,757	3,00,483	3,80,833
Nellore	1,83,200	1,64,760	2,85,640
Cuddapah	94,690	87,921	1,46,907
Kurnool	68,049	65,379	69,977
Bellary	2,68,122	2,68,416	3,82,383
Presidency	4,30,359	4,22,553	4,90,869
Madras	8,27,233	7,30,695	8,57,295
North Arcot	2,31,252	2,32,175	3,08,961
South Arcot	2,33,531	2,23,680	2,46,671
Salem	1,33,518	1,20,365	1,73,283
Bangalore	2,07,282	2,07,441	4,30,034
Tanjore	3,13,514	2,69,491	3,10,711
Trichinopoly	3,03,902	3,04,356	3,72,559
Coimbatore	5,36,508	4,77,297	6,32,435
Malabar	3,18,506	3,03,039	3,67,857
Wynaad	1,41,078	1,42,428	2,62,917
South Canara	83,794	79,441	86,766
Madura	1,43,924	1,38,169	2,03,877
Tinnevelly	6,94,147	5,37,449	2,86,930
Total...	62,20,445	56,41,343	70,63,522
Balance of Minor Works Grant at disposal of Government...	2,755	...	...
Civil Officers	...	2,67,875	76,454
Civil Department	...	900	1,79,445
Grand Total...	62,23,200	59,10,118	73,19,421

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No. II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.*

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agri-cultural.	Communi-cations.	Miscel-laneous Public Improve-ment.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	520	11,629	1,229	25,586	4,000	42,964
Vizagapatam	1,175	55,154	599	48,177	...	1,05,105
Godavery	...	32,676	1,22,937	10,478	...	1,66,091
Kistna...	...	4,937	1,43,220	37,573	4,418	1,90,148
Nellore	...	7,273	65,880	36,714	...	1,09,867
Cuddapah	...	22,119	4,956	...	...	27,075
Kurnool	36	21,115	329	...	...	21,480
Bellary	83,765	54,030	17,090	9,285	...	1,64,170
Presidency	48,925	1,84,860	...	...	78,308	3,12,093
Madras	52,616	11,196	3,34,822	1,50,930	...	5,49,564
North Arcot	144	1,11,111	27,848	182	...	1,39,285
South Arcot	...	16,936	45,104	35,637	...	97,677
Salem...	11,360	39,598	4,820	259	...	56,037
Bangalore	1,45,532	26,845	...	...	...	1,72,377
Tanjore	...	73,139	14,537	30,251	...	1,17,927
Trichinopoly	4,727	1,22,138	18,404	50,723	...	1,95,992
Coimbatore	1,67,216	74,764	21,059	91,590	9,897	3,64,526
Malabar	46,473	1,27,265	1,505	51,719	10,797	2,37,759
Wynaad	...	12,763	...	98,487	...	1,11,250
South Canara... ...	456	18,256	...	24,554	...	43,266
Madura	...	4,148	11,286	19,968	4,434	39,836
Tinnevelly	604	37,414	3,20,808	39,940	...	3,98,766
Total...	5,63,549	10,69,366	11,56,433	7,62,053	1,11,854	36,63,255
Civil Officers	77	43,315	47,935	14,885	20,000	1,26,212
Civil Department ...	...	...	...	...	900	900
Grand Total...	5,63,626	11,12,681	12,04,368	7,76,938	1,32,754	37,90,367

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No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.*

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agri-cultural.	Communi-cations.	Miscel-laneous Public Improve-ment.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	521	1,552	13,879	31,265	...	47,217
Vizagapatam	5,439	758	14,981	21,268	...	42,446
Godavery	...	4,991	1,39,333	16,262	1,396	1,61,982
Kistna	540	1,928	77,796	29,824	247	1,10,335
Nellore	...	1,086	24,085	29,722	...	54,893
Cuddapah	...	3,295	24,043	33,508	...	60,846
Kurnool	698	1,841	15,394	25,966	...	43,899
Bellary	22,193	991	39,707	41,355	...	1,04,246
Presidency	64,595	25,723	428	19,285	429	1,10,460
Madras	17,239	3,573	97,304	63,015	...	1,81,131
North Arcot	2,290	2,762	63,816	24,022	...	92,890
South Arcot	...	1,643	76,998	47,362	...	1,26,003
Salem	858	2,416	25,805	35,249	...	64,328
Bangalore	33,651	1,413	...	...	...	35,064
Tanjore	...	4,514	1,15,860	29,282	1,908	1,51,564
Trichinopoly	7,039	1,922	71,179	28,224	...	1,08,364
Coimbatore	7,393	5,069	45,265	54,644	400	1,12,771
Malabar	16,688	2,982	1,241	44,201	168	65,280
Wynaad	30	804	...	30,344	...	31,178
South Canara... ...	1,225	496	...	34,454	...	36,175
Madura	...	2,641	49,513	46,179	...	98,333
Tinnevelly	1,511	3,670	96,148	37,354	...	1,38,683
Total ...	1,81,910	76,070	9,92,775	7,22,785	4,548	19,78,088
Civil Officers ...	1,200	28,997	87,896	23,355	215	1,41,663
Civil Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	1,83,110	1,05,067	10,80,671	7,46,140	4,763	12,19,751

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No. IV.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.*

DISTRICTS.	Income Tax Fund.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	68,039	...	68,039
Vizagapatam	...	1,34,155	...	1,34,155
Godavery	...	1,66,120	...	1,66,120
Kistna	...	1,10,520	...	1,10,520
Nellore	...	74,421	...	74,421
Cuddapah	...	97,561	...	97,561
Kurnool	...	76,512	...	76,512
Bellary	...	94,178	...	94,178
Presidency	...	27,777	63,290	91,067
Madras	...	62,880	...	62,880
North Arcot	...	72,630	799	73,429
South Arcot	...	95,825	...	95,825
Salem	...	12,640	...	12,640
Bangalore	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	2,76,087	...	2,76,087
Trichinopoly	...	69,397	...	69,397
Neilgherries	...	7,660	...	7,660
Coimbatore	...	91,211	...	91,211
Malabar	...	1,60,194	...	1,60,194
Wynaad	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	40,850	11,748	52,598
Madura	...	18,104	...	18,104
Tinnevelly	...	1,47,909	...	1,47,909
Total...	...	19,04,670	75,837	19,80,507

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APPENDIX V.

No. I.—*Statement of the number of Native Passengers who have arrived at the under-mentioned Ports during the years* 1868 *and* 1869, *under Act XXV. of* 1859.

Districts.	Ports.	Years.	From Ceylon.	From the Coast and Bengal.	From Rangoon, Moulmein, and ports on the opposite coast, &c.	From the Straits.	Total.
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin ...	1868	10,385	...	...	...	10,385
		1869	8,327	...	...	...	8,327
	Coolasagarapatam ...	1868	1,868	...	...	...	1,868
		1869	1,415	...	...	...	1,415
	Coilpatam ...	1868	101	...	...	...	101
		1869	217	...	...	...	217
Madura.	Keelacarry ...	1868	3,609	...	...	...	3,609
		1869	2,061	...	...	...	2,061
	Davepatam ...	1868	11,782	...	...	...	11,782
		1869	13,591	...	...	...	13,591
	Paumben ...	1868	3,294	...	...	...	3,294
		1869	2,036	26,449	...	...	28,485
	Tondy ...	1868	2,438	...	...	...	2,438
		1869	2,186	...	...	180	2,366
Tanjore.	Trimulvassel ...	1868	16	16	...	...	32
		1869	41	...	110	...	151
	Tranquebar ...	1868	203	...	...	...	203
		1869	88	21	...	...	109
	Nagore ...	1868	...	10	205	...	215
		1869	...	...	842	515½	1,357½
	Negapatam ...	1868	3,267	319	287	415	4,288
		1869	4,595½	144	880	396	6,015½
	Topetoray ...	1868	896	274	...	...	1,170
		1869	981	32	...	...	1,013
	Muttuputtai ...	1868	423	46	...	...	469
		1869	343	49	...	...	392
	Adrampatam ...	1868	747	127	...	...	874
		1869	749	72	...	...	821
	Ammapatam ...	1868	262	156	...	...	418
		1869	606	10	...	...	616
	Cuttoomavady ...	1868	18	...	...	...	18
		1869	29	...	...	...	29
	Cottapatam ...	1868	498	89	...	...	587
		1869	289	...	...	...	289
Godavery.	Cocanada ...	1868	...	...	1,420	...	1,420
		1869	...	...	2,402	...	2,402
	Nursapore ...	1868	...	...	297	...	297
		1869	...	12	206	...	218
	Total...	1868	39,807	1,037	2,209	415	43,468
		1869	37,574½	26,789	4,440	1,091½	69,894½
	Total for 2 years...	...	77,381½	27,826	6,649	1,506½	113,362½

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No. II.—*Statement of the number of Native Passengers who have left the under-mentioned Ports during the years* 1868 *and* 1869, *under Act XXV. of* 1859.

Districts.	Ports.	Years.	To Ceylon.	To the Coast and Bengal.	To Rangoon, Moulmein, and ports on the opposite coast, &c.	To the Straits.	Total.
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin ...	1868	8,826	...	...	...	8,826
		1869	7,876	...	...	...	7,876
	Coolasagarapatam ...	1868	632	...	...	...	632
		1869	684	...	...	...	684
	Coilpatam ...	1868	68	...	...	...	68
		1869	123	...	...	...	123
Madura.	Keelacarry ...	1868	1,436	...	...	...	1,436
		1869	1,581	...	...	...	1,581
	Davepatam ...	1868	31,402	...	...	...	31,402
		1869	35,570	...	...	...	35,570
	Paumben ...	1868	2,049	5,328	...	536	7,913
		1869	1,126	4,427	...	...	5,553
	Tondy ...	1868	17	...	...	...	17
		1869	27	...	...	...	27
Tanjore.	Trimulvassel ...	1868	47	16	...	...	63
		1869	57	45	...	...	102
	Tranquebar ...	1868	247	...	67	205	519
		1869	145	3	4	...	152
	Nagore ...	1868	33	...	...	...	33
		1869	4	3	19	...	26
	Negapatam ...	1868	3,081	142	2,254	4,032	9,509
		1869	4,320	157	2,851	3,703	11,031
	Topetoray ...	1868	1,292	31	...	...	1,323
		1869	1,575	22	...	...	1,597
	Muttupattai ...	1868	348	24	...	...	372
		1869	346	6	...	...	352
	Adrampatam ...	1868	302	31	...	...	333
		1869	240	16	...	...	256
	Ammapatam ...	1868	143	26	...	...	169
		1869	131	17	...	...	148
	Cottapatam ...	1868	57	2	...	...	59
		1869	73	...	...	...	73
	Cuttoomavady ...	1868	7	3	...	...	10
		1869	30	...	...	...	30
Godavery.	Cocanada ...	1868	...	...	3,040	...	3,040
		1869	...	...	3,427	...	3,427
	Nursapore ...	1868	...	8	207	...	215
		1869	...	...	539	...	539
	Total...	1868	49,987	5,611	5,568	4,773	65,939
		1869	53,908	4,696	6,840	3,703	69,147
	Total for 2 years...	...	103,895	10,307	12,408	8,476	135,086

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No. III.—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of* 1855, *from* 1*st April* 1869 *to* 31*st March* 1870.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total balance to credit of the Port.	Total deficit against the Port.	Remarks.
Eastern Group.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam	421 10 8	622 10 4	... ...	200 15 8	... ...	530 11 10	
Gopaulpore	8,414 4 1	1,773 5 11	6,640 14 2	... ...	14,839 4 7	... ...	
Calingapatam	933 4 5	1,579 5 9	... ...	646 1 4	3,005 1 11	... ...	
Bimlipatam	4,516 5 7	2,308 15 0	2,212 6 7	... ...	10,688 9 0	... ...	
Vizagapatam	2,249 3 4	2,012 10 8	236 8 8	... ...	2,787 11 2	... ...	
Cocanada	14,194 4 6	6,490 12 1	7,703 8 5	... ...	30,196 13 5	... ...	
Masulipatam	2,032 13 9	1,223 10 5	809 3 4	... ...	10,297 15 0	... ...	
Madras	47,852 0 9	86,454 5 3	... ...	38,602 4 6	16,891 14 7	... ...	
Cuddalore	845 5 3	419 15 6	425 5 9	... ...	3,895 6 4	... ...	
Tranquebar	760 0 11	353 15 6	406 1 5	... ...	6,505 15 8	... ...	
Negapatam and Nagore ...	8,230 6 9	13,832 3 4	... ...	5,601 12 7	6,561 15 4	... ...	
Tuticorin	10,289 3 0	12,841 14 9	... ...	2,552 11 9	24,868 2 5	... ...	
Western Group.							
Cochin	19,471 6 11	6,062 1 2	13,409 5 9	... ...	25,039 0 8	... ...	
Calicut and Beypore	8,813 15 11	39,613 12 3	... ...	30,799 12 4	... ...	16,695 8 4	
Tellicherry	2,457 3 6	1,261 6 7	1,195 12 11	... ...	5,238 7 3	... ...	
Cannanore	3,068 0 8	1,003 9 11	2,064 6 9	... ...	11,152 3 4	... ...	
Mangalore	7,509 3 3	1,767 5 0	5,741 14 8	... ...	14,698 8 5	... ...	* Net credit to the General Port Fund Rupees 1,68,940-12-6.
Total...	1,42,058 13 3	1,79,616 15 5	40,845 8 0	78,408 10 2	*1,86,167 0 8	17,226 4 2	

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No. IV.—*List of Ports at which the revised Boat Rules of 30th September 1867 have been brought into operation.*

Districts.	Ports.	Districts.	Ports.
Ganjam	Ganjam.	Tanjore	Mothupattai.
	Gopaulpore.		Adrampatam.
	Calingapatam.	Madura	Paumben.
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam.		Davepatam.
	Bimlipatam.		Keelacarry.
Godavery ...	Cocanada.		Tondy.
	Coringa.	Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin.
	Nursapore.	Malabar ...	Cochin.
Kistna	Masulipatam.		Ponani.
	Nizampatam.		Tanur.
	Epurpollem.		Beypore.
Nellore	Kottapatnam.		Calicut.
	Itamukkula.		Quilandy.
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore.		Baddagherry.
	Porto Novo.		Tellicherry.
Tanjore	Negapatam.		Cannanore.
	Nagore.	South Canara ...	Mangalore.
	Trimulvassel.		Kundapur.
	Tranquebar.		Barcoor.
	Topetoray.		

No. V.—*Statement of Troops, Invalids, &c., embarked for England during the year* 1869-70.

Names of Vessels.	Date of Departure.	Rate for		Number of				Insanes.		Convicts.	
		Invalids.	Effectives.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
Ship "Renown."	1870. March 3rd ...	195	195	3	131 *1	16	37	5	500	1	500

* To Cape of Good Hope.

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No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native: Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
5th April 1869 ...	......	Bombay to Beypore ...	Steamer "Dalhousie"	20th Brigade R. A.	2	12	1	1	...	...
				D. D. Royal H. A....	...	1	...	...	...	...
				2-19th Regiment	1	68	...	...	...	...
				45th do.	1	13	...	...	...	...
				3-60th Rifles	2	135	16	20	...	...
5th do. ...	......	Do. to Cannanore ...	Do. do. ...	1-1st Royals	...	1	...	...	...	...
6th do. ...	......	Do. to do. ...	Do. "Malabar"	1-1st Royals	1	51	...	...	...	...
				2-19th Regiment	1	...	...	...	...	...
8th do. ...	17th April 1869..	Rangoon to Madras ...	Do. "Oriental"	Royal Artillery	...	2	...	...	...	...
				76th Regiment	1	1	...	...	...	...
				7th do. N.I.	2	11	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance Department	...	28	3	5	...	...
				Medical Department	...	1	1	1	...	...
				Garrison Staff	...	2	...	...	...	...
......	19th do. ...	Calcutta to do. ...	Do. "Punjaub"	2-19th Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...
				3-60th Rifles	...	1	...	...	...	...
				10th Regiment N.I.	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	25th do. ...	Bombay to do. ...	Do. "Arabia" ...	Ordnance Department	...	1	1	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	...	6	...	...	...	...
......	2nd May 1869 ...	Madras to Port Blair ...	......	E. Company, Sappers and Miners...	2	188	1	...	...	...

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				2-21st Foot...	...	3	2	5	...	...
				76th do	...	3	...	...	...	...
				38th Regiment N. I.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	1	1	1	...	...
24th do. ...	4th do. ...	Do. to Rangoon ...	Do. "Punjaub"...	C. E. Department	...	28	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	...	2	1	1	...	...
				Quarter Master-General's Dept....	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance Department	...	2	1	3	...	...
				Medical Department	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	......	Do. to Penang ...	......	7th Regiment N. I.	1	8	...	1	...	...
18th do.	23rd do. ...	Singapore to Madras ...	Do. "Nubia" ...	8th do.	6	248	4	6	...	...
......	25th do. ...	Beypore to Cannanore ...	Do. "Ethiopia" ...	1-1st Royals	1	1	...	...	...	...
19th do.	......	Madras to Singapore ...	Do. "Candia" ...	5-25th Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	4	...	...
27th do.	7th do. ...	Singapore to Madras ...	Do. "Surat" ...	8th Regiment N. I.	3	136	7	10	...	...
27th do.	4th do. ...	Vizagapatam to Moulmein	Do. "Punjaub" ...	37th Grenadiers	1	4	...	...	...	...
......	28th April 1869..	Calcutta to Madras ...	Do. "Sattara" ...	1-1st Royals	...	1	...	...	...	...
11th May 1869...	......	Madras to Calcutta ...	Do. "Himalaya" ...	105th Regiment	...	1	1	1	...	...
......	12th May 1869...	Vizagapatam to Madras...	Do. "Asia" ...	E. I. V. Company...	...	2	2	8	...	...
25th April 1869.	......	Do. to do. ...	Do. "Sattara"	19th Regiment N. I.	1	4	...	...	1	....
				Medical Department	1	1	...	...	...	...
......	9th do. ...	Beypore to Cannanore ...	Do. do. ...	1-1st Royals	...	1	...	...	...	...
2nd May 1869 ...	......	Port Blair to Rangoon ...	Do. "Punjaub" ...	I. Company Sappers and Miners ...	2	133	...	...	...	...
12th do. ...	......	Vizagapatam to Madras...	Do. do. ...	Sappers and Miners	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	8th do. ...	Calcutta to Bimlipatam...	Do. "Asia" ...	2nd Regiment N. I.	1	...	...	...	...	...
9th do. ...	......	Vizagapatam to Madras...	Do. "India" ...	E. I. V. Company	...	2	2	8	...	...
				A-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	3	1	5	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	2	12	1	3	...	...
				76th do.	1	18	2	6	...	...
				38th do. N. I.	...	8	1	2	...	...
				37th do.	...	5	...	3	...	...
				12th do.	...	3	...	...	...	...
6th do. ...	16th do. ...	Rangoon to Madras ...	Do. "Punjaub" ...	Medical Department	2	6	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	60	...	...	...	...
				Camp E. do.	...	15	1	1	...	...
				Barrack do.	...	3	...	...	...	...
				I. Company Sappers and Miners ...	2	133	...	...	...	...
				3rd Regiment N. I.	1	2	...	...	...	...
				7th do.	...	9	...	...	...	...

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No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native: Officers.	European and Native: Men.	European and Native: Women.	European and Native: Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
22nd May 1869..	29th May 1869...	Madras to Rangoon ...	Steamer "Punjaub"	2-21st Regiment	1	1	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	...	6	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Medical do.	1	3	...	...	...	...
				76th Regiment	2	2	...	...	...	...
				30th do. N. I.	...	...	1	1	...	...
19th do. ...	......	Cannanore to Beypore ...	Do. "Genl. Outram"	1-1st Royals	1	2	...	...	...	...
9th do. ...	......	Do. to Bombay ...	Do. "Sattara" ...	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Do. to Mangalore..		Commissariat Department ...	...	2	1	1	...	—
10th do. ...	12th do. ...	Penang to Singapore ...	P. & O. Str. "Emeu"...	7th Regiment N. I.	5	184	2	2	2	...
......	9th June 1869 ...	Calcutta to Poonamallee..	Do. "Oriental"	2nd do. L. C.	...	1	...	3	...	...
......	4th do. ...	Hong-Kong to Palaveram.	Do. "Candia"	29th do. N. I.	...	4	...	...	...	...
13th Jan. 1869...	18th Jan. 1869...	Rangoon to Thyetmyo ...	Str. "Col. Phayre" & "Flat Sittang."	76th Regiment	2	68	4	3	...	...
23rd June 1869..	......	Vizagapatam to Rangoon..	Steamer "Punjaub" ...	Medical Department	...	2	1	...	...	...
20th do. ...	......	Waltair to Madras ...	Do. "Ethiopia" ...	2nd Regiment N. I.	...	1	1	...	...	...
19th June 1869...	27th June 1869...	Madras to Rangoon ...	Do. "Punjaub" ...	Madras Staff Corps	1	4	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	1	2	...	...	...	...
				76th do.	...	3	1	2	...	...
				A-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance Department	...	1	1	5	...	...
				Camp E. do.	...	7	...	...	...	...
				Medical do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				36th Regiment N. I.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	4	1	4	...	...

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...	......	Do. to Penang ...	......	7th do.	...	4	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	1	2	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Foot...	...	...	1	1	...	..
				76th do.	1	1	...	...	...	...
				A. Company Sappers and Miners ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2nd do. ...	12th do. ...	Rangoon to Madras ...	Steamer "Punjaub"	12th Regiment N. I.	...	4	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	10	...	...	...	...
				Barrack Department	...	...	1	2	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
8th July 1869 ...	......	Masula to do. ...	Do. do. ...	Medical do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
				A-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	7	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	1	7	2	8	...	...
				76th do.	...	17	3	8	...	...
				A. Company Sappers and Miners ...	...	2	1	8	...	...
1st July 1869 ...	9th July 1869 ...	Rangoon to Madras ...	Do. do. ...	Commissariat Department ...	...	8	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do. ...	...	2	1	4	...	...
				Camp E. do. ...	...	21	...	...	...	...
				Medical do. ...	1	9	...	...	...	...
				7th Regiment N. I.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	5	...	...	...	...
6th July 1869 ...	......	Bombay to Madras ...	Do. "Oriental" ...	B-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
20th June 1869...	......	Masula to Waltair ...	Do. "Punjaub" ...	Medical Department	...	2	...	...	...	...
				76th Regiment	1	1	...	...	...	...
				A-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	2	...	...	...	...
17th July 1869...	24th do. ...	Madras to Rangoon ...	Do. do. ...	Quarter Master-General's Dept. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				36th Regiment N. I.	1	2	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
1st do. ...	4th do. ...	Rangoon to Port Blair ...	Do. "Arracan" ...	2-21st Regiment	4	131	...	...	...	...
10th do. ...	12th do. ...	Port Blair to Rangoon ...	Do. do. ...	2-21st do.	4	118	4	10	...	...
......	17th do. ...	Bombay to Madras ...	Do. "Oriental" ...	Royal Artillery	...	1	...	...	...	...
				86th Regiment N. I.	1	2	...	...	...	...
				37th Regiment	...	2	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	5	...	...	...	...
29th July 1869...	5th August 1869.	Rangoon to Madras ...	Do. "Punjaub" ...	Commissariat Department ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
				Medical do. ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...

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No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native: Officers.	European and Native: Men.	European and Native: Women.	European and Native: Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
3rd August 1869.	7th August 1869.	Madras to Vizagapatam...	Steamer "Ethiopia" ...	Commissariat Department ...	...	2	1	1	...	...
14th do. ...	22nd do. ...	Madras to Rangoon... ...	Do. "Punjaub"	38th Regiment N. I.	1	7	1	3	1	...
				Sappers and Miners ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	6	...	...	...	...
......	17th do. ...	Do. to Vizagapatam...	....	Do. do.	..	4	...	...	...	...
17th do. ...	22nd do. ...	Vizagapatam to Rangoon.	Do. do. ...	37th Regiment N. I.	...	1	...	...	...	...
14th do. ...	......	Do. to Madras...	Do. "Oriental" ...	Commissariat Department ...	...	2	...	4	...	...
......	29th do. ...	Trincomallee to Madras...	Do. "Asia"	Naval Service	...	1	...	...	...	...
17th do. ...	29th do. ...	Bombay to Madras	Do. do.	A.-D. Brigade R. H. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
15th do. ...	......	Cannanore to Bombay ...	Do. "Burmah" ...	C-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	3rd Sept. 1869...	Madras to Vizagapatam	Do. "Asia" ...	Ordnance Department	...	2	1	...	...	...
30th do. ...	......	Do. to Calcutta		Medical do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
......	12th do. ...	Hong-Kong to Palaveram.	P. & O. Str. "Dacca"...	29th Regiment N. I.	...	5	...	...	...	...
31st do. ...	......	Vizag. to Masulipatam ...	Steamer "Punjaub" ...	Madras Staff Corps	1	1	...	...	...	..
11th Sept. 1869..	......	Beypore to Bombay ...	Do. "Ethiopia"	E-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	...	...	...
				D-14 do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				D-D. do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	6	...	...	...	...
26th Aug. 1869..	3rd do. ...	Rangoon to Madras... ...	Do. "Punjaub" ...	Quarter Master-General's Dept. ...	1	8	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	17	1	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	2	66	4	8	...	...
				76th do.	...	17	3	8	...	...
				Sappers and Miners	...	1	...	...	...	...
				7th Regiment N. I.	...	9	...	...	...	...
				12th do.	...	3	...	...	...	...

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				36th do.	1	2	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	4	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	1	5	1	5	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	7	...	...	...	...
11th Sept. 1869...	18th Sept. 1869...	Madras to Rangoon ...	Steamer "Punjaub"	General Staff	1	11	...	...	3	...
				Royal Artillery	1	5	...	...	1	...
				A-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	3	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	...	6	...	...	...	...
				76th Regiment	1	4	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	1	7	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do. ...	...	19	...	...	...	...
				Medical do. ...	1	7	...	...	...	...
				12th Regiment N. I.	1	6	...	...	1	...
11th do. ...	......	Vizagapatam to Rangoon.	Do. do.	Madras Staff Corps	1	1	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	2	...	...	...	...
......	12th do. ...	Cannanore to Beypore ...	Do. "Ethiopia"...	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	5	...	...	...	...
				1-1st Royals	...	8	...	...	...	...
				2-19th Regiment	...	5	...	...	...	...
18th do. ...	19th do. ...	Do. to Calicut ... / Do. to Bangalore.	Do. "Oriental" ...	Commissariat Department ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				1st Royals	3	76	5	7	...	2
				2-19th Regiment	...	5	...	...	...	...
20th do. ...	24th do. ...	Bombay to Beypore ...	Do. "Dacca" ...	B-23rd Royal Artillery	...	7	...	...	...	...
				2-19th Regiment	...	2	...	...	...	...
				2-2nd do.	...	5	1	1	...	...
				45th do.	1	12	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	1	...	...	...	...
26th do. ...	27th do. ...	Beypore to Cannanore ...	Do. "Himalaya"	1st Royals	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	2	1	4	...	...
26th do. ...	......	Do. to Bombay ...	Do. do. ...	1-1st Royals	...	10	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	2	62	...	...	...	...
				2-24th do.	...	13	...	2	...	...
				45th do.	1	24	...	...	...	...
				90th do.	...	15	2	5	...	...
				Medical Department	1	...	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	1	1	4	...	...
				Pension Establishment	...	1	...	...	...	...

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No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native. Officers.	European and Native. Men.	European and Native. Women.	European and Native. Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
24th Sept. 1869 .	......	Beypore to Bombay... ...	Str. "Coromandel"..	16th Lancers	2	21	3	6	...	...
				18th Hussars	...	14	2	5	...	...
				2-10th Regiment	...	3	2	6	...	...
				3-60th Rifles	1	58	3	6	...	...
				Medical Department	1	1	...	...	...	...
24th do. ...	......	Do. to do.	Do. "Dacca" ...	Royal Artillery	1	74	7	15	...	...
				2-19th Regiment	2	36	2	4	...	...
				76th do.	...	37	4	12	...	...
				Medical Department	1	3	...	...	...	...
9th October 1869.	16th Oct. 1869 .	Madras to Rangoon... ...	Do. "Punjaub"...	General Staff	2	2	...	...	...	...
				Divisional Staff	1	5	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	...	7	2	4	...	...
				A-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	3	...	...	...	...
				No. 1-5th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				No. 5-5th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance Department	...	1	1	1	...	...
				Medical do.	...	8	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	10	1	3	...	...
				12th Regiment N. I.	1	2	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	...	...	1	4	...	...
......	12th do. ...	Do. to Vizagapatam...	Do. do. ...	E. I. V. Company	...	...	1	4	...	...
27th Sept. 1869 .	......	Cannanore to Bombay ...	Do. "Himalaya"	Unattached List	...	1	...	...	...	...
				D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	6	2	3	...	...
				1-1st Royals	...	25	2	4	...	...

26th do. ...	1st do. ...	Rangoon to Madras... ...	Steamer "Punjaub"	Royal Artillery	...	...	16	4	8	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	...	1	16	1	8	...	...
				76th Regiment	...	...	23	3	2	...	...
				7th do. N. I. ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
				12th do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				37th do. ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
				38th do. ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance Department ...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do. ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
				Medical do. ...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...
......	12th Sept. 1869.	Moulmein to Port Blair...	Do. "Czarewitch"	37th Regiment N. I. ...	...	5	188	...	...	...	...
28th do. ...	1st Oct. 1869 ...	Madras to Vizagapatam...	Do. "Oriental" ...	Medical Department ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
......	6th do. ...	Bombay to Cannanore ...	Do. "Genl. Havelock"	1-1st Royals	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	30th do. ...	Do. to do. ...	Do. "Ethiopia" ...	D-20th Brigade R. A. ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
1st Oct. 1869 ...	2nd do. ...	Cannanore to Beypore ...	Do. do. ...	D-20th do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	1-1st Royals	...	1	22	...	...	...	...
13th do. ...	......	Do. to Calicut ...	Do. "Genl. Outram"	1-1st do.	...	1	33	...	...	...	...
9th do. ...	......	Port Blair to Moulmein ...	Do "Czarewitch"...	37th Regiment N. I. ...	...	5	163	..	...	...	...
12th do. ...	......	Vizagapatam to Rangoon / Bimlipatam to do.	Do. "Punjaub"	Ordnance Department ...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...
				Do. do. ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
......	13th do. ...	Calcutta to Madras... ...	Do. "Busheer" ...	6th Regiment N. I. ...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...
14th do. ...	......	Madras to Hong-Kong ...	Do. "Dacca" ...	29th Regiment	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
26th do. ...	......	Do. to Calcutta	Do. "Himalaya" ...	Royal Artillery	...	...	9	4	7	...	...
21st do. ...	28th do. ...	Rangoon to Madras... ...	Do. "Punjaub"	Do. do.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	...	1	15	6	16	...	...
				7th Regiment N. I. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				12th do.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do. ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do. ...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...
23rd do.	24th do. ...	Beypore to Cannanore ...	Do. "Bushire"	1st Royals	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
				D-20th Brigade R. A. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	......	Do. to Bombay... ...		Ordnance Department ...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...
				A-D. Brigade H. A. ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...

No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native: Officers.	European and Native: Men.	European and Native: Women.	European and Native: Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
......	10th Nov. 1869...	Madras to Vizagapatam...	......	Divisional Staff	1	2	...	...	1	...
				Medical Department	...	2	1	...	...	...
				Do. do.	1	6	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	2	...	...	...	...
6th Nov. 1869 ...	15th do. ...	Do. to Rangoon... ...	Do. "Punjaub"	7th Regiment N. I.	...	11	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	...	...	3	6	...	...
				38th do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	...	16	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	1	3	...	...	...	...
5th Oct. 1869 ...	......	Gopaulpore to Madras ...	Do. "Burmah" ...	Medical Department	...	2	...	...	...	...
......	30th Oct. 1869...	Madras to Vizagapatam...	Do. "Himalaya"...	Indian Medical Department ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
......	10th Nov. 1869...	Calcutta to Madras... ...	Do. "Arabia" ...	102nd Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	12th do. ...	Do. do.	P. & O. Str. "Surat"...	Medical Department	...	2	...	...	...	...
29th do. ...	......	Cannanore to Beypore ...	Steamer "Asia" ...	1-1st Royals	...	3	...	...	...	...
				A-14th Brigade R. A.	5	125	21	31	...	...
8th Nov. 1869...	......	Beypore to Bombay... ...	Do. "Bombay"	B-D. do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				C. do.	...	36	4	8	...	...
				Do. do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
5th do. ...	6th do. ...	Do. to Bombay ...	Do. "Oriental"	Commissariat Department ...	...	2	1	2	...	...
		Do. to Cannanore		D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	1	...	...
				A-9th do.	8	146	16	28	...	...
......	7th do. ...	Bombay to Beypore... ...	Do. "Bombay"	2-60th Rifles	...	1	1	2	...	...
				2-19th Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...
				2-21st do.	...	1	1	...	...	...

19th do.	27th do.	Rangoon to Madras...	Do. "Punjaub"	General Staff	2	2	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	5	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Foot	...	5	1	3	...	...
				2-19th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				76th do.	...	12	2	4	...	...
				Sappers and Miners	1	3	...	...	...	...
				7th Regiment N. I.	...	6	...	...	...	...
				12th Regiment	...	2	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	14	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department	...	5	1	1	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Medical do.	...	2	1	1	...	...
......	23rd do.	Calcutta to Madras...	Do. "Ethiopia"	6th Regiment N. I.	...	3	...	...	...	...
				21st do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
24th do.	......	Madras to Calcutta...	Do. "Burmah"	2-12th Regiment	...	2	1	3	...	...
				37th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				102nd do.	...	1	...	1	...	...
12th do.	13th do.	Cannanore to Beypore	Do. do.	1-1st Royals	...	8	...	...	...	...
....	*27th do. †26th do.	Do. to Beypore	Do. "Euphrates"	D-20th Brigade R. A.*	...	1	1	8	...	...
				1st Royals†	3	95	4	11	...	2
				3-60th Rifles*	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Provincial Staff	1	1	...	...	...	...
20th do.	21st do.	Beypore to Cannanore	Do. "Arabia"	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	5	1	2	...	...
				1st Royals	...	15	1	8	...	...
				Commissariat Department	...	2	1	4	...	...
20th do.	......	Do. to Bombay...	Do. do.	R. H. Artillery	1	11	2	1	...	...
				6th Brigade R. A.	...	3	1	1	...	...
				E-20th do.	...	23	1	2	...	...
				Hd. Qrs., 20th do.	...	...	...	1	...	...
				49th Regiment	...	1	1	1	...	...
				4th do. N. I.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Staff	1	3	...	...	...	...
......	24th do.	Bombay to Beypore	Do. "Lord Clyde"	A-D. Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	...	...	...
9th do.	......	Do. do.	Do. "Burmah"	Medical Department	...	5	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	20th do.	Hong-Kong to Madras	P. & O. Str. "Simla"	36th Regiment N. I.	...	...	2	2	...	...
				29th do.	...	14	...	...	...	...

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No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native: Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
4th Dec. 1869.	13th Dec. 1869.	Madras to Rangoon... ...	Steamer "Punjaub"	General Staff	1	8	...	...	...	...
				1-5th Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				5-5th do.	...	2	1	1	...	...
				A-23rd do.	...	4	1	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	...	15	1	...	...	...
				76th do.	...	12	2	3	...	...
				Attached to Pegu Division ...	...	...	1	3	...	...
				7th Regiment N. I.	...	3	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	...	2	2	2	...	...
				Medical Department	1	2	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	41	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	1	4	1	1	...	...
7th do. ...	......	Do. to Calcutta	Do. "Euphrates" ...	Royal Artillery	...	1	1	1	...	...
11th do. ...	......	Do. to Hong-Kong ...	P. & O. Str. "Mangolia"	29th Regiment N. I.	...	5	...	...	...	...
5th do. ...	6th do. ...	Beypore to {Kamptee / Cannanore}	Steamer "Ethiopia"	A-D. Brigade R. H. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				1-1st Royals	...	5	...	...	...	...
26th Nov. 1869.	3rd do. ...	Calcutta to Madras... ...	Do. "Asia" ...	102nd Regiment	1	...	...	...	...	...
				1-21st do.	...	17	6	10	...	...
				45th do.	...	24	18	29	...	...
				Pension Establishment	...	2	4	8	...	...
				Medical Department	...	1	...	...	...	...
4th Dec. 1869 ...	4th do. ...	Calicut to Cannanore ...	Do. "Pilly"	1-1st Royals	3	92	3	8	...	2
7th do. ...	11th do. ...	Bombay to Beypore... ...	Do. "Arabia" ...	B-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	1	...	...

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17th do.	24th do.	Rangoon to Madras	Do.	"Cashmere"	General Staff	1	5	...	...	1	...
					Royal Artillery	...	3	...	...	...	...
					Medical Department	...	2	...	...	...	...
					3rd Regiment N. I.	...	2	...	...	...	...
					E. I. V. Company	...	1	...	...	...	...
21st do.	24th do.	Vizagapatam to Madras		......	Do.	...	2	2	3	...	...
......	30th Nov. 1869	Calcutta to Rangoon	Do.	"Madras"	Volunteers from 102nd	2	31	2	4	...	...
4th do.	......	Madras to Calcutta	Do.	"Asia"	2-19th Regiment	12	555	32	54	2	...
16th do.	......	Madras to Calcutta	Do.	do.	2-19th do.	13	287	48	68	6	...
					2-21st do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
					210th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
					1-1st Royals	...	2	...	...	...	...
					2-24th Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...
					Sappers and Miners	...	1	...	...	...	...
					4th Regiment N. I.	...	2	...	...	...	...
10th do.	11th Dec. 1869	Cannanore to Beypore	Do.	"Arabia"	1-1st Royals	2	93	5	8	...	2
*17th do. †17th do.	18th do.	Beypore to Cannanore	Do.	"Mahratta"	1-1st Royals*	3	181	12	20	...	4
					25th Regiment N. I.	...	2	1	4	...	...
5th Nov. 1869	......	Do. to Bombay	Do.	"Oriental"	Invalids and Time-expired men	8	44	4	11	...	...
18th Dec. 1869	......	Cannanore to Bombay	Do.	"Mahratta"	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
24th do.	25th do.	Do. to Beypore	Do.	"Ethiopia"	D-20th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
					1-1st Royals	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Bombay to Beypore	Do.	do.	45th Regiment	1	...	...	...	...	...
26th do.	29th do.	Do. to Beypore	Do.	"Lord Elphinstone"	2-21st do.	3	58	4	5	...	...
					76th do.	3	119	6	7	...	...
					45th do.	...	14	2	9	...	...
					76th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
					4-5th Brigade R. A.	...	...	1	1	...	...
					23rd Regiment N. I.	...	1	...	...	...	...
					A-9th Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
					Medical Department	3	3	...	...	...	...
					16th Lancers	...	9	...	...	...	...
1st Jan. 1870	9th Jan. 1870	Madras to Rangoon	Do.	"Cashmere"	2-21st Regiment	4	61	6	7	...	...
					76th do.	2	121	7	13	...	...
					Ordnance Department	1	4	...	...	...	...
					Medical do.	2	4	3	3	...	...
					Staff Corps	1	1	...	...	...	...
					36th Regiment N. I.	...	...	2	2	...	...
......	......	Madras to Vizagapatam		......	Ordnance Department	1	...	...	...	...	...

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No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native: Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
7th Jan. 1870 ...	......	Vizagapatam to Gopaulpore	Steamer "Ethiopia" ..	District Staff	2	6	...	...	...	...
8th do. ...	8th Jan. 1870 ...	Calicut to Cannanore ...	Do. "Genl. Havelock"	1-1st Royals	...	1	1	3	...	...
1st do. ...	5th do. ...	Bombay to Cannanore ...	Do. do. ...	D-20th Brigade R. A.	1	...	...	...	...	...
10th do. ...	......	Do. to Beypore... ...	Do. "Dacca" ...	2-21st Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	...	10	...	...	...	...
13th do. ...	21st do. ...	Rangoon to Madras... ...	Do. "Cashmere"	Royal Artillery	...	1	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	1	8	...	...	...	...
				76th do.	...	7	...	...	...	...
				Sappers and Miners	...	1	...	...	...	...
				7th Regiment N. I.	...	6	...	...	...	...
				36th Regiment	...	4	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	1	3	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	1	7	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	1	3	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	4	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	5	...	...	...	...
19th do. ...	21st do. ...	Madras to Port Blair ...	Ship "Chalmers" ...	17th Regiment N. I.	...	17	...	...	...	...
......	19th do. ...	Calcutta to Madras	Steamer "Arabia"...	45th Regiment	1	...	...	...	...	...
				2-10th do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				1-21st do.	...	7	...	...	...	...
				45th do.	...	18	1	...	...	...
				102nd do.	...	1	2	2	...	...
				Medical Department	...	1	...	...	...	...
21st do. ...	22nd do. ...	Calicut to Cannanore ...	Do. "Genl. Havelock"	1-1st Royals	...	4	...	...	...	...

......	4th do. ...	Calcutta to Rangoon ...	Do. "Asia" ...	Volunteers from 93 to 2-21st and 76th Regiments ...	2	25	2	3	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	1	3	...	...	...	...
				76th do.	3	7	1	2	...	...
				A-23rd Brigade R. A.	...	4	1	...	...	...
29th do. ...	5th Feb. 1870 ...	Madras to Rangoon... ...	Do. "Cashmere"	12th Regiment N. I.	...	3	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	1	3	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	10	1	2	...	...
				Commissariat Department ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Medical do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Pay do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	......	Madras to Vizagapatam ...	......	E. I. V. Company	...	1	1	3	...	...
14th do. ...	......	Gopaulpore to Madras ...	Do. "Arabia" ...	31st Regiment N. I.	...	...	1	3	...	...
2nd do. ...	......	Madras to Calcutta... ...	Do. "Mahratta" ...	Medical Department	...	2	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. 1870 ...	......	Vizagapatam to Rangoon.	Do. "Cashmere" ...	31st Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...
12th Jan. 1870...	......	Rangoon to Moulmein ...	Do. "Rangoon" ...	37th do.	...	45	...	...	...	...
15th do.	21st Jan. 1870...	Kurrachee to Bangalore.	Do. "Dacca" ...	2-21st do.	16	240	35	26	4	...
20th do.			Ship "Windsor Castle"	2-21st do.	9	364	52	42	3	...
20th do. ...	......	Rangoon to Thyetmyo ...	Do. "Lord W. Bentick"	76th do.	1	79	5	7	...	...
		Cannanore to Beypore.		D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	2	...	...	...	...
4th Feb. 1870 ...	5th Feb. 1870 ...	Do. to Calicut ..	Str. "Euphrates"...	1-1st Royals	1	32	...	...	...	...
		Do. to Beypore.		Do.	...	11	3	...	...	...
6th do. ...	......	Calicut to Bombay	Do. "Genl. Havelock"	Staff	1	2	...	...	...	...
6th do. ...	6th do. ...	Do. to Cannanore ...	Do. do. ...	1st Royals	1	27	...	...	...	...
6th Jan. 1870 ...	......	Do. to Bombay	Do. do. ...	3rd Regiment L. C.	...	2	...	...	...	...
4th Feb. 1870 ...	......	Beypore to Bombay... ...	Do. "Elphinstone"	A-D. Brigade R. H. A.	...	7	2	3	...	...
				E-20th Royal Artillery	...	4	1	1	...	...
11th do. ...	......	Do. to Bombay... ...	Do. "Asia"	102nd Regiment	...	2	2	3	...	...
......	22nd Jan. 1870...	Do. to Cannanore ...	Do. "Genl. Havelock"	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	2	...	...
......	11th Feb. 1870...	Hong-Kong to Madras ...	P. & O. Str. "Surat"...	29th Regiment N. I.	...	13	...	...	...	...
......	16th do. ...	Calcutta to Madras... ...	Do. "Oriental"	105th Regiment	...	4	4	9	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	9	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	...	11	1	...	...	...
				76th do.	...	11	1	3	...	...
10th do. ..	18th do. ...	Rangoon to Madras... ...	Steamer "Ethiopia"	7th Regiment N. I.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				12th do.	...	5	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	1	3	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...

No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—*(Continued.)*

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	European and Native: Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
10th Feb. 1870...	18th Feb. 1870...	Rangoon to Madras... ...	Steamer "Ethiopia"	Commissariat Department ...	...	5	1	2	...	...
				Medical do. ...	1	6	...	...	...	...
26th do. ...	6th March 1870.	Madras to Rangoon... ...	Do. do.	76th Regiment	1	8	1	2	...	...
				2-21st do.	...	2	1	3	...	...
				No. 3-5th Brigade R. A.	...	2	2	3	...	...
				A-23rd do.	...	12	...	...	...	...
				5-5th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				12th Regiment N. I.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	6	...	...	...	...
				7th do.	...	4	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	6	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
15th do. ...	......	Vizagapatam to Madras...	Do. do. ...	Staff Corps...	1	1	...	...	...	...
......	4th Feb. 1870 ...	Calcutta to Rangoon ...	Do. do. ...	Volunteers from 90th to 2-21 & 76th	1	26	...	...	...	...
......	19th do. ...	Bombay to Cannanore ...	Do. "Arabia" ...	1st Royals	4	84	...	...	...	...
10th do. ...	13th do. ...	Do. to Beypore... ...	Do. "Earl Canning"	D. R. H. Artillery	1	26	3	5	...	...
				A-9th Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	8	...	...
				4-5th do.	1	...	...	...	...	...
				20th do.	1	35	1	...	...	...
				23rd do.	2	29	1	...	...	...
				1-21st Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...
				45th do.	1	95	4	5	...	...
				3-60th Rifles	1	32	...	...	...	...

				Staff	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
				5th Brigade R. A.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18th do.	19th do.	Cannanore to Beypore	Do. "Arabia"	D-20th do.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
18th do.	......	Do. to do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...
12th do.	......	Calicut to Bombay	Do. "Pilly"	Royal Artillery	...	...	...	10	3	4	...	...
21st do.	......	Cannanore to Bombay	Do. "Lord Elphinstone"	1-1st Royals	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
				45th Regiment	...	...	...	31	2	2	...	...
				16th Lancers	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
......	16th March 1870.	Calcutta to Madras	Do. "Burmah"	18th Hussars	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
				2-10th Regiment	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
				Medical Department	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	27th Feb. 1870	Beypore to Cannanore	Do. "Oriental"	1-1st Royals	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...
......	4th March 1870.	Bombay to Cannanore	Do. "Asia"	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
				45th Regiment	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
......	5th do.	Do. to Beypore	Do. do.	Medical Department	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				A-D. Brigade R. H. A.	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...
12th March 1870.	.. ...	Beypore to Bombay	Do. "Cashmere"	20th do. R. A.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	...	1	6	1	2	...	...
				2-21st Foot	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...
				76th Regiment	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				7th do. N. I.	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
				12th do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10th do.	18th March 1870.	Rangoon to Madras	Do. "Ethiopia"	36th do.	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	...
				Medical Department	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
				General Staff	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
19th do.	......	Madras to Hong-Kong	Do. "Simla"	29th Regiment N. I.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
				76th Regiment	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
				3-5th Brigade R. A.	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
				1-5th do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
26th do.	......	Madras to Rangoon	Do. "Ethiopia"	7th Regiment N. I.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
				12th do.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
				36th do.	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
				37th do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
				38th do.	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...

No. VI.—*Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year* 1869-70.—(*Concluded.*)

Dates. Sailed.	Dates. Arrived.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps, &c.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Horses.	Bullocks.
26th March 1870.	......	Madras to Rangoon...	Steamer "Ethiopia"	Ordnance Department	...	12	...	...	...	...
				Commissariat do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Medical do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				2nd Regiment N. I.	...	1	1	...	...	...
26th Feb. 1870...	......	Port Blair to Madras	Ship "Chalmers"	Sappers and Miners	...	5	...	...	...	...
26th do. ...	14th March 1870.	Do. to Rangoon	Do. do.	17th Regiment N. I.	...	17	...	...	...	...
13th March 1870.	19th do. ...	Rangoon to Port Blair	Do. "Czarewitch"	Indian Medical Department	1	1	...	...	...	...
				British Medical Service	1	1	...	...	...	...
				2-21st Regiment	8	130	1	4	...	...
				Commissariat Department	...	1	...	...	...	...
2nd do. ...	......	Vizagapatam to Rangoon.	Steamer "Ethiopia"	Medical Department	...	1	1	...	...	...
26th do. ...	......	Beypore to {Kamptee / Cannanore}	Do. "Burmah"	B-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				D. do.	...	1	1	...	...	...
18th do. ...	......	Cannanore to Beypore	Do. "Bushire"	D-20th do.	...	8	...	...	...	...
13th do. ...	......	Do. to Bombay	Do. "Cashmere"	Medical Department	...	2	1	3	...	...
16th do. ...	16th do. ...	Do. to Beypore	Do. "Pilly"	1-1st Royals	4	147	5	5	...	8
......	20th do. ...	Bombay to Beypore...	Do. "Dalhousie"	Royal Artillery	8	76	10	19	...	...
				79th Regiment	2	91	...	...	...	...
				1-21st do.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance Artificer	...	1	...	...	...	...
......	13th do. ...	Beypore to Cannanore	Do. "Cashmere"	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Calcutta	Do. "Himalaya"	16th Lancers	1	2	...	...	...	...
				18th Hussars	...	7	...	...	...	...
				1st Royals	...	2	...	...	...	...
				2-10th Regiment	...	1	...	...	...	...

......	31st do. ...	Cocanada } to Madras.		2-24th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				4th Regiment N. I.	...	2	...	...	...	...
				Ordnance Department	...	2	1	4	...	...
28th March 1870.	......	Port Blair to Moulmein ...	Ship "Czarewitch" ...	37th Regiment N. I.	5	192	...	...	...	...
27th do. ...	......	Masulipatam to Burmah ...	Steamer "Ethiopia" ...	Commissariat Department ...	...	2	1	5	...	...
28th do. ...	......	Vizagapatam to Madras ...	Do. "Arabia" ...	Ordnance do. ...	...	2	1	4	...	...
28th do. ...	31st do. ...	Port Blair to Rangoon ...	Ship "Czarewitch" ...	2-21st Regiment	3	132	1	2	...	...
26th do. ...	27th do. ...	Calicut to Cannanore ...	Steamer "Burmah" ...	1-1st Royals	1	44	...	...	...	...
......	27th do. ...	Do. to do. ...	Do. do. ...	D-20th Brigade R. A.	...	1	1	...	...	...
......	20th do. ...	Bombay to Beypore	Do. "Lord Elphinstone" ...	2-21st Regiment	...	21	...	...	...	...
				45th do.	1	21	1	...	...	...
				60th do.	3	99	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	8	1	3	...	...
				Army Educational Department ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
......	28th do. ...	Bombay to Cannanore ...	Do. "Earl Canning" ...	1-1st Royals	1	95	1	...	...	...
......	29th do. ...	Do. to Beypore	Do. do. ...	16th Lancers	1	82	1	2	...	...
				102nd Regiment	...	1	1	6	...	...
31st do. ...	......	Beypore to Bombay	Do. do. ...	D-D. Brigade R. A.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				C-20th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				A-23rd do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				C-23rd do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				5-5th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Royal Artillery	...	1	...	...	...	...
				16th Lancers	...	5	...	...	...	...
				18th Hussars	...	8	...	...	...	...
				1st Royals	...	7	2	...	...	...
				1-21st Regiment	2	51	2	2	...	...
				45th do.	...	1	1	3	...	...
				2-24th do.	...	1	...	...	...	...

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No. VII.—*Statement showing the Wrecks which occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1869-70.

Dates.	Names of Ships.	Tons.	Particulars.
1869.			
7th April ...	Puttimar "Narrayen."	23½	Was bound from Beypore to Bombay with a cargo of cocoanuts valued 800 rupees, and was wrecked on the Cooty reef through the ignorance of the Commander or Tindal of the nature of the Coast near Calicut and of the existence of the reef. Both crew and cargo were saved.
17th " ...	British Ship "Sarah Sands."	1,250	This vessel was on her voyage from Liverpool to Bombay laden with coals, and (as supposed) from error in her reckoning struck against the reef surrounding the island of Kalpeni, and became a total wreck. The Commander and Crew arrived at Alleppy from that place in an island boat, and thence came on to Cochin, where they were provided by the Master Attendant with passage to Bombay per Steamer "Mahratta." The cargo was totally lost.
29th May ...	Dhony "Mohideen Audiletchmy."	84	Was wrecked near Tuticorin, while making for that port in heavy weather from Coilpatam, the cause being an accident to the rudder. She was laden with tamarind, coir, wood, &c., of the value of Rupees 3,500, intended for Tuticorin and Madras, the greater portion of which was recovered. There was no loss of life.
9th July ...	British Barque "Alexandra."	547	Left Madras on the 8th July for Liverpool, and from carelessness on the part of the Commander and Chief Officer was stranded on the coast near Madras, becoming a total wreck. She had a general cargo on board valued about Rupees 3,52,543, all of which was saved. The crew were safely landed. This case was investigated by a Court of Inquiry, by which the Certificate of the Commander was suspended for three months, and that of the Chief Officer for six months.
11th August ...	Brig "Stree Rajarajaswery."	246½	While getting out the river at Vizagapatam grounded on the bar, and not having sufficient ground tackling and hawsers ran ashore. No lives were lost. There was no cargo on board.
19th September.	Dhony "Cotia Kuleanpussa."	91½	Being bound from Beypore to Mandavee in ballast, the mast was carried away on approaching the entrance of the river by the rolling of the vessel, and, drifting on the rocks of the south point of the entrance to the river, went to pieces. The crew were saved.
2nd October ...	Dhony "Cothunda Ramasawmy."	72½	This vessel was proceeding into Calingapatam river for repairs, took the ground on the bar, and was lost, She was in ballast. The crew were rescued.
1870.			
25th January ...	Brig "Erin" ...	146	Was riding at anchor at the port of Negapatam with a cargo of timber on board, valued Rupees 4,800, and heavy monsoon weather coming on, parted her cables and drifted on the beach. Both crew and cargo were saved.
25th do. ...	Dhony "Mohidin Buy Audiletchmy."	17	Was on the voyage from Coilpatam to Moottoopettah, laden with paddy worth Rupees 1,050, and experiencing thick hazy weather was nearly foundering when she struck on Mundapum reef, and broke up. The cargo was totally lost. No lives perished.

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23rd February...	North German Ship "Helios" of Hamburgh.	717	Was bound from Sunderland to Rangoon with a cargo of 1,110 tons of coal, valued Rupees 11,100, and was wrecked at Puddur near the port of Vizagapatam. From the Commander's statement, the vessel appears to have been lost owing to the want of precaution in heaving the lead. The ship left Sunderland on the 3rd November 1869, and did not sight land till she ran ashore on the 23rd February, when she was abreast of Cocanada, though bound to Rangoon. Her position by observation at noon of this day placed her in Latitude 16° 26′ N., Long. 83° 10′ East, or about 35 miles off the land; throughout the afternoon he steered a N. by East course, close hauled, on the starboard tack, with the wind about East. The Commander states he was desirous of sighting the land with a view to check his Chronometer. About 7 P.M., a light was seen bearing W. N. W., which the Commander took to be Coringa light. He ought, threfore, to have known he was in soundings, yet no cast at the lead was taken. At half past seven P.M., the Commander ordered the vessel to be put about just as she took the ground, and was finally lost. The light seen by the Commander, bearing W. N. W., must have been a light on shore off Pentacottah, near which place the vessel struck shortly afterwards. The course made by the ship was N. N. W., about 49 miles since noon of the 23rd February to the spot where she struck. The ship had no anchors over the side, nor chain cables bent. The vessel was an iron one, and the Commander made no statement regarding the Compasses on board. No inquiry was held as she was a foreign vessel. 1,090 tons of coal were in the hold of the wrecked vessel, twenty tons having been jettisoned. The crew were saved except one man, who was drowned.
23rd March ...	Dhony "Ellumah" ...	55	While on the voyage from Tellicherry to Cochin was burnt down, her cargo consisting of pepper, worth about Rupees 14,000, being totally lost. The cause of fire could not be traced. The crew were all saved.

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No. VIII.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class. Country-made.	Height of Light above the sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore ...	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd.	90	8
Santapillay ...	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	1st.	150	14
Cocanada... ...	16° 56′ 00″	82° 13′ 50″	2nd.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	83½	15
Masulipatam ...	16° 9′ 30″	81° 12′ 45″	3rd.	95	10
Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	2nd.	90	13
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 00″	2nd.	95	11
Pulicat	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	3rd.	56	6
Madras	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st.	90	12 to 14
Karikal	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd.	65	8

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Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	When first exhibited.	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea-horizon.	From a Flag-staff.	Will be exhibited during this year.	A white fixed light intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180″ facing S. E.	From the roof of an house.	1st November 1849.	A white fixed light on a Hill called Santapillay metta 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to Mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60 West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the Coast. A new lantern on the Dioptric principle, fourth order, with two reflectors, will shortly be exhibited from this station.
90″ or from N. N. E. to E S. E.	From a Column.	During the year 1870.	A white fixed light with three reflectors to be placed at the mouth of the Cocanada River as a Harbour-light to enable Mariners to clear the North end of the Mud Shoal off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
From all points of the horizon.	From a Tower	2nd November 1868.	A revolving white light exhibited from a Tower erected on Hope Island intended to lead vessels clear of the Rocks and Shoals off Godavery Point. A fourth order revolving Dioptric light with short eclipses has been exhibited here instead of the old fixed light.
From all points of the sea-horizon or 180°	From a Flag-staff.	1st June 1858.	A red fixed light on the Flag-staff in the Fort. A new red light on the Dioptric principle of the sixth order is about to be exhibited here instead of the old lantern.
180° facing S. E.	From a Column.	1st May 1851.	A white fixed light about two miles N.W. of Point Divi whose position it is intended to point out. A new lantern on the Dioptric principle of the fourth order with one reflector will be exhibited here during the year illuminating the horizon over an arc of illumination of 230°.
180° or the whole sea-horizon.	Do. do.	1st January 1853.	A white fixed light in the village of Moonapoliem due West of the Shoalest part of the Armeghon Shoal, having only 1¾ fathoms on it 6 miles from the shore. A new lantern on the Dioptric principle of the fourth order with two reflectors will be exhibited here during the year.
180° or the whole sea-horizon.	Do. do.	In 1859.	A red fixed light exhibited from a Tower on the sight of the old Flag-staff as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat reef. A new fixed Dioptric red light, fourth order, with two reflectors, will be exhibited here during the year, and will be visible at a distance of 10 miles.
310° facing East.	Do. do.	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Cata-dioptric light on the North Esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea-horizon.	Do. do.	1st July 1836.	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146°	From the Flag-staff.	June 1853.	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government.

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No. VIII.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class. Country-made.	Height of Light above the sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Negapatam ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	3rd	100	12
Paumben... ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	English Catadioptric.	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin... ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	1st.	43½	12
Cape Comorin...	8° 5′ 10″	77° 32′ 30″	English Dioptric, fourth order.	150	17
Cochin	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	Do.	97	15
Calicut	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	1st.	105	15
Tellicherry ...	11° 14′ 50″	75° 28′ 35″	3rd.	Upper Light 140, lower Light 104.	12
Cannanore ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	3rd.	110	12
Mangalore ...	21° 51′ 00″	74° 48′ 45″	2nd.	300	10

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Presidency of Madras.—(Concluded.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Whence first exhibited.	Remarks.
135° or from N. N E. to S. S. E.	From a Flag-staff.	1st August 1846.	A white fixed light near the beach. From June to December the light is lower to 88 feet. A new fixed white light will shortly be exhibited from a column 80 feet high, visible at a distance of 12 miles over an arc of illumination of 180.° The lantern will be a Dioptric one of the fourth order with two reflectors.
All round the compass.	From a Column.	In 1860.	A white fixed Cata-dioptric light on a sand Hill about a mile East of the Northern channel, and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
202° or from N. by W. to S. by W.	From an Obelisk erected 1767.	15th May 1845.	A white fixed light on the Dutch Obelisk on Hare Island, 2½ miles due East of the Town of Tuticorin. A new Light-house is being erected here at a height of 70 feet above sea-level, and when completed will exhibit a fourth order fixed white light on the Dioptric principle with two reflectors visible all round the compass.
230° ...	From a Column about to be erected.	......	A new Light-house is about to be built here on high ground at an elevation of 150 feet above sea level; a Dioptric revolving white light, fourth order, will be exhibited here illuminating an arc of illumination of 230° facing south and being visible from the deck of a ship 17 miles off. The height of the Light-house column will be 70 feet, situated on high ground rising 80 feet above sea level.
270° ...	From a Column.	15th January 1868.	A white Cata-dioptric fixed light of the fourth order exhibited from a column near the beach 78 feet high.
180° or from S. E. to N. W.	Do.	15th February 1847.	A white light near the beach. The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 30° W. of the light. No change here.
158° or from N. W. by W. to S. E. by S.	From the Flag-staff.	One light, 1st December 1835. Two lights, 1st January 1846.	A double white light near the beach. The upper light is lowered to 112 feet from the 16th May to the 14th September. A single white fixed light on the Dioptric principle of the sixth order will be exhibited here during the year, visible over an arc of illumination of 180°, at a distance of 6 to 8 miles.
135° or from S. E. by S. to W. by N.	From a Flag-staff.	17th October 1843.	A white light close to the beach. A sixth order fixed red Dioptric light will be exhibited here, visible over an arc of illumination of 180°, at a distance of 7 to 8 miles.
180° ...	From a Tower 60 feet high.	1st October 1842.	A white light exhibited from a Tower on the high ground at the back of the town. A new fixed white Dioptric light of the fourth order with two reflectors will be exhibited here during the year, visible 12 miles over.

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No. IX.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British. Vessels.	British. Tonnage.	British. Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	12	4,216	250	7	0
	Gopaulpore	82	55,948	7,401	5	6
	Calingapatam	3	1,569½	155	11	0
	Sonapore	...	...	...	...	...
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...
	Poondy	1	1,062	...	...	...
	Bavanapadu	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	98	62,795½	7,807	7	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	90	56,108	847	6	6
	Bimlipatam	100	78,120	3,278	7	3
	Poodimadakah*	2	1,504	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	3	1,654	...	...	...
	Total...	195	1,37,386	4,125	13	9
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada	131	92,531	6,040	11	0
	Nursapore	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	131	92,531	6,040	11	0
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	45	26,575	1,077	11	0
	Nagayalunka	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottapallem	...	...	...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...
	Morutota	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupally	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	45	26,575	1,077	11	0
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	...	...	...	...	...
	Itamukala	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatam	13	1,948½	...	...	...
	Chennayapallem	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	32	2,985	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi ... } Varini ...	24	2,037	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	6	660½	...	...	...
	Zuvaladium	8	1,063½	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam	4	729	...	...	...
	Mayapadu	...	...	...	...	...
	Durgarazupatnam	...	...	...	...	...
	Topuli	2	201	...	...	...
	Pamanji	4	318	...	...	...
	Pudi	4	609½	...	...	...
	Total...	97	10,585	...	...	...

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two Ports.

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District for the official year 1869-70.

Foreign.					Country or Native.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
1	580	36	4	0	9	1,569	80	10	0
6	3,186	285	8	0	45	8,888	446	5	0
5	2,577$\frac{1}{2}$	322	3	0	27	4,075$\frac{3}{4}$	317	14	9
...	...	...	...	...	11	1,496	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	48	9,284	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	43	5,997	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19	3,416	...	...	...
12	6,293$\frac{1}{2}$	643	15	0	202	34,725$\frac{3}{4}$	844	13	9
5	2,786	348	4	0	123	14,121	793	9	0
16	8,011	990	0	0	27	1,564	93	12	0
...	...	...	...	...	5	390	...	...	...
5	2,378	...	...	...	14	1,143	...	...	...
26	13,175	1,338	4	0	169	17,218	887	5	0
...	...	...	...	...	173	34,274	2,916	0	1
47	18,190$\frac{1}{2}$	3,243	9	0	94	12,578	1,056	15	0
...	...	...	...	...	135	7,802	...	...	...
47	18,190$\frac{1}{2}$	3,243	9	0	402	54,649	3,972	15	1
7	3,544	222	8	0	127	8,625	414	14	9
...	...	...	...	...	26	796	...	...	...
2	60	...	...	...	270	12,464$\frac{58}{130}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	158	15,264$\frac{93}{130}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	120$\frac{54}{130}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	312	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	86	10,686	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	1,788$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
9	3,604	222	8	0	704	50,091$\frac{3}{14}$	414	14	9
...	...	...	...	...	270	20,043$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	114	14,271	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	24	3,551	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	138	10,664$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	66	4,635$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	727$\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	214	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	629	54,106$\frac{7}{12}$	...	...	...

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No. IX.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Tonnage.	Total. Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	22	6,365	367	5	0
	Gopaulpore	133	67,972	8,133	2	6
	Calingapatam	35	$8,222\frac{3}{4}$	795	12	9
	Sonapore	11	1,496	...	...	...
	Barwah	48	9,284	...	...	...
	Poondy	44	7,059	...	...	...
	Bavanapadu	19	3,416	...	...	...
	*Total...	312	$1,03,814\frac{3}{4}$	9,296	4	3
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	218	73,015	1,989	3	6
	Bimlipatam	143	87,695	4,362	3	3
	Poodimadakah*	7	1,894	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	22	5,175	...	...	...
	Total...	390	1,67,779	6,351	6	9
Godavery District.	Coringa	173	34,274	2,916	0	1
	Cocanada	272	$1,23,294\frac{1}{2}$	10,341	3	0
	Nursapore	135	7,802	...	...	...
	Total...	580	$1,65,370\frac{1}{2}$	13,257	3	1
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	179	38,744	1,715	1	9
	Nagayalunka	26	796	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	272	$12,524\frac{58}{130}$	...	...	...
	Kottapallem	158	$15,264\frac{93}{130}$	...	...	...
	Pammody	3	$120\frac{54}{130}$	...	...	...
	Morutota	1	34	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Gung.dipollem	8	312	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	86	10,686	...	...	...
	Motupally	25	$1,788\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Total...	758	$80,270\frac{3}{14}$	1,715	1	9
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	270	$20,043\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Itamukala	114	14,271	...	...	...
	Pakala	24	3,551	...	...	...
	Ramayapatam	13	$1,948\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Chennayapallem	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	32	2,985	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi ... }	24	2,067	...	...	...
	Varini ... }					
	Tummalapenta	6	$660\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Zuvaladium	8	$1,063\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam	142	$11,398\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	M.yapadu	66	$4,635\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
	Durgarazupatnam	...	...	...	...	...
	Topuli	2	204	...	...	...
	Pamanji	15	$1,045\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	...
	Pudi	10	$823\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
	Total...	726	$64,691\frac{7}{12}$	...	...	...

*No tonnage dues are collected at these two Ports.

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District for the official year 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Value of						Duty on						Sea Customs Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
3,51,583	7	7	11,827	0	0	23,420	4	0	289	0	2	23,709	4	2
21,56,648	4	0	11,79,062	12	1	9,870	1	9	332	2	5	10,202	4	2
5,50,334	4	11	52,545	3	7	11,450	11	3	638	8	7	12,089	3	10
78,593	13	4	44,907	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88,338	15	8	70,778	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,09,197	4	0	67,480	0	0	1,875	0	0	0	0	10	1,875	0	10
1,35,572	0	0	1,03,676	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,70,268	1	6	15,30,276	12	4	46,616	1	0	1,259	12	0	47,875	13	0
6,82,517	9	3	11,32,656	5	11	7,600	2	3	624	3	2	8,224	5	5
16,18,517	7	0	9,26,241	2	8	5,635	4	11	5,399	10	11	31,034	15	10
99,781	8	4	...	...	...	2,876	7	2	...	...	...	2,876	7	2
3,42,944	5	10	11,736	9	2	9,358	5	10	...	...	...	9,358	5	10
27,43,760	14	5	20,70,634	1	9	45,470	4	2	6,023	14	1	51,494	2	3
4,61,306	0	0	1,56,458	0	0	3,214	5	5	211	8	8	3,425	14	1
81,75,950	0	0	18,57,959	0	0	90,374	2	5	16,542	0	8	1,06,916	3	1
3,18,822	0	0	56,075	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89,56,078	0	0	20,70,487	0	0	93,588	7	10	16,753	9	4	1,10,342	1	2
18,87,338	1	3	12,20,264	10	0	14,521	3	2	928	1	8	15,449	4	10
23,310	0	0	7,962	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,82,113	4	9	1,08,364	0	10	123	8	10	88	14	10	162	7	8
14,332	2	7	18,243	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,579	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,328	0	0	3,282	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,63,544	13	11	7,92,544	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54,472	2	1	85,788	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,30,438	8	7	22,39,029	0	5	14,644	12	0	967	0	6	15,611	12	6
2,52,412	2	3	3,49,253	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96,385	13	0	2,42,564	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70,804	5	2	16,867	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,338	3	0	16,171	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,161	6	0	12,096	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,131	8	0	7,276	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,797	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
546	8	0	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82,915	7	8	70,210	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,01,160	12	0	18,173	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,967	8	0	5,015	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,209	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,07,830	9	1	7,52,672	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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No. IX.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports. *	British. Vessels.	British. Tonnage.	British. Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	15	3,060	189	5	9
	Porto Novo	42	9,690	...	...	...
	Total...	57	12,750	189	5	9
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	...	...	...	...	...
	Trimulvassel	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	2	1,082	168	10	0
	Nagore	...	...	...	...	...
	Negapatam	49	31,961	1,166	15	0
	Velangany	...	...	...	...	...
	Topetoray	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttaputtai	...	...	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttoomavady	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Cottapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Sundrapandiyampatam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	51	33,043	1,335	9	0
Madura.	Keelacarry	...	...	...	...	...
	Davepatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Paumben	6	1,437	...	...	...
	Tondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	6	1,437	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	91	$60,662\frac{3}{4}$	9,397	8	1
Malabar.	Cannanore	163	72,036	1,721	8	0
	Tellicherry	818	36,406	1,056	2	0
	Kalay	...	...	...	...	...
	Badagara	34	18,869	...	...	...
	Quilandy	20	7,046	...	...	...
	Calicut	186	80,378	2,908	4	6
	Beypore	46	20,029	452	6	6
	Tannur	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	1	112	...	...	...
	Chowghaut	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	290	93,906	10,923	2	9
	Total...	858	3,28,782	17,061	7	9
South Canara.	Mangalore	286	1,05,902	3,635	0	4
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Cassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi	...	...	...	...	...
	Barkur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kundapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Baidur	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	286	1,05,902	3,635	0	4
Madras.	Madras	280	2,42,583	25,210	0	0

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two Ports.

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District for the official year 1869-70.—(*Continued.*)

Foreign.			Country or Native.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	423	26 7 0	104	5,506	281 5 0
2	1,216	... ...	865	16,234	... ...
3	1,639	26 7 0	469	21,740	281 5 0
...	...	... ...	8	553	... ...
...	...	... ...	48	4,170	... ...
5	1,901	237 10 0	52	4,253	327 3 0
...	...	... ...	78	12,994	1,725 7 3
9	1,911	205 10 9	575	67,087	4,196 0 9
...	...	... ...	19	1,635	... ...
...	...	... ...	369	7,971	... ...
...	...	... ...	101	6,332	... ...
...	...	... ...	131	6,522	... ...
...	...	... ...	72	2,330	... ...
...	...	... ...	47	288	... ...
...	...	... ...	16	436	... ...
...	...	... ...	13	702	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
14	3,812	443 4 9	1,529	1,15,273	6,248 11 0
...	...	... ...	1,039	34,208	... ...
...	...	... ...	1,920	82,055	... ...
...	...	... ...	3,300	2,33,016	... ...
...	...	... ...	425	15,959	... ...
...	...	... ...	6,684	3,65,238	... ...
...	...	... ...	491	20,677¼	881 10 11
2	873	76 9 0	975	28,994	1,252 8 0
10	4,285	444 13 0	1,028	21,421	814 8 0
...	...	... ...	471	8,021	... ...
3	3,011	... ...	631	16,818	... ...
...	...	... ...	383	10,339	... ...
1	1,109	138 10 0	2,289	90,562	3,918 8 0
9	1,919	222 6 0	763	27,566	1,136 7 0
1	216	... ...	171	7,961	... ...
1	90	... ...	674	32,915	... ...
...	...	... ...	74	6,994	... ...
6	2,162	309 13 6	1,046	40,700	3,853 6 0
33	13,665	1,192 3 6	8,505	2,92,291	10,975 5 0
518	41,171	2,070 12 6	3,469	72,238	1,354 13 6
11	217	... ...	661	9,350	... ...
18	1,318	... ...	227	4,426	... ...
15	739	... ...	366	4,255	... ...
37	647	... ...	464	5,877	... ...
234	1,742	... ...	708	8,553	... ...
425	8,512	... ...	1,044	16,910	... ...
214	8,838	... ...	1,311	20,748	... ...
8	64	... ...	421	4,339	... ...
...	...	... ...	105	1,098	... ...
1,480	63,248	2,070 12 6	8,776	1,47,294	1,354 13 6
68	43,106	3,780 0 0	875	1,02,528	8,525 0 0

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No. IX.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. RS.	A.	P.
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	120	8,989	497	1	9
	Porto Novo	409	27,140	...	...	...
	Total...	529	36,129	497	1	9
Tanjore.	Kodiyampalayam	8	553	...	...	...
	Trimulvassel	48	4,170	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	59	7,236	733	7	0
	Nagore	78	12,994	1,725	7	3
	Negapatam	638	1,00,959	5,568	10	6
	Velangany	19	1,635	...	...	...
	Topetoray	369	7,971	...	...	...
	Muttuputtai	101	6,332	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	131	6,522	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	72	2,330	...	...	...
	Cuttoomavady	47	288	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	16	436	...	...	...
	Cottapatam	13	702	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Sundrapandiyampatam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,594	1,52,128	8,027	8	9
Madura.	Keelacarry	1,039	34,208	...	...	...
	Davepatam	1,920	82,055	...	...	...
	Paumben	3,306	2,34,453	...	...	...
	Tondy	425	15,959	...	...	...
	Total...	6,690	3,66,675	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	582	81,340	10,279	3	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,140	1,01,903	3,050	9	0
	Tellicherry	1,156	62,112	2,315	7	0
	Kalay	471	8,021	...	...	...
	Badagara	668	38,698	...	...	...
	Quilandy	403	17,385	...	...	...
	Calicut	2,476	1,72,049	6,965	6	6
	Beypore	818	49,514	1,811	3	6
	Tannur	172	8,177	...	...	...
	Ponany	676	33,117	...	...	...
	Chowghaut	74	6,994	...	...	...
	Cochin	1,342	1,36,768	15,086	6	3
	Total...	9,396	6,34,738	29,229	0	3
South Canara.	Mangalore	4,273	2,19,311	7,060	10	4
	Mulki	672	9,567	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	245	5,744	...	...	...
	Kumbla	381	4,994	...	...	...
	Cassergode	501	6,024	...	...	...
	Udipi	942	10,295	...	...	...
	Barkur	1,469	25,422	...	...	...
	Kundapur	1,525	29,586	...	...	...
	Baidur	429	4,403	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	105	1,098	...	...	...
	Total...	10,542	3,16,414	7,060	10	4
Madras.	Madras	1,223	3,88,217	37,515	0	0

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District for the official year 1869-70.—(*Concluded.*)

Value of						Duty on						Sea Customs Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,61,040	0	0	1,74,041	0	0	7,645	9	0	3,584	3	5	11,229	12	5
1,73,793	0	0	43,689	0	0	15,267	5	5	3,264	5	6	18,531	10	11
3,34,833	0	0	2,17,730	0	0	22,912	14	5	6,848	8	11	29,761	7	4
50,012	0	0	...	...	...	8,125	12	3	...	...	...	1,325	12	3
4,17,818	0	0	14,872	0	0	26,148	13	0	945	4	7	27,094	1	7
2,46,006	0	0	22,628	0	0	13,123	0	4	1,218	1	7	14,341	1	11
1,00,006	0	0	5,68,523	0	0	5,057	6	7	17,103	11	2	22,161	1	9
34,45,243	0	0	20,28,132	0	0	1,70,291	3	10	79,073	7	6	2,49,364	11	4
1,66,568	0	0	1,775	0	0	10,436	5	1	7	11	3	10,444	0	4
1,23,769	0	0	8,583	0	0	7,436	15	5	386	15	1	7,803	14	6
6,85,891	0	0	15,138	0	0	43,090	12	0	957	3	0	44,047	15	0
2,00,679	0	0	29,247	0	0	11,220	6	7	1,563	5	2	12,783	11	9
69,103	0	0	4,509	0	0	4,858	7	5	229	1	3	5,087	8	8
16,766	0	0	60	0	0	2,169	3	2	4	0	0	2,173	3	2
11,238	0	0	36	0	0	1,357	10	10	1	12	8	1,359	7	6
20,896	0	0	3,572	0	0	1,453	12	8	137	13	4	1,591	10	0
10,303	0	0	828	0	0	865	7	3	22	13	5	903	4	8
4,507	0	0	...	...	...	383	5	6	...	...	...	383	5	6
55,68,800	0	0	26,97,903	0	0	3,01,088	9	11	1,01,581	4	0	4,02,669	13	11
3,71,884	5	6	2,95,586	4	2	6,504	4	8	9,580	14	0	16,085	2	8
81,483	11	0	63,980	12	6	2,056	3	11	789	10	2	2,845	14	1
2,91,886	10	6	2,76,586	14	8	1,778	2	4	1,366	0	9	3,144	3	1
55,156	12	0	50,465	14	7	3,835	0	5	972	11	4	4,807	11	9
8,00,411	7	0	6,86,619	13	11	14,173	11	4	12,709	4	3	26,882	15	7
1,02,99,153	0	0	17,48,381	0	0	16,841	6	1	69,981	1	5	86,822	7	6
17,64,297	0	0	22,39,854	0	0	2,320	3	11	2,247	12	10	4,568	0	9
28,58,040	0	0	21,95,700	0	0	5,342	15	8	1,480	11	9	6,823	11	5
1,71,700	0	0	2,62,331	0	0	33	9	2	...	...	...	33	9	2
14,79,536	0	0	7,83,026	0	0	479	8	7	96	1	10	575	10	5
2,44,226	0	0	2,42,580	0	0	2	9	7	31	14	11	34	8	6
52,33,663	0	0	41,55,034	0	0	9,009	12	0	12,426	8	3	21,436	4	3
13,15,398	0	0	2,20,055	0	0	3	0	0	93	5	10	96	5	10
2,70,702	0	0	30,559	0	0	...	...	...	196	9	6	196	9	6
5,55,752	0	0	1,63,608	0	0	9	6	0	...	...	...	9	6	0
1,27,043	0	0	13,882	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,33,210	0	0	54,21,587	0	0	55,571	11	7	30,594	0	11	86,165	12	6
2,26,53,567	0	0	1,56,78,216	0	0	72,772	12	6	47,167	1	10	1,19,939	14	4
37,40,034	0	0	15,51,331	0	0	15,507	10	10	15,507	0	3	31,014	11	1
2,50,906	0	0	61,097	0	0	94	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
89,267	0	0	39,301	0	0	1,292	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,03,885	0	0	15,908	0	0	945	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
54,397	0	0	40,765	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,78,472	0	0	2,25,891	0	0	662	3	3	458	6	8	1,120	9	11
7,26,676	0	0	2,71,525	0	0	26,306	13	3	16,206	6	0	42,513	3	3
4,95,327	0	0	1,62,587	0	0	6,699	13	4	1,055	3	11	7,755	1	3
74,920	0	0	38,339	0	0	66	0	0	534	11	0	600	11	0
25,677	0	0	4,731	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58,39,861	0	0	24,11,475	0	0	51,574	14	3	33,761	11	10	85,336	10	1
2,25,79,007	0	0	3,40,85,721	0	0	2,23,969	0	0	13,61,755	0	0	15,85,724	0	0

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APPENDIX VI.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Territorial Revenues of the Madras Presidency, during the years* 1866-67 to 1868-69.

Revenue and Receipt.	Actuals 1866-67 (11 months).	Actuals 1867-68.	Actuals 1868-69.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue	3,65,20,260	4,24,43,960	4,06,87,890
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c ...	31,51,070	34,46,430	34,26,430
III.—Forest	3,29,780	4,29,660	3,91,340
IV.—Abkari	42,74,520	50,64,920	49,08,430
V.—Assessed Taxes	13,450	8,12,590	5,69,930
VI.—Customs	19,35,390	25,19,020	27,95,950
VII.—Salt	1,01,75,780	1,09,38,020	1,10,72,530
VIII.—Opium	...	...	...
IX.—Stamps	28,25,530	35,37,250	37,23,470
X.—Mint	1,59,490	44,060	33,800
XI. & XII.—Post Office and Telegraph ...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	6,64,760	7,35,680	8,56,320
XIV.—Police	1,38,290	4,27,520	4,05,360
XV.—Marine	24,540	30,390	21,990
XVI.—Education	49,590	61,480	63,570
XVII.—Interest	97,340	1,37,940	1,29,450
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	4,56,780	25,26,560	26,09,420
Total, Civil Department...	6,11,16,520	7,31,55,480	7,16,95,880
Military Department	9,13,300	14,11,900	12,57,240
Public Works do.	25,97,880	26,56,460	38,82,320
Postal do.	5,16,650	5,94,380	6,34,690
Telegraph do.	2,53,970	2,80,660	3,06,510
Total...	6,53,98,320	7,80,98,880	7,77,76,640

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No. II.—*Statement showing the Territorial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency, during the years* 1866-67 *to* 1868-69.

—	Expenditure.	Actuals 1866-67 (11 months).	Actuals 1867-68.	Actuals 1868-69.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
3	Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	9,40,240	7,60,890	8,38,160
4	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	2,86,950	2,09,220	2,17,940
5	Land Revenue	37,03,330	39,94,380	43,20,010
6	Forest	2,17,430	2,90,190	2,67,740
7	Abkari	1,95,670	2,16,120	2,49,590
8	Assessed Taxes	...	27,160	16,940
9	Customs	1,50,670	1,66,400	1,70,710
10	Salt	14,43,190	13,48,240	13,33,790
11	Opium	...	...	...
12	Stamps	1,20,410	1,57,360	1,63,410
13	Mint	1,53,170	1,67,280	1,41,700
14 & 15	Post Office and Telegraph	...	...	...
16	Allowances to District and Village Officers	3,41,840	3,58,520	5,20,330
17	Administration and Public Departments.	11,74,190	13,47,180	14,36,450
18	Law and Justice	39,25,760	40,59,280	41,46,170
19	Police	36,28,530	38,93,940	38,17,900
20	Marine	2,55,530	2,32,390	1,95,000
21	Education	7,82,900	8,77,440	10,30,680
22	Ecclesiastical	3,61,880	4,08,940	4,04,530
23	Medical	4,99,830	6,63,100	7,31,960
24	Stationery and Printing	3,38,080	3,79,190	3,56,960
25	Political Agencies, &c.	91,230	1,14,190	1,15,100
26	Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	26,35,910	31,06,740	30,16,520
27	Miscellaneous	9,40,650	7,96,420	11,38,030
28	Superannuation, &c.	21,23,870	38,63,370	40,93,560
	Total, Civil Department...	2,43,11,260	2,74,37,940	2,87,23,180
	Military Department	2,00,16,450	2,12,97,000	2,07,77,840
	Public Works do.	1,02,16,780	1,18,57,090	1,44,28,910
	Postal do.	5,93,580	6,87,250	7,56,480
	Telegraph do.	3,75,280	4,34,220	4,41,140
	Total...	5,55,13,350	6,17,13,500	6,51,27,550

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APPENDIX VII.

Dr. *Comparative Statement of the Revenue Collections and Disbursements of the Travancore Sirkar, during the last Malayalum years* 1043 *and* 1044 (1869-70). *Cr.*

		1043.	1044.			1043.	1044.
		RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
1	Land Revenue	16,69,316	16,88,580	1	The Dewasom or Religious Institution	5,44,499	5,36,330
2	Miscellaneous do.	9,95,769	5,12,955	2	The Ootooperah or Charitable do.	2,87,517	3,13,117
3	Judicial fees, &c.	...	1,51,475	3	The Palace	4,88,645	4,70,414
4	Customs	3,41,694	3,96,792	4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,27,246	5,26,788
5	Arrack and Opium	86,988	96,868	5	Judicial Establishment	1,37,507	1,46,380
6	Tobacco	8,02,162	8,36,684	6	Police Establishment	1,19,687	1,29,594
7	Pepper	35,517	11,216	7	Nair Troops	1,58,000	1,43,188
8	Salt	8,20,640	8,58,557	8	Elephant and Horse Establishments	73,812	68,196
9	Cardamoms and other goods	2,97,972	3,10,506	9	Education, Science, and Art	81,399	87,881
10	Timber	24,563	90,983	10	Pensions	1,22,109	1,18,979
11	Interest on Government Securities	63,339	1,11,427	11	Public Works	5,65,021	6,05,661
12	Arrears of Revenue collected	50,984	19,602	12	Cost and charges of goods sold, &c., &c. ...	3,81,919	3,77,107
				13	Contingent Charges	1,83,479	2,01,331
				14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,441	8,10,622
		51,88,944	50,85,645			44,81,231	45,85,088

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Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin State for the years 1043 *and* 1044.

RECEIPTS.

	1043.			1044.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	5,96,328	7	7	6,00,721	14	2
Customs Collections	96,014	11	7	1,14,715	7	11
Abkari	23,685	1	5	29,009	2	4
Opium	6,500	0	0	8,459	2	4
Salt	1,39,740	1	9	1,42,663	2	6
Teak Timber	48,329	9	11	58,816	4	2
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,94,860	6	8	2,02,831	14	10
Total...	11,05,458	6	6	11,57,217	0	8
Amount Balance of 1042 and 1043...	5,21,553	5	6	5,68,845	7	11
Grand Total...	16,27,011	12	0	17,26,062	8	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1043.			1044.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Expenses of the Palace	1,78,933	5	4	1,83,326	10	8
Do. of Religious Institutions.	78,524	14	5	81,132	2	4
Do. of Charitable do. ...	39,404	12	2	40,559	15	0
Administrative Establishment ...	1,19,592	10	0	1,31,971	12	9
Judicial do. ...	42,382	12	6	46,774	6	8
Police do. ...	14,580	0	0	14,580	0	0
Military do. ...	19,564	15	10	21,196	15	1
Pension do. ...	10,616	7	2	10,560	9	9
Public Works do. ...	1,91,425	7	2	1,66,893	12	9
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,63,140	15	6	3,31,735	11	6
Subsidy to British Government ...	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Total...	10,58,166	4	1	12,28,682	0	6
Balance to be carried to Account of next year	5,68,845	7	11	497,380	7	8
Grand Total...	16,27,011	12	0	17,26,062	8	2

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1870.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. Private Students.	
1857-58 { Sep. 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in the Statement, a candidate obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1858-59; another secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68; and two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, and by five in 1870: all these candidates were ex-students of the Presidency College. A private student secured the Degree of Master of Laws in 1870.
1857-58 { Feb. 1858.	79	11	7	do.			2	..	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do.			do.			
1859-60	52	23	..	do.			10	2	8	do.			4	1	..	
1860-61	80	35	13	do.			10	6	..	do.			5	3	..	
1861-62	195	49	33	do.			6	5	..	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			4	..	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	..	10	2	..	
1864-65	565	187	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	..	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	..	..	..	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	..	..	..	14	3	11	
1868-69	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	..	31	2	14	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	..	..	87	3	11	
Total..	6,747	1,145	1,161	2,037	392	364	261	130	38	16	6	..	175	28	44	

APPENDIX IX.

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

INCOME.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Current Taxes, &c.								
		Rate on Houses and Lands.			Trades Tax.			Tolls.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni	4,045	9	4	...	...	...	5,550	0	0
	Anantapore... ...	772	4	4	...	...	...	2,945	13	4
	Bellary	15,960	12	6	...	...	...	17,875	0	0
	Ghooty	774	9	10	...	...	...	6,750	0	0
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore... ...	4,245	0	9	...	...	...	9,525	0	0
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	5,118	11	0	4,966	0	0	6,807	0	0
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ..	2,692	11	4	2,439	8	0	6,000	0	0
	Chicacole	1,803	13	0	...	...	...	5,550	0	0
Godavery ...	Cocanada	4,588	2	0	6,266	0	0	4,000	0	0
	Ellore	2,344	3	5	3,383	0	0	4,500	0	0
	Rajahmundry ...	2,531	4	7	2,896	12	0	3,275	0	0
Kistna... ..	Guntoor	1,962	15	0	4,787	0	0	6,000	0	0
	Masulipatam ...	4,297	7	0	3,539	8	0	6,900	0	0
Kurnool ..	Cumbum	1,358	8	4	1,121	0	0	1,278	13	0
	Kurnool	6,493	4	5	...	...	...	7,560	0	0
Madras	Conjeveram ...	469	13	3	165	0	0	4,462	8	0
Madura ..	Dindigul	916	6	7	...	...	...	2,775	14	5
	Madura	5,737	9	11	7,161	7	0	19,910	10	10
Malabar ...	Calicut	10,060	12	0	5,498	0	0	...	...	...
	Cannanore	2,665	4	3	142	0	0	...	...	...
	Cochin	4,338	3	8	3,116	0	0	...	...	...
	Palghaut	2,246	5	5	1,255	8	0	10,783	12	10
	Tellicherry	3,990	12	6	1,362	8	0	...	...	...
Neilgherry Hills.	Coonoor	2,312	1	5	1,220	0	0	...	...	...
	Ootacamund ...	12,015	3	4	3,516	0	0	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Nellore	6,270	8	11	...	...	...	4,175	0	0
North Arcot	Vellore	3,008	5	0	3,034	8	0	10,433	8	6
	Wallajahpett ...	...	...	...	894	0	0	4,777	0	6
Salem	Salem	7,018	2	4	5,478	14	0	10,609	1	4
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	2,937	1	3	...	...	...	8,572	0	0
South Canara ...	Mangalore	4,538	13	4	4,011	7	0	912	0	0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	13,532	1	10	...	...	...	18,995	2	6
	Mayaveram... ...	3,234	3	6	4,774	0	0	7,197	1	0
	Manargoody ...	...	...	...	5,404	0	0	7,586	0	0
	Negapatam... ...	8,534	1	7	11,036	0	0	11,640	0	0
	Tanjore	10,526	4	0	12,676	8	0	18,725	0	0
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	2,332	0	7	...	...	...	9,732	4	0
	Tinnevelly	3,285	5	7	...	...	...	12,160	0	0
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	1,994	14	9	6,418	4	6
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	9,356	2	3	9,551	0	4	19,402	14	5
Vizagapatam...	Bimlipatam... ...	...	...	...	1,963	12	0	5,400	0	0
	Palcondah	937	7	10	1,184	0	9	4,018	5	6
	Vizagapatam ...	6,736	13	6	...	...	...	11,161	14	5
	Vizianagram ...	...	...	...	2,064	10	0	5,962	14	8
	Total...	1,85,989	4	8	1,16,902	13	10	3,10,327	15	9

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No. I.—

INCOME.—

Districts.	Name of Municipality.	Current								
		Carriages and Animals.			Registration of Carts.			License Fees.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni	1,776	13	0	334	8	0	514	5	4
	Anantapore	521	8	0	208	0	0	...	...	...
	Bellary	9,583	3	0	1,256	9	6	1,987	12	0
	Ghooty	681	12	0	287	0	0	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore	1,520	8	0	821	0	0	557	0	0
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	936	4	0	576	0	0	5	12	0
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	867	8	0	501	8	0	34	4	0
	Chicacole	350	0	0	288	0	0	...	...	...
Godavery ...	Cocanada	534	8	0	85	0	0	68	0	0
	Ellore	558	8	0	383	0	0	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry ...	365	8	0	144	0	0	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Guntoor	1,080	4	0	629	0	0	147	0	0
	Masulipatam ...	1,040	4	0	240	0	0	370	0	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	507	12	0	268	0	0	20	0	0
	Kurnool	1,669	12	0	450	8	0	270	0	0
Madras ...	Conjeveram... ...	805	0	0	429	0	0	105	0	0
Madura ...	Dindigul	497	4	0	321	0	0	...	...	...
	Madura	1,844	8	0	826	0	0	530	11	8
Malabar ...	Calicut	2,040	8	0	495	0	0	...	...	...
	Cannanore	1,649	0	0	69	0	0	...	...	...
	Cochin	111	0	0	42	8	0	50	0	0
	Palghaut	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	0	0
	Tellicherry	492	4	0	11	0	0	36	0	0
Neilgherry Hills.	Coonoor	878	8	0	55	0	0	62	2	0
	Ootacamund ...	2,555	4	0	208	14	0	73	8	0
Nellore ...	Nellore	1,960	4	0	799	4	0	168	8	0
North Arcot ...	Vellore	1,418	0	0	778	0	0	...	...	...
	Wallajahpett ...	30	8	0	462	12	0	...	...	...
Salem ...	Salem	1,440	12	0	525	4	0	249	12	0
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	3,037	0	0	918	0	0	214	10	4
South Canara ...	Mangalore	964	0	0	228	0	0	93	0	0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	1,654	4	0	...	...	...	955	2	0
	Mayaveram	606	4	0	281	0	0	221	6	0
	Manargoody ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	4	0
	Negapatam	1,183	4	0	...	...	...	1,760	8	0
	Tanjore	1,523	12	0	...	..	...	688	9	0
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah ...	1,108	4	0	460	0	0	210	0	0
	Tinnevelly	989	8	0	525	0	0	190	0	0
	Tuticorin	201	0	0	88	0	0	125	0	0
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	5,947	0	0	1,625	0	0	789	14	0
Vizagapatam .	Bimlipatam ...	350	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palcondah	350	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	2,430	8	0	143	0	0	...	...	...
	Vizianagram ...	2,163	8	0	391	0	0	...	...	...
	Total ...	60,220	4	0	16,148	11	6	10,731	0	4

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MUNICIPALITIES.

(Continued.)

TAXES, &c.—(*Concluded.*)												ARREAR TAXES, &c.		
Fines, &c.			Less Refunds.			Total.			State Contribution.			Rate on Houses and Lands.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
847	11	0	...	...	...	18,068	14	8	1,753	14	3	...	...	...
132	14	0	...	...	...	4,580	7	8	1,012	1	4	...	...	...
728	0	0	...	...	...	47 391	5	0	10,205	2	5	500	0	0
359	6	6	...	...	...	8,852	12	4	721	13	6	...	...	...
531	4	3	51	0	7	17,148	12	5	4,268	7	2	83	0	8
275	6	6	...	...	...	18,685	1	6	5,576	0	4	0	14	0
148	12	0	...	...	...	12,684	3	4	3,007	15	11	306	11	6
34	7	9	...	...	...	8,026	4	9	1,627	2	3	159	9	0
246	2	0	...	...	...	15,787	12	0	3,750	4	9	40	14	0
39	2	0	...	...	...	11,207	13	5	1,393	10	8	88	4	0
649	6	0	...	...	...	9,861	14	7	916	0	0	122	2	0
1,051	6	1	...	...	...	15,657	9	1	2,483	15	7	0	9	6
316	15	3	136	2	5	16,567	15	10	2,527	3	0	11	14	6
149	12	0	...	...	...	4,703	13	4	893	9	9	302	11	11
1,544	6	0	94	13	4	17,893	1	1	3,319	2	5	4	13	2
251	4	0	...	...	...	6,687	9	3	...	...	...	4,847	12	6
419	6	0	...	...	...	4,929	15	0	1,515	0	6	...	...	...
100	6	0	1,862	2	8	34,249	2	9	15,632	9	6	4,045	13	10
1,426	10	0	...	...	...	19,520	14	0	5,000	0	0	1,112	6	0
154	8	0	78	2	4	4,601	9	11	...	...	...	55	5	2
157	9	4	...	...	...	7,815	5	0	...	...	...	195	10	3
217	14	5	...	...	...	14,588	8	8	3,124	15	2	...	...	...
309	0	7	...	...	...	6,201	9	1	1,864	1	6	1,739	11	8
1,525	12	6	...	...	...	6,053	7	11	1,861	5	10	...	...	...
1,283	14	0	...	...	...	19,647	11	4	10,037	11	7	...	...	...
502	11	9	...	...	...	13,876	4	8	2,379	6	0	...	...	...
276	9	0	...	...	...	13,943	14	6	4,636	6	1	712	4	0
81	5	0	...	...	...	6,245	9	6	1,908	6	0	1,195	1	9
1,564	13	0	...	...	...	26,886	10	8	6,300	0	1	46	11	1
150	15	0	...	...	...	15,829	10	7	3,129	10	4	2,424	2	6
628	0	0	...	...	...	11,375	4	4	1,998	11	5	2,074	5	4
2,540	4	0	28	0	0	37,676	14	4	11,724	4	8	150	2	4
399	3	0	...	...	...	16,685	1	6	5,340	9	1	...	...	...
327	13	0	...	...	...	13,516	1	0	3,845	8	7	...	...	...
1,294	4	0	383	13	9	35,064	3	11	5,978	4	5	...	...	...
332	3	0	659	12	0	43,762	8	0	13,406	15	2	447	7	8
252	1	0	...	...	...	14,094	9	7	3,824	12	3	...	...	...
281	0	0	...	...	...	17,430	13	7	5,068	8	10	...	...	...
153	0	0	...	...	...	8,980	3	3	2,446	15	1	...	...	...
1,497	9	1	...	...	...	48,169	8	1	10,000	0	0	7,565	5	6
59	5	3	...	...	...	7,773	1	3	1,781	8	4	...	...	...
0	8	0	...	...	...	6,490	10	1	1,028	13	4	...	...	...
122	8	7	...	...	...	20.594	12	6	4,645	3	2	11	10	0
141	13	0	...	...	...	10,723	13	8	1,619	11	8	...	...	...
23,507	1	11	3,298	15	1	7,20,583	4	11	1,73,550	8	11	28,195	5	10

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No. I.—

INCOME.—

Districts.	Name of Municipality.	Arrear Taxes, &c.								
		Trades Tax.			Toll.			State Contribution.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	7	3
	Anantapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	1,787	8	0	4,091	8	4
	Ghooty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	0	9
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	8	10
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	9	9
	Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	11	9
Godavery ...	Cocanada	55	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ellore	89	0	0	...	...	...	1,952	7	8
	Rajahmundry ...	185	10	0	...	...	...	814	6	11
Kistna ...	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	1	9
	Masulipatam ...	12	0	0	500	0	0	1,625	0	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	662	8	0	23	5	6	763	2	1
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,427	1	10
Madras ...	Conjeveram ...	2,876	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	Dindigul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	8,491	4	0	...	...	...	7,613	10	8
Malabar ...	Calicut	1,316	13	0	...	...	...	2,259	1	10
	Cannanore	6	0	0	...	...	...	1,505	13	3
	Cochin	63	8	0	...	...	...	2,022	2	1
	Palghaut	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,150	7	8
	Tellicherry	854	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilgherry Hills.	Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	12	0
Nellore ...	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	9	11
North Arcot...	Vellore	178	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wallajahpett ...	2,227	8	0	...	...	...	568	2	2
Salem ...	Salem	3,857	8	0	700	0	0	2,466	5	7
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	8	8	0	...	...	...	1,632	15	0
South Canara ...	Mangalore	1,901	12	0	...	...	...	1,304	10	3
Tanjore	Combaconum ...	2	12	0	...	...	...	1,320	9	4
	Mayaveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	14	2
	Manargoody ...	52	0	0	...	...	...	479	15	6
	Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,488	13	6
	Tanjore	396	1	4	...	...	...	2,486	8	2
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	1,170	0	0	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	7,171	0	0	6,046	4	6	...	...	...
Vizagapatam..	Bimlipatam... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizianagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,412	4	4	10,227	2	0	52,535	2	0

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MUNICIPALITIES.

(Concluded.)

—*(Concluded.)*

Other items.			Total.			Other Receipts			Refunds and Advances recovered.			Balance brought forward.			Grand Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	1,082	7	3	556	8	7	0	12	0	2,145	0	11	18,607	9	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	187	0	0	...	...	...	982	4	8	6,761	13	8
221	10	8	6,600	11	0	13,995	2	9	...	...	...	5,147	7	1	83,339	12	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,574	9	10
28	12	0	1,010	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,591	8	5	81,019	9	5
...	...	...	1,089	6	10	2,493	9	8	289	6	4	271	12	5	28,405	5	1
...	...	...	1,466	5	3	12	14	0	...	...	...	3,035	1	11	20,206	8	5
...	...	...	1,203	4	9	1,032	3	9	385	8	3	3	8	5	12,278	0	2
...	...	...	96	6	0	1,403	2	2	...	...	...	6,750	5	8	27,787	14	7
...	...	...	2,129	11	8	133	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,864	3	9
...	...	...	1,122	2	11	918	8	6	...	...	...	2,643	15	1	15,462	9	1
...	...	...	1,508	11	3	6,103	3	8	417	3	10	4,148	6	11	80,819	2	4
...	...	...	2,148	14	6	...	...	...	992	6	9	1,129	13	7	23,366	5	8
4	5	0	1,756	0	6	154	6	4	...	...	...	738	14	9	8,246	12	8
...	...	...	2,431	15	0	719	8	7	...	...	...	3,972	12	3	28,336	7	4
...	...	...	7,723	12	6	68	5	4	...	...	...	4,452	1	9	18,926	12	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	2	5,246	14	0	11,741	15	8
...	...	...	20,150	12	6	12,705	8	5	189	1	11	22,357	10	1	1,05,284	13	2
...	...	...	4,688	4	10	93	5	0	...	...	...	1,556	13	1	80,859	4	11
...	...	...	1,567	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,773	1	5	10,941	13	9
...	...	...	2,281	4	4	1,255	0	0	...	...	...	859	3	1	12,210	12	5
...	...	...	4,150	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,415	5	1	24,279	4	7
132	0	0	2,725	11	8	525	15	0	...	...	...	2,932	1	0	14,249	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,888	4	3	...	...	...	967	1	7	10,770	3	7
...	...	...	1,291	12	0	14,425	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,402	8	10
666	6	5	921	0	4	64	0	4	...	...	...	685	13	1	17,926	8	5
25	12	0	916	0	0	2,901	13	8	...	...	...	27,739	0	6	55,137	2	9
7	8	0	3,998	3	11	184	4	10	...	...	...	2,666	5	2	14,947	13	5
...	...	...	7,070	8	8	2,268	3	5	289	0	9	15,156	5	7	57,970	13	2
...	...	...	4,065	9	6	605	12	6	1	1	6	6,438	14	9	30,070	11	2
...	...	...	5,280	11	7	1,450	2	3	...	...	...	2,309	7	9	22,414	5	4
...	...	...	1,478	7	8	760	2	1	...	...	...	8,098	1	11	59,732	14	8
...	...	...	184	14	2	1,218	7	9	...	...	...	3,285	3	1	26,664	3	7
...	...	...	531	15	6	626	2	10	...	...	...	4,500	7	6	23,020	3	5
...	...	...	4,488	13	6	3,952	1	4	...	...	...	2,293	3	3	51,776	10	5
...	...	...	3,330	1	2	7,024	15	9	...	...	...	11,496	2	10	79,020	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910	5	10	...	...	...	4,890	2	3	24,719	13	11
...	...	...	1,170	0	0	345	14	6	...	...	...	4,214	2	11	28,229	2	10
...	...	...	5	0	0	79	10	6	...	...	...	546	4	2	12 058	1	0
...	...	...	20,782	10	0	15,775	12	3	...	...	...	4,334	7	4	99,062	5	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,792	13	6	12,347	7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	83	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,603	0	10
17	12	0	29	6	0	557	2	4	71	0	0	2,987	13	9	28,885	5	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	527	10	0	...	...	...	660	8	11	13,531	12	3
1,104	2	1	1,22,474	8	3	98,952	3	6	2,685	11	6	1,90,166	9	5	13,08,362	14	6

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No. I.—

EXPEN

District.	Name of Municipality.	Section											
		New Works.			Repairs.			Conservancy.			Police.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	4,436	15	4	1,066	10	9	3,017	1	3	1,347	3	9
	Anantapore...	824	10	6	2,120	2	10	1,571	10	10	437	7	2
	Bellary ...	9,507	10	8	13,717	13	4	18,870	0	10	7,395	6	0
	Ghooty ...	845	0	0	3,957	10	9	3,130	4	11	528	11	11
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	4,331	1	4	6,680	1	10	5,003	15	7	5,823	6	4
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	7,728	14	0	3,899	6	10	6,310	11	3	4,950	2	2
Ganjam ...	Berhampore	6,156	2	7	812	9	5	3,403	10	7	3,888	4	4
	Chicacole ...	1,413	8	1	1,372	15	3	2,505	15	0	2,740	9	3
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	10,852	1	2	3,050	4	2	2,611	2	3	4,687	10	4
	Ellore ...	6,485	13	0	68	2	10	3,429	9	5	2,608	15	7
	Rajahmundry	1,288	9	7	3,466	8	3	3,383	11	2	3,715	4	10
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	2,951	1	7	659	6	7	5,618	10	6	4,469	5	7
	Masulipatam	4,295	4	9	3,619	11	5	4,308	6	2	5,849	3	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	1,800	8	2	549	15	9	818	15	1	1,749	8	7
	Kurnool ...	5,047	7	9	592	9	11	7,211	12	1	6,385	1	3
Madras ...	Conjeveram	1,507	0	0	29	0	0	6,162	6	9	4,601	14	1
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	446	5	3	624	0	1	1,019	1	2	2,114	9	4
	Madura ...	12,153	11	1	3,304	0	5	21,943	2	2	17,204	5	6
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	2,953	14	9	5,933	12	11	4,816	8	0	10,649	15	3
	Cannanore ...	3,368	9	3	64	8	3	3,029	0	5	1,150	2	9
	Cochin ...	615	12	2	2,840	12	0	1,805	9	2	3,591	2	7
	Palghaut ...	3,382	15	3	6,403	3	2	2,096	5	10	6,213	0	3
	Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,551	5	0	8,273	6	2
Neilgherry Hills.	Coonoor ...	1,439	11	6	2,479	12	7	2,573	0	10	1,574	4	0
	Ootacamund	11,156	10	8	7,245	0	6	9,166	13	7	7,328	8	0
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	1,972	15	5	2,580	8	9	4,585	4	7	5,103	3	9
North Arcot.	Vellore ...	5,188	1	3	3,138	9	7	5,810	11	0	6,004	2	4
	Wallajahpett	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	3,552	0	8	2,229	0	0
Salem ...	Salem ...	1,998	10	1	22,132	5	9	10,637	10	10	6,178	4	10
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	1,374	3	10	1,628	13	3	9,155	11	11	7,431	12	0
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	886	6	11	2,732	14	5	3,660	1	5	7,947	13	0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum	21,128	7	8	2,700	7	5	13,032	2	3	10,842	1	0
	Mayaveram...	2,912	3	0	1,532	0	5	5,952	15	2	3,604	4	0
	Manargoody	6,913	10	8	1,557	15	7	1,426	11	5	4,008	7	6
	Negapatam ...	3,139	1	4	7,430	9	6	13,065	10	1	8,666	13	0
	Tanjore ...	9,719	5	4	13,280	7	4	15,830	9	8	12,266	5	0
Tinnevelly...	Palamcottah	491	3	4	3,440	15	4	2,891	6	7	3,638	0	10
	Tinnevelly ...	11,067	4	9	3,234	7	5	3,191	0	9	4,446	4	7
	Tuticorin ...	223	13	0	2,956	2	9	1,393	3	9	2,319	9	4
Trichinopoly...	Trichinopoly	16,438	10	3	15,499	2	4	14,660	12	7	14,999	7	8
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam..	4,995	7	7	850	8	7	1,898	2	0	2,201	14	2
	Palcondah ...	3,770	2	10	505	12	0	634	6	1	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	2,750	14	2	3,800	15	7	7,493	8	0	5,808	2	11
	Vizianagram	3,607	11	6	967	15	2	3,061	15	0	3,187	14	4
	Total...	2,04,517	11	4	1,65,478	15	0	2,47,282	13	7	2,29,661	0	3

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MUNICIPALITIES.

DITURE.

25.		SECTION 29.		
Establishment.	Total.	Purposes other than those specified in Section 25.	Refunds and Advances recoverable.	Total.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1,943 10 1	11,811 9 2	2,624 13 5	49 0 1	14,485 6 8
1,188 4 10	6,142 4 2	297 15 9	... ...	6,440 3 11
5,144 0 0	54,634 14 10	17,298 11 3	... ...	71,933 10 1
1,430 11 6	9,892 7 1	195 3 11	... ...	10,087 11 0
2,828 1 2	24,666 10 3	3,105 9 3	250 5 0	28,022 8 6
2,841 15 10	25,731 2 1	2,194 4 2	293 7 8	28,218 13 11
2,248 4 3	16,508 15 2	... ...	... ...	16,508 15 2
1,766 5 0	9,799 4 7	1,879 6 11	593 15 3	12,272 10 9
1,909 0 8	23,110 2 7	2,425 0 1	250 4 4	25,785 7 0
1,451 1 10	14,043 10 8	49 0 0	239 1 5	14,331 12 1
1,362 7 9	13,216 9 7	749 15 10	321 0 8	14,287 10 1
2,360 7 9	16,059 0 0	6,496 7 4	139 3 6	22,694 10 10
1,678 13 9	19,746 7 1	2,313 10 11	421 2 6	22,481 4 6
1,358 15 11	6,277 15 6	94 13 7	... ...	6,372 13 1
2,350 0 6	21,586 15 6	4,455 8 0	... ...	26,042 7 6
1,711 10 2	14,011 15 0	2,270 11 7	... ...	16,282 10 7
742 12 8	4,946 12 6	1,113 5 6	... ...	6,060 2 0
7,430 4 2	62,035 7 4	9,724 6 10	752 15 9	72,512 13 11
3,048 9 6	27,402 12 5	2,187 2 0	... .	29,589 14 5
1,198 10 3	8,810 14 11	368 5 8	1,331 10 3	10,510 14 10
1,902 12 10	10,756 0 9	736 3 0	... ...	11,492 3 9
1,597 15 2	19,643 7 8	655 0 0	104 13 8	20,403 5 4
2,092 9 0	11,917 4 2	706 6 9	181 9 8	12,805 4 7
1,570 2 9	9,636 15 8	431 0 0	... ...	10,067 15 8
4,459 14 0	39,356 14 9	3,151 11 2	2,153 2 6	44,661 12 5
2,634 4 7	16,876 5 1	563 12 6	85 0 0	17,525 1 7
2,637 0 2	22,778 8 4	5,369 1 7	2,018 9 4	30,166 3 3
3,001 8 0	10,782 9 4	1,304 15 4	... ...	12,087 8 8
2,567 14 0	43,514 13 6	3,542 4 0	246 3 2	47,303 4 8
3,944 11 8	23,535 4 8	568 8 0	26 12 7	24,130 9 3
2,847 3 1	18,074 6 10	3,251 9 9	211 10 10	21,537 11 5
3,163 9 4	50,366 11 8	1,531 2 4	752 5 5	52,650 3 5
2,234 7 4	16,235 13 11	2,250 4 11	... ...	18,486 2 10
1,770 8 8	15,677 5 10	3,930 14 5	... ...	19,608 4 3
4,007 15 7	36,303 1 6	10,494 0 4	... ...	46,797 1 10
5,575 0 8	56,621 12 0	12,444 9 4	... ...	69,066 5 4
4,074 13 4	14,536 7 5	9,048 9 2	15 14 11	23,595 15 6
2,446 11 3	24,385 12 9	2,910 4 6	46 7 9	27,342 9 0
1,832 8 7	8,725 5 5	3,158 8 9	13 4 8	11,897 2 10
7,004 5 3	68,602 6 1	16,540 8 0	5,201 7 6	90,344 5 7
1,483 12 0	11,424 12 4	233 7 1	645 10 7	12,303 14 0
1,515 3 9	6,425 8 8	21 0 0	... ...	6,446 8 8
4,004 0 4	23,857 9 0	1,150 15 6	185 5 1	25,193 13 7
1,904 9 11	12,730 1 11	109 10 6	240 6 7	13,080 3 0
1,16,260 13 6	9,63,201 5 8	1,43,943 14 11	16,770 14 8	11,23,916 3 3

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No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

EXPENDITURE.—(*Concluded.*)

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Balance carried forward. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni	4,122	3	0	18,607	9	8
	Anantapore...	321	9	9	6,761	13	8
	Bellary	11,406	2	2	83,389	12	3
	Ghooty	...	...	...	10,087	11	0
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore...	2,997	0	11	31,019	9	5
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	186	7	2	28,405	5	1
Ganjam ...	Berhampore..	3,697	9	3	20,206	8	5
	Chicacole	5	5	5	12,278	0	2
Godavery ...	Cocanada	2,002	7	7	27,787	14	7
	Ellore	532	7	8	14,864	3	9
	Rajahmundry	1,174	15	0	15,462	9	1
Kistna ...	Guntoor	7,624	7	6	30,319	2	4
	Masulipatam	885	1	2	23,366	5	8
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	1,873	15	7	8,246	12	8
	Kurnool	2,293	15	10	28,336	7	4
Madras ...	Conjeveram	2,644	2	3	18,926	12	10
Madura ...	Dindigul	5,681	13	8	11,741	15	8
	Madura	32,771	15	3	1,05,284	13	2
Malabar ...	Calicut	1,269	6	6	30,859	4	11
	Cannanore	430	14	11	10,941	13	9
	Cochin	718	8	8	12,210	12	5
	Palghaut	3,875	15	3	24,279	4	7
	Tellicherry	1,444	1	8	14,249	6	3
Neilgherry Hills.	Coonoor	702	3	11	10,770	3	7
	Ootacamund	740	12	5	45,402	8	10
Nellore ...	Nellore	401	6	10	17,926	8	5
North Arcot	Vellore	24,970	15	6	55,137	2	9
	Walajahpett	2,860	4	9	14,947	13	5
Salem ...	Salem	10,667	8	6	57,970	13	2
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	5,940	1	11	30,070	11	2
South Canara	Mangalore	876	9	11	22,414	5	4
Tanjore ...	Combaconum	7,082	11	3	59,732	14	8
	Mayaveram	3,178	0	9	26,664	3	7
	Manargoody	3,411	15	2	23,020	3	5
	Negapatam	4,979	8	7	51,776	10	5
	Tanjore	9,954	5	7	79,020	10	11
Tinnevelly...	Palamcottah	1,123	14	5	24,719	13	11
	Tinnevelly	886	9	10	28,229	2	10
	Tuticorin...	160	14	2	12,058	1	0
Trichinopoly...	Trichinopoly	3,718	0	1	99,062	5	8
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	43	9	1	12,347	7	1
	Palcondah	1,156	8	2	7,603	0	10
	Vizagapatam	3,691	8	2	28,885	5	9
	Vizianagram	451	9	3	13,531	12	3
	Total...	1,84,952	12	5	13,08,875	15	8

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No. II.—POSTAL.

Comparative Statement of Letters, &c.

RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY.

—	Letters.					Papers.				Parcels.				Books and Pattern Packets.			Grand Total.
	Registered.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Letters of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Papers of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Parcels of all Classes.	Number of Steam Books.	Number of Inland Books.	Total.	
1868-69	2,40,622	79,56,533	22,05,838	3,31,806	107,34,799	10,65,296	67,670	49,892	11,82,858	35,905	34,393	44,939	1,15,237	26,252	1,08,309	1,34,561	121,67,455
1869-70	2,48,812	89,19,332	22,16,482	2,84,305	116,68,931	11,21,759	59,526	40,013	12,21,298	37,610	34,348	55,444	1,27,402	30,195	1,22,921	1,53,116	131,70,747
Increase	8,190	9,62,799	10,644	...	9,34,132	56,463	...	...	38,440	1,705	...	10,505	12,165	3,943	14,612	18,555	10,03,292
Decrease	...	...	...	47,501	...	...	8,144	9,879	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...

POSTED FOR DESPATCH.

—	Letters.					Papers.				Parcels.				Books and Pattern Packets.			Grand Total.
	Registered.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Letters of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Papers of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Parcels of all Classes.	Number of Steam Books.	Number of Inland Books.	Total.	
1868-69	2,21,453	78,42,438	21,59,522	11,22,766	113,46,179	7,19,636	...	1,74,980	8,94,616	17,939	30,062	36,680	84,681	78,779	25,492	1,04,271	124,29,747
1869-70	2,34,935	88,24,128	23,75,112	9,73,488	124,07,663	7,52,836	...	1,60,549	9,13,385	18,069	27,719	46,998	92,786	86,955	32,324	1,19,279	135,33,113
Increase	13,482	9,81,690	2,15,590	...	10,61,484	33,200	...	...	18,769	130	...	10,318	8,105	8,176	6,832	15,008	10,03,366
Decrease	...	...	...	1,49,278	...	...	...	14,431	...	...	2,343	...	...	...	...	...	...